



BIBLIOTHE
CACACA
ELIOTÆ
Eliotis Librarie.

THIS DICTIONARIE NOVW NEVV.
ly imprinted, Anno Domini. M. D. XLVIII. is augmen-
ted and enriched with above. xxxij. thousande wor-
des and phrases, very nede full for the knowlage
of the latine tongue: besyde the descriu-
ing of the true significacions of wordes,
whiche were greatly amisse
by ouer muche folow-
ing of Cale-
pine.

Cum privilegio.

per priuilegium

Aban I haue attributed my labours (such as they be) in compiling and augmenting this dictionary in time well considered by Sir Thomas Eliote, and dedicated to the most excellent prince our beare and Iohyng father: A longe doubtles with my selfe thus gracious soueraigne lord, together with my noble maner, mighte, to bold, as to exhibite the same in myne all matches. The hope of and bafe correction a longe tyme, and to beate me, and greatly abate me. For in the beginning of my writinge verie busily, and with great presumption in me to simple a person, to let abate the castigation of such a prince under the name, title and protection of so noble and great a prince: yet, considering, and weighing in my mynde, the beaigne clemencie, that to bright shyneth in your most gracious countenance, and the excellent goodness of beate god, and fervent desyre of good learning, that already appeareth in your highnesse, I was wonderfully encouraged, and conceived a great boldnesse hardly to admitte the same. And this also did comforte and put me forth greatly, that your highnesse (as all noble princes are wont) not onely in the gettes and sciences, but also in other woorkes and enterpryses of your faithfull subiectes, doeth vndoubtedly more weighe and consider the here, true meaning, and honest endeuor, than the power or worthinesse of the person: the benefite and profite that may grow thereby to your realmes and dominions, than any other cause or qualitee, that can be imagined to commend and sette forth the thyng. So that now (by consideration of these thynges) I am thoroughly perswaded, that I can not accomplishe the duety of a kynde and louyng subiecte, vntill I haue with this simple token or poore garnish peaine geue due testimonye of my good here toward your maiestie, and glad mind for the wonderfull gracie and towaerdnesse that doeth so abundantly shewe and declare it selfe in your highnesse in infancy and childehode. For what subiecte indued with common sense and reason, doeth not euen now in these your tender yeeres clerely perceiue your godly inclination, disposed so to rule and gouerne us in vertue and true religion, that of all nations we maye iudge our selves to be moste happye and fortunate? For this thyng, wherely we are bounde daily on our knees with lawfull prayer, to geue most humble thanks to god, who pitiyng our estate, of a singular fashion and merite hath ordeined this realme of Englande, sent you to reigne ouer us. Secondly we oughte to thank and honourably fauour in our heres your moste noble and beare vntill now prince of Somersset, who, beyonde the protection of all your realmes and louyng subiects, is to our only full and full to preserve your realme free from all manner perilles and troubles, but also that you be in such wise and so godly ruled up in all kindes of precious doctrine, as you maye be most worthy and able to haue the governance of this most noble realme and dominions. And for this cause were your goodly person for your highnesse, such a most excellent and precious, as hardly the like in vertue and learning maye in any other prince counte. Wherby only instructions and virtuous counsailes, maye effectuall be to the good of your. These maiesties word, it doeth right well appeare to all, that are able to

upon your toall person, by the sage and godly talke that proceedeth from your most gracious mouth. We here abode, and by your most godly proceedynges suddenly perceiue, how your grace willett, that your deare uncle and other most honourable counsaillours and ministers, shoulde endeouir and applie theim selves, first, to set vp true religion to gods honour and glorie, to ablish idolatrie and superstition; and then consequently to procede forth to the aduancement of the common weale, that is, truly to minister iustice, to restrainge extortion and oppression: to set vp tillage and good husbandrie, whereby the people might encrease and be maintained: your godly heret wolde not haue wilde beastes encrease and men decal: grounde so enclosed vp, that your people shoulde lacke foode and sustenance: one man by cutting in of fieldes and pastures, to be made, and an hundred thereby to be destroyed. A godly heret, O prince most woorthie to reigne, not ouer two or thre realmes, but to rule the whole worlde. Suche talke hath seldome been heard of princes of full age, perfite discretion, and longe reigne. Wherefore the vnestimable comfozte and ioye that all your louyng subiectes do take at this your wise & discrete beuising and communiyng and many other liuely speeches and certeine tokens of vertue and Christian regiment, can not be sufficiently exprest: Yea undoubtedly many englishe herets haue conceiued an vnseigned hope, that your maiestee, shewing your selfe so sage, so gentle, so prudent, in your tender youth, shoulde as vertie Salomon by wisdom bringe the worlde from tumultie and ruffling, to restfull quietnesse: from warre, to peace: from hatred and discorde, to loue and amitie: from contentious sectes and opinions, to one Christian vnitie and true religion. Surely I saie many are fully persuaded, that the eternall wisdom and secreete counsaile of God, hath ordeined your highnesse this to doe, to his great honour, your immortall praise, and the weale and profite of all your louyng subiectes. Some perchance will meruaile why I speake not of your high magnificence, of your great and large gettes of fortune, realmes, dominions, palaces most richly adorned, treasure, precious stones and iewels: for whiche thynges are wounte to be highly magnified and praised. Those (most benigne and gracious soueraigne) wille not so bright, ne are so beautifull in mine eyes, nor yet to be so greatly esteemed of any Christian heret, as are the diuine gettes, with the which your moste copall breast is indued: The precious Margarite Sapience, whom you so louyngly embrace, which shall make your kyngdome stronge for euer: Sapience of gods worde most gracious, that you so cruelly fauour, which shall cause you euer to loue and drede hym, and knowe still whose minister ye be: Loue so great to god and your commons, that shall alwaie kepe and surely defende you: Justice, so vprightly weighing as well the cause of the poore as the riche, which shall alwaie fortifie and establishe your most noble kyngdomes. These thynges do most aduource the maiestee of great monarches, and rulers of the worlde, these thynges (most gracious prince) dooe more magnifie and sette forth your copall name a thousand folde, than all the riches of the worlde and gettes of fortune. whiche, notwithstanding, your highnesse hath in great abundance: wherto, our continuall praise is, that the almighty lord will vouchesafte to graunt, yet still more and more encrease of all grace, long life, wealth and condisigne felicitee, and finally make perfite in you that excellent image of a Christian gouernour, that his wisdom and gracious hand hath already wonderfully framed and begunne, to our great comfozte. Amen. The profite and commoditie of these my labours, and the maner of the whole worke, that I haue so boldly enterprised to publishe in your maiesties name, is sufficiently described and sette forth in a latine epistole here following, for that onely purpose, made and entituled to the indifferent reader: whiche I thought not convenient here to repeat.

God save your maiestee.

To the most roiall and puissant prince, and his moste redoubted soueraigne lord kyng HENRY the eighth, kyng of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, defender of the faith, and of the church of Englande and also of Irelande, in earthe the supreme head: his humble seruant, Thomas Elyot knight, deserveth perpetuall felicitie.

The honorable philosopher Plutarchus, moste woorthie maister to Traiane the emperour, dooeth define in a similitude most apte and propre, what is signified by the dignitie and name of a kyng, sayng: That whiche god is in heauen, and the sonne in the firmament, the same in earthe is a kyng to those, whom he gouerneth. In almighty god nothing is greater than Justice: whereby he rewardeth good men, aboue theyr merites, and punisheth ill men vnder their deservynges. The power of the Sonne is declared, when he surmountyng the rigorous stormes of sturdie winter, and beyng in his most dilectable progresse of lustre springe tyme, sheweth to the worlde his celestiaall visage discovered: than herbes, graynes, and fruites, bothe hollesome and dilectable be founde in abundance, the pleasant verdure of trees dooeth delite the beholders, the birdes in theyr harmonie dooe declare, how muche they reioyce at the benigne aspect of that noble planet. Likewise that kyng, whiche gouerneth for the weale of his countrey, beholdyng benignely them that be studious, or occupied about thynges that be vertuous, he not onely dooeth animate or geue life to their courages, but also redyeth to theyr wittes a more sharpenesse, with a prompte dexteritee, armed with hardinesse. It is therfore no meruaile, that great knynges haue in their counsailes moste witty persones, syng that the making of great wittes is in their puissance, althoughe vertue proceedeth immediately from God, and sapience likewise. And yet sapience is often tymes hyd in those persones, whom either malicious wittes hateth, or enuie pursueth, or fortune contemmeth. Of the saied power annexed (as it were) vnto a kynges maiestee, moste noble prince, moste gracious soueraigne lord, I amonge diuers other haue had good experience. For where about two yerres passed, farre aboue mine expectation, I receiued by wordes proceeding from the mouthe of your highnesse, comfozt incredible to the setting forth of my Dictionarie, whiche at that tyme I had lately begun, and that very sengly, and with littel studie: I all inflamed with the saied comfozt, did afterwarde procede therein muche more exactly, and did amplifie the worke about that that I purposed: so that your maiestee (as I was informed) and diuers other commended my diligence, notwithstanding, the saied comfozt of wordes of your highnesse, continually resoptyng vnto my remembrance, ceased not to prouoke me to read ouer eftsoones, and reuolue my saied worke, fearing (as god shall iudge me) lest by my negligence, either some wordes lackyng, or some

interpretacion beyng misconceiued, my labours shulde be not onely vnprofitable vnto the readers, but also vnwoorthy the moste benigne and fauorable report of your excellent maiestee. Therefore moste seruenly stirred by your graces comfort, in perusing my saied Dictionarie, haue proceeded to the correction and amplification therof, in suche fourme, as hereafter foloweth. First sequestering my selfe from all other businesse (that onely except, wherein I was bounden to serue your highnes) I assembled all suche authours as I thought shulde be necessarie for the achieving of that, whiche I toke in enterpryse, whose names do immediatly folowe this proHEME, and laiping them befoze me, I not onely dyd seriously and diligently trie and examyne euery woorde, which either in significacion or fourme of speaking, called a phrase, mought make any doubt to them that shuld read it, and by the same authours dyd as truly correct it, as my learning wolde serue me: but also with a new spirite of hardnesse, receiued by the often remembrance of your gracious saied comfort, I folowing the example of Suidas the greke, aduentured to make a general collection by the orde of letters of all notable countreys, ciities, mountaines, and riuers, with their true descriptions, boundes, and commoditees: the names and natures of sundry beastes, foules, serpenes, and fishes: the declaracion of a great numbre of herbes, trees, frutes, gummes, precious stones and mettalles, whiche befoze me were neuer of any man (that I can here of) declared and set forth in englishe: the true definitions of all sickeneses and kyndes of maladies, whiche commonly dooe happen to men, with the cause, wherof they procede: the names of moste notable personages, who from the firste man Adam vntil thre hundred yeres after the incarnation of Christ, dyd any thing woorthy a speciall remembrance, expedient and necessarie to the moderation of our actes and procedynges, with the histories or liues of the saied persones compendiously gathered. I haue not omitted fables and inuencions of painfims, for the moze easie vnderstandyng of poetes. I also thought it necessarie to enterlace the detestable heretikes, with their sundry heresies, concernyng the substance of our catholyke feyth, iustly condemned by the hole consent of all true christen men, to the intent that those heresies, beyng in this wise diuulgate, maie be the sooner espyed and abhorred in suche bookes, where they be craftily enterlaced with hollome doctrine. As the knowlage of them as heresies maie indamage any man in his conscience (as some men haue supposed) moze than the common knowlage and ofte recitacion of treasons, fornicacion, or felonies contriued or practised in sundry facions, for as much as these thynges doe require lesse studie, than the mainteynyng of erroneous and diuellshe opinions: wherfore the knowlage thereof is muche moze dangerous: And yet the knowlage both of the one and the other is right expedient, sens in euery thing it is as necessarie to aforesce what shal bringe damage vnto vs, as contrarie wise what mought be

founden

founden good and commodious. As well in this parte as in the histories and fables, I haue sette out the computation of tyme called Chronographie, wherein it appereth, how longe the persons were either befoze the incarnation of Christ, or how longe after. Also I haue declared the ancient copnes, weightes, and measures, conferring them with those, whiche be currant and vsuall among vs. I haue planted in proverbs, called Adagia, such as be founden in latine authours, with their expositions. Also the propre termes belongyng to physike and surgerie, and other diuers and sundry artes and sciences. Wherouer I haue declared diuers greke wordes, whiche be vsurped of latine authours. In this fourme I haue finished this worke, to the gloze of almyghty god, and the no littell profite (I trust) of all englishmen, whiche are and shal be desirous of doctrine, whiche I shulde neuer haue enterprised, nor haue brought to conclusion, had I not ben inflamed by the comfort receiued of your roiall maiestee. By this it appereth, that the benignitee of principall gouernours, extended to them whiche be of honest exercise, dooth steepe vp in them a moze greater spirite, wherby their wittes and courages doe appere moze abundant. Witnesse therof be the great numbres of wonderfull learned men, and most valiant and politike capitaines, whiche were in the tymes of great Alexander, Octavian, Titus, Traiane, Hadriane, bothe Antonines, and Alexander Seuerus, most noble emperours, of whom diuers by thein were aduanced to dignities, many enriched, none vnrewarded. And truly in this your graces realme there is a great numbre studiously inclined to learning, prouoked as well by your graces most noble example, whiche haue owed your selfe not onely studious in holy scripture, but also to be notably lerned, and to haue an excellent iudgement in all kindes of doctrine, as also your bishops and chaplaines of honour, men famous in learning. And by suche wordes as your highnesse hath openly spoken in comfortyng and also commaundyng ponge gentlemen to embrace good letters, and to be occupied in readyng good authours: there be not a few ponge men of the state of the tempozalettee, by an honest emulation dooe endeavour them to be founden in learning woorthy to receiue like frutes of your graces benignitee, as the state of the clergie hath dooen hitherto, wherof diuers haue ben right woorthy to haue it. But whan bothe your tempozalettee and clergie dooe flourish in doctrine, as (your highnesse procedyng to the setting vp of good lectures with libcrall salaries) it is likely to happen right shortly: than this realme of Englands, like as it maie compare with any realme christened in temperate ayre, and abundance of all thynges, whiche the necessitee of mans nature requirith: so in all partes of honor and suretee shal it surmount all other countreys, your Maiestee gouernyng, whom almighty God hath abundantly endued with the principall gesses of grace, natur, and fortune, finally maie it like your most roiall Maiestee to receiue this my simple labour

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and

and studie, which I haue estfoones dedicated vnto your highnesse, with like benignitie as you receiued my first ediction, whiche neither in diligence, nor sincere exposition, nor in copie of wordes, nor in abundance of matter and sentence, is in any wise to be hereto compared. And if I maye perceiue your highnesse to be pleased with this fourme of exercise, God geuing me helthe, and by your graces assistance and fauour, liuing in quietnesse and out of necessitie, I entende to employ the rest of my time in suche studie, as your Maiestee shall haue cause to take no lesse thankfully, than if I serued your highnes in other affaires, where in shoulde be muche more trauaile of body: Suche trust and assured iudgement I haue in your graces moste excellent wisdom, whiche is the onely botteur of my welthe and comfort, like as it is to all England the principall bulwarke. I heartily beseeche God to alignment your highnesse in all partes of felicitie.

THO. COOPERVS CAN-
DIDO LECTORI SA-

LVTEM.

ELIOTA, VIR SVI ORDINIS IN-
primis studiosus, et de patria multis nominibus optimè
meritus, quum primum Bibliothecam suam aggredie-
retur, maleuolorum calumnias et reprehensiones se
plurimum vereri, et hanc operam Criticorum dentibus
valde obnoxiam aiebat. Solent enim huiusmodi homines in alie-
ni laboribus non laude digna obseruare, sed imprudentia aut casu præ-
cipiti, summo studio notare et carpere, adeoque singulos literarum ar-
tices, et omnes distinctionum punctus conuellere, ut siquid paululum
modo rectorum fuerit, id suo more conuitiis exagitent. Proptereaque
non non potuisse putauit, ut calumniatorum morsus, in opere præfer-
tim tam prolixo et vario, effugeret. Cui quàm uera animus præfagie-
bat, euentus ipse postea luculentissime docuit. Postquam enim Dictiona-
rium latinoanglicum omnium usui publicum fecerat: principio
quidem, mirum, quanto studiosorum omnium applausu exciperetur.
Verum ubi aliquot sunt in eo errata deprehensa ita cœpit obtrectato-
rum maledictis lacerari, acsi nullam omnino sua industria laudem esset
meritus, nec ex tero opere quicquam publi Anglicæ profuisset. Idem
ergo hoc nobis quoque in huiusce operis castigatione euenturum, sine
dubio opinor. Itaque cogitatio animum mihi iam aggressuro, diu per-
plexum atque suspensum tenuit, et à proposito penitus deterruisset, nisi
si Bertheleus (uir singulari in bonas literas amore præditus) cuius

con-

consilio et sub hoc primum in me susceperam, haud mediocriter etiam
animum aduersus huiusmodi Sycophantias confirmasset: sequi tam
quod alterum Theſeum in his laboribus exantlandis adiunxisset. Huius
tamen sententiæ, diu ego (ultra etiam quàm mihi per officium licebat)
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istam prouinciã ita uti dignum erat exornare, longè supra uires esse
credebam, uidereturque res ipsa in linguis multo exercitatiores, et
per omnia eruditiores poscere: tum, quod ætas hæc nostra plurima
habeat ingenia egregiè ad res agendas nata, a quibus hoc sperandum
atque expectandum fore putauit. Obiciebam etiam non mediocriter
tantum doctorum iudicium nobis metuendum, cui fortasse diligentia
nostra et industria satisfieri possit, sed peritorum etiam et doctissimo-
rum quorundam, quibus nihil fere nisi quod ipsi faciunt, placere solet,
et quibus nihil satis doctum, maturum, expensum, elegans, exornatum,
sublime denique et omnibus numeris absolutum uidetur. Quibus
omnibus sic breuiter ab illo responsum est: Neminem unum
omnia posse, nemini concessa esse omnia, neque expectandum cuiquam
absolutum reddatur artifex: donis presentibus ad aliorum utilita-
tem et commodum reip. utendum. Esse onus hoc magnum for-
tasse, et nobis propter inuidorum malevolentiam periculosum, dig-
num tamen in quo omnes neruos ætatis et industriæ nostræ conten-
deremus. Adhæc, florere quidem hodie multa ingenia, etque præstan-
tissima, quæ si uellent hæc in re atque in aliis plurimum præstare pos-
sent: sed in tanta peritissimorum hominũ multitudinem, et studiorum
uarietate, alios quidem aliis rebus intentos, adeo ut uix sperandum sit
eorum quenquam (nisi insigni aliquo proposito præmio) munus hoc
suscepturum, in quo uoluptatis et delectationis minimum, laboris au-
tem, studii, et difficultatis plurimum existat. Denique doctos, qui ma-
lignè carpunt aliorum pie susceptos labores, non plus metuendos quàm
indoctos non intellecti operis contemptores: quum utroque constet
affectibus non sana duci ratione. studiosos forsitan et recte animatos
hoc opere excitari posse, ut et ipsi ingenii sui faciant periculum, et hoc
quod Eliota feliciter incœpit, nos studiose promouimus, illi denique
absoluant et summam operi manum imponant. His ego persuasus
delegatam mihi ab homine amantissimo prouinciã amplius recusare
uisum non est. Eisdem etiam rationibus causam nostram studiosis
omnibus et æquis lectoribus satis probari magno opere confido. Qui-
bus si nobis satisfacere contigerit, magnorum nostrorum laborum
multarumque uigiliarum fructum nos suscepturos amplissimum puta-
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A iiii

Alios

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A iiii

Alios

Alios autem qui hoc genus exercitationis in uniuersum improbant, adeoque confici uocabularia cum latinæ linguæ idiomatum interpretatione grauiter et moleste ferunt, nec ipsi magnifacimus, nec a studiosis audiendos indicamus. Hi tamen, si qui sunt, (sunt autem plurimi, temerè in his suggeri iuuenibus calumniantes, quæ alioqui cum magno cognitionis fructu ex bonorum authorum lectione discere oportuisset) hoc sibi responsum auferant: Varronis, F. Pompei, Perotti, Am. Calepini, et nostra etiam ætate, Nizolii, Riccii, Bas. Zanchi, Step. Doleti, Roberti Stephani, aliorumque doctissimorum hominū industriam nos imitari, qui cum magna laude immortalique nominis memoria in hoc scripti genere ante nos laborarūt: Quorum autoritas et exemplum tantum apud nos ualeat, ut cum illis decipi et errare honestius multo, et laudabilius fore putemus, quàm istis magistris erudiri et instrui. Quid enim habent, cur non illos eodem condemnent crimine, si modo nos in hoc reprehendere uoluerint? uerè enim si existimabunt, sic constituent: in simili omnino causa uersari nos, atque eandem nobis cum illis rationem esse: Nisi eos fortasse laudant, quod obscura et difficilia (ut erant doctissimi) summa diligentia enucliarunt: nos autem ideo non probant, quod ista rectius quàm illi præstare non potuimus. Quum in re potius optimo laudi nobis tribui oporteret, quod cum summis libonius atque nigiliis eorum opera peruoluentes, sententias et interpretationes conferentes, hic cum uernacula interpretatione congestis, quicquid fere ex his omnibus utilitatis studiosa inuentus ex hunc poterit. Neque hic uelim quisquam labores nostros eleuet, et hanc primum nostramque deinde industriam derideat, nimis fastidiosè uisitans: Vni duntaxat nationi scripsisse nos: nimis breuiter omnia tradidisse: tyrunculis atque adeo puellis nosmet solum accommodasse: facilem ac nullius negotii operam præstitisse, quum ea modo in patrum sermonem transfudimus, quæ alii latinè nobis copiosius exposuerunt. Anglis solum scripsisse nos fateamur certe libenter, atque id in primis gloriamur, uel ex hoc satis perspicuum esse, nos singulari quodam in patriam amore, non externa aliqua gloriolæ fama adductos, hanc suscepisse prouinciam. Breuiter omnia tradere, nec integris authorum exemplis phrasas ubique illustrare, et operis commoditas fuisset, et necessitas impulit, ne in immensum excresceret uolumen: quod unum incommodum aureum illud opus Thesauri habet. Tyrunculis certe nosmet submisimus, sed ita ut etiam exercitissimi hic reperiant, quo sua studia iuuare possent. Nullius autem difficultatis esse, quod ex aliorum lucubrationibus, quæ ad nostrum usum essent transfudimus, cur dicant nihil uideo. Nam et illi ipsi, quorum sub-

subsidio nostra industria maxime leuata est, ab aliis qui ante eos in eodem stadio defudarunt, se non nihil adiutos ubique fatentur: nec tamen ideo nihil eos fecisse credendum est, quum ab omnibus in cælum iustissimis et uerissimis laudibus efferuntur. Denique quod ad uernaculam interpretationem attinet, quid alii sentiant nescio: nos certe, qui iam experti sumus quanti laboris studiique sit, per sancte uobis confirmare audemus, longe hoc difficilius nobis fuisse, quàm si idem latinè præstandum foret. Huius rei quæ fidem uobis faciant, ut alia multa omittam: sexcenta nobis occurrebant uocabula ex Columella, Catone, Varro, ne, Plinio et aliis, usu peregrina et rara, aut arti alicui propria, nec ulla omnino aut ipsius authoris aut alterius interpretatione illustrata: quæ transire facile potuissimus, si aliorum exemplo licuisset, integra ex autore subscripta sententia, uerbi significationem lectoris iudicio relinquere. Verum nos suscepti operis ratio cogebat, uel propriam rei cuiusque appellationem addere, uel paucis uernaculè ita describere, ut etiam pueri quid sit possent intelligere. Sed altius paulo et penitus huius operis difficultates introspeciamus. Vocabulorum quæ in Dictionaria plerumque conferuntur, quædam communia sunt et familiaria omnibus, quædam certis artibus et scientiis peculiaria. Familiarium certe uerborum interpretationes aliquot uernaculè reddere, haud magni fortasse operis fuerit, quum omnibus nota sint, et quotidiano sermone protrita, obuia, et ubique occurrentia. Ago, fero, facio, duco, quid significant nemo non nouit: uerum istorum et similium uarium apud authores usum obseruare, et pro immensa hac uarietate diuersas, aptas tamen et conuenientes significationes apponere, aut quum usus uocabuli uerbo unico satis indicari non potest, breuiter ex probato autore phrasim et modum locutionis ita cum uernacula interpretatione subnectere, ut interim seruetur utriusque linguæ idiotismus et gratia, hoc opus, hic labor est, hæ sunt de quibus tantopere quarimur difficultates. Hoc autem quanti sit, et quantum nos hac in parte studii et laboris posuimus, aliorumque industriam adiuuimus, illi denique scient, qui, uel infinitas Romani sermonis diuitias et elegantias (quas Cicero ne Grecorum opibus cedere existimabat) cum nostræ linguæ penuria tenuique suppellectili conferre: uel ex Cicerone, Lilio, Tacito, Casare, alioue scriptore classico quicquam Anglico usui tradere uoluerint. Et ut sint fortasse nonnulli, qui hoc totum nullius momenti fecerint, quod illis uix ullum operæ pretium uideatur esse, si quis latina apte in maternum uertere sermonem calleat: Quando tamen M. Tullius, sine controuersia totius eloquentiæ fons et pater, nonnuquam gloriatur se latine interpretando philosophiam patriæ familia-

miliarem reddidisse: et quædam ex græcis tam poetis quam oratoribus in suum usum transferendo egregiam se nauasse operam credebat. Quando Terentius plus sibi laudis statuit in uertendis Græcorum antiquis fabulis, quam inueniendis suis nouis, nec minoris ingenti argumentum arbitrabatur, ex bonis Græcis bona latina facere, quam si ipse de suo noua excogitasset, quæ posteris legenda traderet: Qui minus et nostra latidetur industria, qui summo studio, summaque diligentia sic latina ubique Anglicè interpretati sumus, ut uel pueri quoque latine uernaculè, aut è contrario uernacula latine, nullo fere negotio et cum aliqua ratione et gratia, nec ineptis et absurdis, sed appositis et accommodatis uerbis reddere addiscant: Et illorum simul labor utilis iudicetur, qui nostro exemplo et præsidio, in patriæ utilitatem aliorum opera uernacula fecerint. Sed iam ad eorum uerborum contemplationem ueniamus, quæ artibus quibusdam et scientiis propria diximus: Quorum tanta uarietas est, adeoque difficilis cognitio, ut nemini unquam uni quantumuis πολυμαθεi, et multifaria rerum experientia doctissimo, eorum omnium uernaculam cognouisse nomenclaturam contigisse arbitretur. Huius generis sunt omnia instrumenta mechanica, ut fabrilia, tonforia, rustica, nautica, textoria, bellica, &c. quæ propria sua habent uocabula, uix illis nota, quorum manibus quotidie teruntur. Idem etiam sentiendum de singulis operum partibus, quæ eisdem artificibus subiciuntur. Quot res in ædificio sunt, quibus si à fabris sua nomina reddi possas, mutos reperies? Præterea hic præcipuos illos loquendi modos, quos singuli opifices in sua arte sibi peculiare habent. In uerna nautica, quanta rerum uarietas? quot locutionum formulæ? quot instrumenta nautarum usui accommodata? quot naui ipsius partes? quot nauigiorum genera? adeo ut quæ ad hoc unum spectent negotium exactè didicisse, non minimi laboris esse uideatur. His ergo qui lexicon ex omni parte perfectum, et in quo nihil desideretur, sibi conficiendum proponunt: omnes simul artifices in consilium adhibere oportet, ut ab illis rerum nomina discant, quibus singuli artificia sua tuentur. Quemadmodum et nos frequenter ad materiarios fabros, ad olitores, ad textores, ad agricolas, ad rusticam turbam de nomenclaturis retulimus, et ab illis sumpsimus etiam, quæ propositæ rei congruerent. Iam uero herbis sua uocabula, quibus uulgo nuncupentur subscribere, quam sit arduum, medicorum inconstancia, (qui in hac sola re multorum annorum studium posuere) satis probat. Apud illos enim hodie in plerisque doctissimi uiri argumentum habetur, non herbam digito demonstrare, nomine indicare, aut quæ sit breuiter definire: sed authorum qui de ea scripserunt pugnantem sententiam numerare.

Siquidem et Theophrastus, et cunctis sine herbarum prælati Dioscorides, neque non apud latinos Plinius, tam diuersi plerumque abeunt, ut in gratiam nulla orationis persuasione reuocari queant, et nonnunquam in herbula cuiusdam facie representanda, notas varie deliniant, ut quidam potius quam stirpem ipsam demonstrarent, aut certe eandem multiplici prorsus et uariè effigie. Huc etiam quod unaquæque regio suas habeat stirpes, sibi peculiare, qui nec aliquam alibi reperiuntur, nec Anglica nomenclatione reddi possunt: quoniam nulla unquam usu apud nostrates fuerint. Quid hic tempus tererem in recensendis innumeris piscium, uolatilium, serpentum, insectorum, gemmarum generibus, quorum omnium naturam perscrutanda, et nomina ediscenda eis sunt, qui nihil in Dictionario uernaculo deesse cupiunt. Quum ergo tanta difficultatis, tantiq; studii res existat, quo quidque certo et proprio uocabulo appelletur pernoscere: ne mox terra calum misceant nimium seueri alienorum operum censores, si quod forte uerbum, parum apte materno sermone redditum inueniant. Sciant in opere tam spisso et uario facilem esse lapsum: Imo non sibi difficillimum, et per omnia omnium opinionem satisfacere, nemini unquam concessum. Simul etiam memores sint, satis esse homines imprudentia lapsos non erigere: urgere uero iacentes et non potius in pedes rursus statuere, nimis esse inhumanum. Sed merces iam uobis coram sine fraude exponam: ut intelligatis quid a nobis in hoc opere præstitum expectari debeat. Digestimus ordine alphabetico, quam fieri potuit commodissime ac diligentissime, latinas dictiones omnes, et peregrinas duntaxat eas, quæ a latinis usurpatæ sunt authoribus. Multas uero, quæ nullo latinorum usu probari poterant, ideoque meram sapere barbariem uiderentur, reiecit. Vocabula nonnulla, et plurimas locutionum formulas, quæ sapissime sine ullo ordine, cum maximo lectorum incommodo, temere spargebantur: ut in suas sedes fideliter restituerentur, studiose laborauimus. Annotauimus præterea in nominibus genus et inflectionem. Verborum etiam præterita, quæ priori editione corruptissime legebantur, hic castigatiora reperies. Accentuum etiam ratio, non ubique a nobis prætermissa. Adhæc, Vocabulorum aliquot millia adiecimus, itemque uerborum significationes innumeras, quæ non modo scriptoribus latinæ lingue probatissimis, sed quotidiano etiam sermone usum habeant amplissimum et egregium. Vnicuique dictioni uernacula uocabula accommodata et conuenientia, quasi uno acerno congesta, tanta uarietate subrexiimus, ut hic noster labor non tam ad expeditam Romanæ sermonis notitiam, quam ad nostræ lingue ornatum, et elegantiam pluri

plurimum conferat. Phrases etiam et formulas locutionum istius herborum aptissime demonstrantes, ex Cicerone et aliis laus loqui principibus, ubiq; subscripsimus: quibus interpretandis, non uerbis pro uerbo anxie reddere, ut syllabas numerare uideremur, sed uerbis uerbis subiectam pro uiribus exprimentes, utriusq; lingua gratia et elegantiam seruire, præcipua cura fuit: Præterea, propria nomina rerum, uirorum, regionum, fluminum, oppidorum, quæ prius præsertim ex parte neglecta erant, item adiectiua et patronymica, ad potius lectionem maxime necessaria, tum ex Stephano, tum ex aliis scriptoribus descripterunt, in hanc editionem transfulimus. Deniq; uix credas quam uaria et corrupta ubiq; esset, tum propriorum nominum, tum etiam uocabulorum latinorum orthographia, aliis aliter scribentibus, adeo ut eadem dictiones diuersis sepe locis repeterentur. huic uero uitio nostra diligentia succurrimus: et ubi probari possit uaria uerbi alicuius scriptio, lectorem ex uno loco in alium mittimus, ne frustra eadem repetere cogeremur. Postremo, errata, non in propriis nominibus, sed etiam in latinis innumera, castigauimus: quæ Eliota uel imprudens, uel errore deceptus, aliis falso ascriptis, uel imprudentia aut nimia festinatione lapsus, ipse designauit. In re herbaria (ubi plurima, nec inamerito, nostri temporis medici desyderant) multa restituiimus, aliquando adieciuius: Quum tamen principio animus esset, nihil, quod ad herbas et frutices attineret, attingere: ne committeremus, ut audaçter uerius quam prudenter ea res a nobis traderetur, in qua nunquam singulare aliquod et præcipuum studium posuerimus: præsertim quum medici quidam, quos initio consulimus, tam fastidiose uota nostra reiecerint. Optauimus ergo magis, ut tam inconstans et uaria fruticum et stirpium nomenclatura, a perito aliquo et exercitato uiro describeretur: qui bonam et satis suæ partem, in disquirendis atq; inuestigandis herbarum naturis, insumperit. Pollicitus hoc est Turnerus, uir sane doctus et pius, cuius industriam omnes artis medicæ studiosi, audivissime expectant. Habes ita (lector humanissime) bona fide tibi exposita, quæ nos postrema hac editione præstitimus. Quæ non ideo uelim hic a me adscripta putes, ut uel Eliotæ uiro studiosissimo (quemq; ego propter singulare in bonis literis promouendis studium, semper amaui plurimum) tantquam negligenti atq; oscitanti insultare, uel meritis eius laudes imminuere uidear: sed potius ut tibi, amice lector, hoc pacto labores nostros utcumq; ob oculos proponerem, atq; apud te aliquod nostræ industriæ specimen ederem. Nunc ergo si studia tua quicq; a nobis iuuari putabis, sudoribus nostris et uigiliis frui non ingratus: et Vdallo uiro doctissimo, cuius eruditissimis annotationibus multis locis leuati sumus, dignas laudes gratiasq; tribue.

YALE.

A. ANTE B.
AB, and Abs, be of eneslification on with
 A, and are used as well before woordes
 that begin with vowels, as consonant
 tes, as the rough and unpleasant founde of
 the woord be a letter therunto: as,
 Ab hoc tunc, after sighte of the clocke.
 Ab illa tibi solvam, I wille canse hym to
 paie the.
 Ab interesto, intereste of a thinge or sament.
 Ab infamia, a contemptible, an ineuall state,
 from the infamie of ribbidge.
 Ab re, out of the matter, or twise the ques
 tion, to be aske, to be commented.
 Ab re orare, to praye out of hymn in verna
 cle.
 Ab re tu, aske thyne owne profit, of from
 thyne owne benefite.
 Non ab re, not without a cause.
 Abs quibus homine, of enery man, what to
 enenche be.
 Abs re, to stande without the, or thert
 in the. But these are strange nouns, Ab
 non ab re, aske thyne owne.
 Abs re, to stande without the, or thert
 in the. But these are strange nouns, Ab
 non ab re, aske thyne owne.
 Abs re, to stande without the, or thert
 in the. But these are strange nouns, Ab
 non ab re, aske thyne owne.

[illegible]

in order.
 Abania, is interpreted the father, unto god acceptable, or gratifying unto god.
 Abantes, a people of Iones, amonge the Achians.
 Abantias, or abantis, an yle in the sea called Medierraneum.
 Abaoth, a people abode the ruler of Jndus.
 Abaphus, a, um, dyed, or uncoloured.
 Abaptistus, a, um, that whiche cannot be dyed, as coyle.
 Abaptistum, i, an instrumente, whiche surgeons vse.
 Abarco, or aberco, ui, ere, to prophete, or put of from a thing.
 Abarimon, a countrey in Tartary, where men haue feete turned backward, and be wonderfull swift and wyde.
 Abaris, ris, the proper name of a man. It is also he that dwelleth onely in the magne lands.
 Abas, anis, the sonne of Lyceus and Hippocleia, the xii. kyng of Argiues, the father of Peretus and Acrisius, and graundfather unto Hercules. of hym the kynges of Argiues were called Abantiades. There was one other Abas, a noble Troiane, and companion to Hecuba.
 Abas, a desert countreie of Egypte.
 Abater, or abattus, one of the hoyses of Plutus to hyng of hell.
 Abaton, that whiche a man can not come vnto: wherupon the place at Rhodes, whiche was made for to defende the image of Artemisia, is called by that name.
 Abas, i, re-ge, an yle of Egypt, in the mappe of Abemphio.
 Abaucas, the proper name of a man.
 Abauia, x, my great grandames mother.
 Abauus, i, my great grandfathers father.
 Abauunculus, i, my great grandfathers brother.
 Abax, acis, a cupboorde or dysser.
 Abazca, oram, ceraine ordinaunces of lawes made by Dionysius a kyng of Asia.
 Abba, a woorde of the language of Siria, and signifieth father.
 Abbreuio, ui, are, to abbreviate or make short.
 Abdéra, s, or, abdera, orum, a citee in Spayne, now called Almeria. It is also an yle, nigh vnto Samothrace, and a citee of Thrace, builded by Abdra, sister to Diomedes: or as some wryte, by Hercules. In the remembrance of his mynion Abdertus, who was there eaten by the hoyses of Diomedes. In this citee were boye Democritus the greates philosopher, and Pythagoras the famous theorician. This citee was afterwards called Clazomene.

Abderita, or abderites, x, masc. gen. a ceterum of Abdra.
 Abderitanus, or Abderiticus, a, um, apperteynyng vnto that citee.
 Abderitica mens, a madde blockyshe wytte.
 Abdias, one of the xii. prophetes, and is interpreted the seruant of the lord.
 Abdico, ui, are, to reiecte, to refuse, to forsake, to expelle, or put out of fauour, or to resigne an office.
 Abdicaui filium, he refused hym for his sonne.
 Abdicaui se magistratu, he hath resigned his office of dignitee.
 Abdicare cibum aliquem, to prohibite the vse of any meate.
 Abdicare legem, to forgoe a lawe.
 Abdicatio, a resignation, or the acte of a father, when he excludeth his sonne and heire from the inheritance of his possessions.
 Additamentum, contrary to additamentum, a diminution.
 Abdicatus, a, um, forsaken, or reiected.
 Abdico, dixi, ere, to denye, or forsake, to forsake.
 Abdit, secretely.
 Abditus, a, um, hydde secretely.
 Abditum, a secret place.
 Abdo, di, ere, to hyde, or kepe close.
 Abdere se ex conspectu heri, to kepe hym awate, that his myghter see hym not.
 Abdere se litteris, to lye vnkownen in continuall study.
 Abdidit se rus, he hydde hym selfe in the countreie.
 Abdidit se domum, he hydde hym selfe at home.
 Abdomen, minis, that whiche is vnder the mouth of the stomache, where it appereth outwarde vnder the grille of the best bone. This is also called Hypochondria, it is some tyme taken for the fatte aboute the lynes. Also for the pappes of a sowe with hir milk, cutte of from hir bealy the date after she hath farowed.
 Abdomen insaturabile, an insatiable gutte, spoken of one that is neuer satisfied in eating and dymnyng.
 Abdomini indulgere, abdomini inferuire, abdomini operam dare, to geue hym selfe to bealy cheere.
 Abduco, xi, ere, to leade awate, or leade out, to pull awate, or take with.
 Abduce, for abduc, leade, or haue awate.
 Abducere a fide, to cause a man to bycasse his promise.
 Abduxi clauem, I toke out the keye.
 Animum a cogitationibus abducere, to withdawe the mynde from meditation.
 Abducere gradum, to steppe backe.

Ab.

Abducere animum a sollicitudine, to withdawe the mynde from vniuersall carelesnesse.
 Abeca, a towne of the Westensians, and one of the vii. citees that Homere sayneth Agamemnon to promise vnto Achilles.
 Abeacus, a kyng of Thebes.
 Abeaze, a people of Beala.
 Abecedarium, the order of the letters, or the crosse towe.
 Abecedarius, he that setteth any thyng in order by letter, or he that teacheth chylderne the crosse towe, or he that learneth his crosse towe.
 Abedados, a citee in Egypte, wherin was the palatse of Memnon, and the temple of Osiris.
 Abedo, dis, or abedo, abes, abedi, to consume by eat v.
 Abel, the seconde sonne of Adam, and is interpreted by breathe, vapour, or vanities. He was borne together with his sister Delboia. xv. yeres after Cain. He is reputed to be the first martyr, being slayne by his sayed brother of thur, for as muche as God accepted his offering, and reiected Cains, when the fated Abel was. 100. yeres olde. he was from his childhood of greete vertue and faith. He was slayne before the incarnation of Christ yeres.
 Abemo, emi, ere, to take away.
 Abella, or Auella, a towne of Campania in Itale.
 Abellina, x, or auellana, x, sylberdes of that towne.
 Abellinates, a people of Itale called before tyme Protropi.
 Abellinum, a towne in Itale nowe called Trope.
 Abco, iul, vel, ij, ire, to departe, or go away.
 Abithora, the tyme is passed.
 Abijt sol, the sonne is downe.
 Abijt opidum in villas, the towne is turned into fermes, as many bee in Englande, I praye god amende it.
 Abijt in vulnus, he fell downe on the syde, wherupon he was wounded.
 Abijt e medio, he banished awate, he was neuer more seen.
 Abijt incepto, he left of his enterpryse.
 Abijt in salem, it was returned into Italie.
 Abijt in malam rem, go hence with a mischance.
 Abijt in fane superior, syt thou higher, go vpper.
 Abire pessum, to renne hebyng, to come to a mischance, to deale, or go to nought.
 Abire a iure, to dooe wronge.
 Abire, to cease, to vanysh, or to be appeared, to slype awate.
 Mirabar hoc si abire, I marvelled if this

matter should so passe.
 Quid ad istam ineptiam abire? What mended thou with these fantasies?
 Aberco, to forgoe.
 Eam abercer domo, he forgoedeth his house.
 Aberro, ui, are, to erre, or to wander awate, to departe farre of, or vnder.
 Aberrare a proposito, to leaue, or go from the matter in communication.
 Aberratio, a wandyring, or a recreation that withdawe the mynde from heynesse.
 Aberuncasso, fere, to tourne vp.
 Aberunco, ui, are, toke in aberrunco.
 Aberuncare iram deorum, to withdawe the vengeance of god.
 Abella, the name of a iudge of Israel.
 Abelamis, a towne in Syria, builded by Semitamis.
 Abeste, a towne nigh to the river Hermandus.
 Abeton, a stone of the colour of yon, founde in Arabia, whiche hath growng about it, a chynge lyke vnto wull, and that is called the towne of Salamander. This stone beynge ones made hote, can neuer be cooled.
 Abfore, to be awate.
 Abgrego, ui, are, to seure, or to take out of the flocke, or to dawe shepe.
 Abhinc, before this tyme. Abhinc triennium, the yeres teno.
 Abhorreo, ui, ere, to abhorre, to hate, to dispise, to flee fro, to be vnlike, or to discorde.
 Abhorreo ab urbe relinquenda, I haue no mynde to forsake the citee.
 Abhorret a fide, it is incredible.
 Abhorret ab illo mea sententia, myne opinion is contrary to his, or repugnant agaynst his.
 Abhorret a suspitione, it is contrary to my supposell.
 Abhorret a charitate vulgi, he tendeth not to passeth nothing on the poore people.
 Non abhorret a uero, it is not vnlike to be trewe.
 Abhorresco, to feare to beholde.
 Abiectio, vltima, lowe estate.
 Abiectus, a vile person.
 Abiectus, a, um, naught set by, vexed with abynesse, cast of fazed offe, prostrate.
 Abies, ris, a tree called a fyre. It is sometime used for thy booydes.
 Abietarius, a carpenter.
 Abietarius, a, um, et abiegnus, a, um, of fyre.
 Abiga, an herbe called puer, take Gamaphis.
 Abigeus, us, felonye, or the steale in thylage of cattell.
 Abigena bos, was amonge the thynnyng, and in figures, the one, whiche was so fauerished, aboute whom the other beastes were sette in order.
 Abigenus, a dealer of cattell.

A

ABIG.

Abigo, egi, ere, to dyue awate any thyng that is euill or noysome, as fites from our face, or bydes from fruite. Also to dyue awate catell by thefte, or decepte.
Abigere ex aribus, to dyue out of the hous.
Abigunt nubes uenti, the wyndes dyue as waite the cloudes.
Abigere lasitudinem, to dyue awate weepnesse.
Abigere partum, when a woman foireth hys selfe to traualle before hys tyme.
Abi, a greater ruere in Englande, called Hamber.
Abij, a people of Scythia.
Abicio, ieci, ere, to cast awate, to renounce, to dispise, to poure out. Commetyme to geue awate.
Abicere se, to set herselfe by hym selfe.
Abicere spem, to dispatee.
Abiectio animi, a desperation.
Abiectio animo homo, a man of a desperate or fayne courage.
Abiecti, desperately, fapnly.
Abia, a towne in Decapoliom. It is also an hill in Aethiopia, loke Abila.
Abiani, men of the citee of Abila.
Abin, or **abis**, a woide of the language of Syria, signifyinge frowarde, ouerthwaite.
Abis, argue that renneth into the ruere Danubius.
Abiit, otherwyse **Abiari**, a cuntrey of Indie.
Abiuites, a people of the Alpes.
Abima, and **Abilama**, a citee of Arabia.
Abiit, a departure or goyng awate, olde wyse men tooke it for deathe, as we maie calle it the deccesse of one.
Abiuitus, a departing, or a waite to passe by.
Abiudico, iudi, ere, to take awate by iudgement from one, and geue to another by the same sentence.
Id ab eo contra ius acquitatem abiudicauit, he tooke that away from hym by iudgement agaynst all lawe and reason. **Abiudico**, is also to caste awate by iudgement.
Abiudicare a uita, to put to deathe.
Abiudicabit nunquam a suo tribulum, he will neuer iudge from his seruante the worth of thyse halfe pene.
Abiudicatum, geuen by iudgement from one to another.
Abigo, iudi, ere, to vnpoke, discharge, or putte a funder.
Abiungo, xi, ere, to seuer or put a funder.
Abiuratio, a fofswearynge, an abirraction.
Abiuratus, a, um, withholde wpongesfully, or by vntrithe.
Abiuro, iudi, ere, to denye by an othe, or to kepe a thyng wongfully.
Abiuratio, idem.
Ablaeto, a, ui, ere, to weane.

Ablacus, a ruere rennyng into Danubius.
Ablaqueo, aui, ere, to rydde the earthe from trees and bynes, and cutte awate the vyngerootes.
Ablaqueatio, the dooyng therof.
Ablaqueatus, a, um, rydde or purged after that maner.
Ablecti, aedes, houses well garnished to byge men to bye thym.
Ablegatio, a sendyng awate.
Ablegmina, partes of the itreaples, whyche in olde tyme were offered to the goddis.
Ablego, aui, ere, to sende awate one that we be werte of, or whom we wolde not haue in our companie.
Ablegare pecora, to remoue cattal from one pasture to another further of.
Hic a fratris aduentu me ablegauit, he sente me forth, that I shulde not be present at my brothers compaign.
Ablepsia, a, blyndenesse of mynde, vnadagefenesse.
Ableni, a people subject to the Aethiops.
Abligurio, iui, ere, to consume gooddes in banquetynge and sayng delicately.
Abloco, aui, ere, to set or let to another: to take from one and let to another.
Abludo, si, ere, signifierly contrary to alludo. **Hac a tenon mulum ablutit imago**, this example is not muche vnlike thy condicions.
Abluo, ui, ere, to washe of.
Abluere se, to poure or purifie theim selfe, as the pagans dyd.
Ablutio, a washyng.
Ablutus, washed away.
Abluuium, for **Diluium**, an vntersall fludde, wherewith a countreie is drownded.
Abmatrera, my greatte grandames mothers sister.
Abmitto, si, ere, to sende awate.
Abnato, aui, ere, to swimme awate.
Abneco, ui, ere, to flea or lyll.
Abnego, aui, ere, to deny or refuse.
Abnepos, otis, a sonne in the fourthe degree in liniall descent.
Abneptis, a daughter in the same degree.
Abnoba, a, a mountayne in Germany, oute of the whiche springeth the ruere Danubius.
Abnocto, aui, ere, to be from home at the nyght.
Abnodo, aui, ere, to prune or cut awate knottes from trees.
Abnormis, out of rule.
Abnuo, nui, ere, to deny or refuse, propriety with countenance or becke, to becke awate, to fofbydde.
Abnuere impetium, to refuse to be vnder a mans dominion.
Abnuere iussa ducis, to disobey the capitaines commaundement.
Abnuendus, a, um, to be refused.

Abi

Abnuto, aui, ere, significheth to becke awate of a ten tymes.
Abobrica, a famous towne in Spayne.
Abocis, a towne of Ethiopia.
Abolani, a people of Latium.
Aboleo, eui, ere, to put out, to cast out, to annul, to vndoore for euer.
Abolere concieniam generis humani, to make men forget. or to put out of the remembrance of men.
Abolere vndis, to washe or poure with water.
Abolito, ui, ere, to be brought to nought, or to be abolished.
Abolito, onis, a destroyng or puttinge oute of Amemoie.
Abolitus, a, um, cast out, put out of remembrance, destroyed or abolished.
Abolla, a Venetians habite, or a fouldounes cloke, of such a garment as philosophers vfed in olde tyme.
Aboloco, olde wyters vfed for, ab illis.
Abolus, a hoise that hath not loste thofte, wherby his age maie be discerned.
Abominor, atus sum ari, to hate a thyng as a token of yll lucke, or to haue in detestation, or to desire the contrary.
Abominandus, a, um, woorthy to be detested, hated, or abhorred.
Abominatio, onis, a detestation.
Abominatus, a, um, detested, execrated, or communicated.
Aboricis, a towne in Aethiopia, belongynge to the citifens of Rome.
Aborigines, or **Aborigenes**, people whyche fyrst helde the countreie aboute Rome, and lured abode, haupng no house. They maie also be taken for any other people, whose begynnyng is not knowen.
Aborior, aboritur sum, aboriri, to be bozne before the naturall tyme.
Aborras, a ruere in Aethiopia, whiche renneth by the citee Aethiopia.
Aborius, an vntymely byrthe, nyght vnto the conception, whiche maie be called aborition.
Aborrio, onis, et **aborrium**, the byrth that is destroyed by some hurte, or other misaduenture of medicine.
Aborto, aui, ere, or **Abortio**, iui, ere, to byngge forth a chyld ere it be perfect.
Abortiuus, a, um, that thyng that is brought forth before the tyme, or that whiche procureth the said vntymely byrthe, to be brought forth.
Abortus, or **abortium**, an vntymely byrth, nyght to the full tyme of deliuerance, wherby the chyld dyeth.
Abpatruus, my fathers great vnckle.
Abra, a, a littell gyle or handmayde, that neuer goth from hyr maistresse.

Abraces, one of Alexander the Greates Capytaynes.
Abradatas, a kynge of the people called Ciriens, who accompanied Cyrus, when he foughte agaynst the Egypciens.
Abrado, si, ere, to passe or scape, to cutte or maue awate.
Abradere aliquid, by a metaphore, is to take awate a thyng by force or violence, to wast awate by crafte and gyle.
Abraham, an holy patriarche, and was sonne to Thare, borne in Caldei, and is interpreted the father of many nations, or of people sayng. This man, as willia. heric and percyus sayge, was a fundy and mysticall doctryne, was moste excellent. He taughte the Egypciens astronomie, and geometry. He dyed before the incarnation of Christe 1838. yeres.
Abrafas, a, um, pared, cutte, or maue awaye.
Abatana, a parte of Aethiopia.
Abrenuncio, aui, ere, to renounce or forsake.
Abreptus, a, um, taken frome one by violence.
Abretini, people of Mysia.
Abriticui, people of the countreie of Lyons, in Fraunce.
Abripio, pui, ere, to take fro, or to take by force.
Abripuit repente se, he wente awaye suddenly.
Abripere ad questionem, uel in cruciarum, to drawe forth to punishment, or examination by tourmentes.
Abripi a parentis similitudine, to bee made vnlike his father in manere.
Abrocomas, one of Alexander the Greates Capytaynes.
Abrodiaxon, a delicate or deprent lyfe.
Abrodiaxus, a delicate person, a mynion.
Abrodo, si, ere, to gnawe or bite of.
Abrogo, aui, ere, by a publike consent, to disannul, to forgoe, to take awaye, or to make of none effecte.
Marcum Lepidum priuatus Italia abrogauit, he begyn a priuate person, expelled Marcus Lepidus out of Italy.
Abrogare fidem, to byngge out of credence.
Abrogare legem, to dissolue or expelle a lawe.
Fidem homini abrogare, to belente a man no more, to haue one out of credence.
Vires beneficiis abrogare, to effeme the benefite of no value.
Abrogari, they, whiche begyn as libertes, submite theim selues to another mannes rule by their owne consent.
Abrogatio, the resoluynge or repellinge of a lawe.
Abroon, onis, the name of a manne, whose sensualityte and delicate lyfe is growen to a pynnerde.

A 111

Abro

Abronis vita, a sumptuous and delicate life.
 Abroni mania, a cecce of Galatia.
 Abrotionum, or Abrotionum, the name of a woman.
 Abrotionum, a towne of Affricke. It is also the name of an herbe, which, as some say, was Themiſtocles mother.
 Abrotionum, an herbe called Southernwood.
 Abrumpo, rupi, ere, to breake of, to cutte of, or plucke vp.
 Abrumpere rem inceptam, to breake vp of leaue of an enterpriſe.
 Abrumpere patientiam, to breake patience, or waite anger.
 Abrumpere lucem uel uitam, to dye.
 Abrumpere ſonnum, to awake from ſleepe.
 Abruptio, a breaking of breaking.
 Abrupta loca, rocks and hills here and there broken or dygged, so that one maye vnderſtand go or creepe vp on them.
 Abrupte, out of frame, not agreeing with the beginning.
 Abruptum, that which hath ſuche a falke of dependance downe, that no man maye paſſe by it, but onely fall downe.
 Abruptus, a, um, broken here and there, as rocks here and great hills.
 Abruptus ſermo, a tale that hangeth not together.
 Abrupta contramacia, a forward ſtubburneſſe.
 Abrupta ingenium, a ſavage braine that hangeth all thynges on head.
 Abruptus, a, um, a ruler of Affrica, whiche in cloſeth the ſelle of Eritrea.
 Abscedo, cedi, ere, to go away from.
 Abscedere incepto, he hath leſſe of his enterpriſe.
 Abscedere in altitudinem, to aſcende of good ſpawarde.
 Abscedus, & Abſceſſio, a departing ſeo.
 Abscedus, is of phyſicians taken for an impoſtume or botche, or for a couſe of euill humours to ſome part of the bodie, wherby matter putrefied is ingendred.
 Abscedo, or, abſcedo, di, ſcindere, to cut of.
 Absceſſus, or, abſceſſus, is the ſame that Fixe, ſtem ſp, determinatly.
 Absciſſus, a, um, broken, ſharpe, or cut of.
 Absciſſor iuſtitia, ſharpe iuſtice.
 Absciſſus locus, a place troublous, rough, and harde to come to.
 Quamquam abſciſſa res erat, although there was no hope to bring the matter to effect.
 Abſciſſa caſtigatio, an hard, reſjoule, and ſharpe correption.
 Abſciſſus, i, i, ere, to go out of remembrance.
 Abſcondite, covertly, ſecretly, darkly.
 Abſconditus, a, um, hydden.
 Abſcondo, di, ere, to hyde.
 Abſcondere fugam furto, to flee of ſteale as

waſte piſtall.
 Abſconſio, an hydding.
 Abſens, entis, abſent of awaie.
 Abſentaneus, a, um, that whiche is doone in abſence.
 Abſentia, abſence.
 Abſentio, ſi, ere, to thynke contrary.
 Abſento, ui, are, to ſende awaie, or cauſe to be abſent.
 Abſilae, certayne people.
 Abſimilis, muche vnlike.
 Abſis, or, apſis, idos, the ſtrake of a caſt whele, wherin the ſpoke be ſette.
 Abſiſto, abſiſti, ere, to depart from a place, or to be ſarre of, contrary to Aſiſtere, ſometimes it ſignifieth to abſterge or leaue of.
 Abſiſtere incepto, to breake of leaue of his purpoſe.
 Abſiſtere bello, to ceaſe from warre.
 Si ſuore abſiſtere uellent, yf they woulde leaue thei madneſſe.
 Abſolco, ui, ere, to be out of uſe.
 Abſolens locus, a place vnoccupied or neglected, after Calypſo, without auctoriſſe.
 Abſoluo, ui, ere, to leaſe that whiche was bounden, alſo to perſourme or make perfect, to accompliſhe, to ſpare, to forgoe, to pardone, to diſpatche, to abſolve, or diſpence one out of all daunger of iudgement.
 Abſoluere, to diſpatche of buſyneſſe.
 Abſoluere creditorem, to paye that he oweth.
 Abſoluere penſum, to woſhe out his taſke.
 Abſoluere ſuſpicionem, to diſcharge or purſe out of all ſuſpicion.
 Abſoluere uno uerbo, to make an end ſhortly, to tell at one woſhe.
 Abſoluere reum, to diſcharge of ſet at libertye one that is accuſed.
 Abſolutarium, ri, that whiche deliuereth of diſchargeth a man.
 Abſolutarius, a, um, that whiche doeth apperceptne vnto the diſcharging of diſpatchynge of any man.
 Abſolute, perfectly, abſolutely.
 Abſolutio, a diſcharge, or diſpatchynge, alſo a perfection.
 Abſolutus, a, um, dyſcharged, dyſpatched, alſo perfect, abſolute, or without faulte.
 Abſono, ui, are, to diſcoyde or ſounde euill.
 Abſonus, a, um, that whiche ſoundeth not welle, or diſcoyde, or that maye ſcarcelly be heard, or by a metaphoſe, dyſagreeing.
 Abſonum fidei, not creditible.
 Abſonus uoce, he that hath an vntuneable voyce.
 Abſorbeo, ui, uel, pſi, ere, to ſwalowe or ſuppe vp.
 Abſorus, an iſle in the ſea Adriaticum, or after Herodian, a ciſſe in Illiria.

Abſy

Abſy, without. Nam abſy eo eſſet, ſo (if he had not been.
 Abſtemius, he that dynteth no wyne.
 Abſtemium prandium, a dyner without wyne.
 Abſtentus, accuſed out of the church.
 Abſtergeo, and Abſtergo, ſi, gere, ere, to wpe awaie.
 Abſtergere dolorem, to put awaie ſorrowe.
 Abſterreo, ui, ere, to prohibite, to lette of put ſed, to ſcare awaie, or dygne awaie with feare.
 Abſtergere auctum, to lette the increaſe of a thyng.
 Abſterres te adſi, thou makeſt men aſtrayde to come to the.
 Abſterius, a, um, ſeared awaie.
 Abſtinentia, abſtinenſe, a vertue in ſoybearynge to take an other mans goodes.
 Abſtiner, with abſtinenſe.
 Abſtineo, ui, ere, to abſteyne, to ſoybeare of tempeſ. ſometimes to ſoybe of let, and alſo to excommunicate.
 Non abſtines, manum maſtigia? Wilt thou not holde of thy handes, biſlayn knave?
 Abſtinere ignem ab arde, they dyd not ſet fire on the temple.
 Abſtinere manum in iudicio, to refrain from giving dytes to iudges.
 Abſtinere alieno, not to meddle with other mens goodes.
 Abſtineas a me manum, take heed that thou ſtrike me not.
 Abſtinuit diu publico, it was long of he came abode.
 Abſtinens alieni, he that medleth not with other mens goodes.
 Abſtinendus, a, um, to be letted or kept from.
 Primo die abſtinendus a cibo, the fyrſt daye he muſt be kept from meate.
 Abſto, ſiti, are, to ſtande ſarre of.
 Abſtorqueo, ſi, ere, to gette of wyſt awaie by force of tormentes.
 Abſtrahio, axi, ere, to take by force of by craft, or to withdraue.
 Abſtrahere ſe a ſolitudine, to withdraue his mynde from care.
 Abſtraxi me illinc, I gotte me thence.
 Abſtractus, a, um, dyuene awaie by force.
 Abſtringo, ſtrinx, ere, to leaſe that, whiche was bounden.
 Abſtrudo, ſi, ere, to hyde.
 Abſtrudere triſtitiā, to put awaie ſadneſſe or heyneneſſe of mynde.
 Abſtruſus, a, um, hydde of ſhutte vp.
 Abſtruſus homo, a cloſe ſeawe that will not open his mynde.
 Abſtruſior diſputatio, a ſubill or darke diſputation.
 Abſum, fui, eſſe, to be awaie of ſarre of, to ſat

a man in time of neede, to be diſtant of abſent, to lacke of want.
 Abſtinentia, he deliſeth not in debate ſtriſe of contention.
 Abſtinentia culpa, he is not faulty.
 Abſtinentia animus, I haue no courage.
 Abſtinentia nobis, while I was awaie.
 Abſit, god ſoybe.
 Abſtinerio inuidia, a ſoyne of ſpeking, when one wolde not be ſuſpected of arrogancy in ſome thyng that he wyl ſpeake.
 Abſumo, pſi, ere, to ſpende, to conſume of waſte awaie.
 Abſumere animam letho, to ſlay of kyll.
 Abſumdo, inis, diſſipate, waſte of money of other lyke thyng.
 Abſumptio, a waſtynge, or waſte.
 Abſumptiſſimus, we are vndoone.
 Abſurde, without purpoſe of reaſone, to no purpoſe.
 Abſurdus, da, dum, inconuenient, fooliſhe, dyſcrepange, dyſconſe, adyſcrepange, or adyſe.
 Abus, looks abis.
 Abſynthires, x, wyne, wherſin woynewood hath ben infused of ſooden.
 Abſynthium, is commonly called woynewood: howe beſe there be therof thre kyndes: Scariophium, whiche ſeemeth to be our woynewood: Santonicum, wherof cometh wayne ſeeds: Ponticum, or Romanum, whiche hath a leſſe leaſe than our woynewood, and hath a ſweeter odour.
 Abſyrtides, be Ilandes in the Aeneſ an ſea.
 Abſyrtus, the brother of Medea, whome ſhe dyde ſutte in peeres, and caſt in to the ſea, when ſhe fledde frome his father with Jaſon.
 Abuerto, ti, ere, to toune awaie of frome a place.
 Abdiacum, a towne in Germany.
 Abundans, a, um, a ſpeche man.
 Abundanter, abundantly.
 Abundantia, abundaunce of plenty of any thyng.
 Abundatio, onis, an ouerflowing.
 Abunde, abundantly, plentifully enough.
 Abunde eſt, it is enough.
 Abundo, ui, are, to abounde, to haue aboundaunce and plenty of any thyng, what ſo euer it be, alſo to be reche.
 Abundare ingenio, to haue a good ſwiftny.
 Abundare opibus ſandi, to haue a good ſwiftny.
 Abundare audacia, to be ſwiftny.
 Abundans corporis, a good body.
 Abulo, ui, are, to ſwiftny.
 Abupus, a ſpue in Englande called a ſpue.

A. iii

Abus

Abusue, (impropely, against nature or custom.
Abusue mane ad uespera, to morrow to night.
Abusum, toorne out.
Abusus, us, & abusio, abuse, euill vse.
Abuter, sus sum, abuti, to abuse, to vse a thyng
 dishonestly, vncomely, contrary that it serueth
 for, out of order, or in vayne, also to weare out.
Abut et licetis abuti, to imploye his tyme and
 learning euill.
Abuti legibus ad questu, to abuse the lawes
 to his owne profite and gayne.
Operam abutitur, he abuseth his labour.
Abudena, testles, thynges of small estimation,
 wanton toyes, vncomely for men to vse.
Abudena, a people in Asia, which haueing their
 cite distressed with a long siege fell into a fu-
 ry of madnesse, and slue all their wiues, their
 children, and gretewarde them selues.
Abudenas, a, um, of Abudus.
Abudeus, a man boyne in the ple of Abudus.
Abudochoma, thei that bolle their vntreuths
 or falschode.
Abudus, was a cite in Asia, vpon the sea side
 called Propontis, whiche diuided Europa
 from Asia, where the passage ouer erredeth
 not much the way, fustionges, called Istadia, Quen
 acorne that standeth an other towne, cal-
 led Sclius.
Abus, an hill in the ocean sea agaynst Spayne
 whiche is called vnto Hercules pillars.
Abusue, was a hope of meate made of lee-
 les, testles, garlike, the beens of pomegra-
 nates, mustard seeds, and suche other lyke.
Abusus, is a depence without bottoms.

A ANTE C.

AC. is a conjunction copulatiue, and sta-
 guffeth sometyme, and : as, **Doctus
 ac mitis es**, Thou art counnyng and
 milde. Sometime it is taken for than: as, **Ilud
 fecus ac iuli facit**, Thei doo none other
 worse than thei be commanded. Sometime it
 signifieth as : as, **Superbis perinde ac li-
 rex es**, Thou art aggraued as if thou were a
 tyng. sometyme and that, and truly : as,
**Aliquid boni, tibi pro istac re faciam, ac lu-
 dens**, I will dooe the some good tourne for
 this thyng, and that with all myn herte.
Ac potius, pra rather.

Ac, the name of a cite in Phenicia, afterward
 called Bitholomais.

Acabene, a mountayne in Egypte.

Acabis, a village of Lybia.

Acabo, a beate in the desert of Beabie.

Acacalis, the seeds of an herbe growyng in E-
 gypte, whiche toke that name of the nymph
 Acacalis, who beyng deflowred of Apollo,
 was deliuered of two chyldren, named Bithi-
 larides and Bithlandus.

Acacelum, a cite of Arcadie, so called of **Acac-**
cus, the sonne of Lycaron.
Acacia, a, a hynde of thorne, the seeds wherof
 is lyke vnto chittes. It is also the iuice of the
 same fruite.
Acacia, the tyece of a fruite in Egypte, but in
 Jude therof, men doo now take the tyece of
 flos, whiche lyke to the other, dooe refriger-
 ate hynde and strike heate backwarde.
Acacia, a, innocencie, simplicitie, sinceritee.
Acacus, a, a simple and plaine person, without
 gyfte of fraude.
Academia, a, an vniuersitee, whiche took
 that name of a place myge vnto **Athenas**,
 where Plato (the great philosopher) taught
 philosophy. It may also be vied for any great
 or notable schoole.
Academici, were a sect of philosophers, whiche
 followed & taught the doctrine of Plato.
Acadmus, a well in Sicilia, wherein (as **Aristo-**
tle saith) tables, conteynyng the othe of
 one that hath sworne truly will saym: but
 if the othe be false, thei will synke.
Acadra, a towne of Arabia.
Acada, a, a gode, also a rodde of x. foote long,
 wherewith men vpd vse to measure landes.
Acallis, Idis, the daughter of **Adonis**, and
 mother of **Dares**.
Acamantium, a towne in Phytigia, buidied by
Acamantis, to whom Theseus after the bas-
 taye of **Troie**, gaue that place, because he
 arbed hym agaynst the people called **Solines**.
Acamarchis, a nymphe, the daughter of **De-**
ceanus.
Acamas, an elbows of lande in the ple of **Eg-**
ypce, towards the east, it was also one of
 the princes of **Thrace**, whiche came to aide
 the **Troians**. There was also one other of
 the same name, who was sonne to **Antenor**.
Acandria cicada, a prouerbe spoken of
 vnto and rude persons, of suche as be ig-
 norant in musike.
Acanthide, the olde name of the yle of **Egypte**.
Acanthinus, a, um, of **Acanthus**, of lyke to it.
Acanthis, of **Acalanthis**, and **Acanthis**, Idis,
 a hynd that fedeth on thistles, and maketh his
 nest with clafe, and is called in englyshe (as
 I suppose) a thimble.
Acanthion, of **acanthium**, is a bush, lyke vnto
 to a white thorne, with lesse leaues, mosy
 and pyching.
Acanthus, of **Acanthes**, as **Dioscorides** saith,
 is an herbe that groweth in stony and moyst
 groundes, and hath leaues longer and byden
 than testles, in forme lyke to rocket, somewhat
 blacke, and in buytynge soft and fatter, ha-
 uing a stalk of it, subtyles high, of the thik-
 nesse of a mans fpynger, garnished vnder the
 toppe with litle longe leaues, and pyching,
 wheron groweth a white flower. It is sup-
 posed

posed to be that herbe, whiche is commonly
 called **Branca vrsina**, in englyshe bearsfoote,
 as some doo suppose.
Acanthus, a boie, whiche as poetes do seigne,
 was transformed into a flower of his name.
 It is also (as **Serulus** saith) a tree growing
 in Egypte, haueing alwayes greene leaues.
Acacia a cite in Egypte, myge vnto **Memphis**.
 another of **Macchonia**, and of **Aetholia**.
Acapis, a pyper in Asia.
Acapna, hye wood that smytheth not.
Acapna thysia, sacrifices without smoke, spo-
 ken of a simple feast, wher in is neither bake,
 rolle nor foddre.
Acar, & **acarus**, a litle woyme that byedeth in
 waxe, and is the least of all vermyne, a myte.
Acarja a towne in the myddle of Hungary.
Acarnan, of **Acarnas**, anis, a stony hille in the
 countrey of **Athens**.
Acarnania, a part of the realme of **Greece**, na-
 med **Epirus**. It is also a litle countrey in
 Egypte, also a cite by **Syracusa** in the coa-
 stes of **Sicilie**.
Acarnanes, the people of that countrey.
Acarnanias, of **Acarnanicus**, a, um, of **Ac-**
arnania.
Acarne, nes, a fyssh of the sea. also a towne
 of **Adagnesia**.
Acaron, a wilde myrtle tree.
Acarpia, lacke of fruite.
Acarpus, a, um, vnfructfull, vnproffitable.
Acasta, a nymphe or maiden of the fawne.
Acatus, a hyng of **Adagnesia**, of whom **Peleus**
 was pourged, when he had murdered his
 brother.
Acatalecticus versus, a verse that hath nothig
 so much, or to litle. Contrarywise **Catalec-**
ticus, wanteth a syllable.
Acatalepton, that can not be comprehended.
Acatium, the greatest sayl in a ship, also a boie.
Acaulus, a, um, not bourned.
Accalaurantia, the name of hie that nourys-
 shed **Romulus** and **Remus**, the first builders
 of **Rome**.
Accanto, aul, are, to syng by.
Accaron, a cite of **Palestine**.
Accedo, cessi, ere, to come or go to, to appo-
 ch to assent or agree, to be increased, augmen-
 ted, or added to a thyng. sometyme it signifi-
 eth a likeness to be in a thyng: as, **Eorum po-**
tes proxime ad deum immortalium ac-
 cedit, Their power is mooste lyke vnto the
 immortal goddis.
Accede adiutare, come helps me.
Accedere ad amicitiam alicuius, to sty hym
 selfe with one.
Accedere alicui, to graunt or agree to, an-
 other: or to bee of an other mans opinion.
Accedere ad causam, to take on hym to plete
 a matiere.

Accedere ad rem publicam, to sty hym selfe
 to beare office in the common weale, or to bee
 occupied in a common affayre.
Accedere ad ad aurem, to com and whis-
 per one in the eare.
Accedere obuiam, to mete with.
Accedere periculum, to puste hym selfe in
 daunger.
Accedit huc, moxouer than that.
Accedit precio, the price increaseth.
Huc accedit summus timor, moxouer than
 that, the feare is wonderfull great.
Accessit illi animus, his courage is increased.
Accessit operi manus extrema, the woork
 is perfectly finished.
Accessit, he came to.
Accessit illi aetas, he is become olde.
Robur illi accessit, his strength is increased.
Accessit eares in cumulum, that thyng moxe
 ouer was ther vnto added.
Accelero, aui, are, to hasten of speede, actiuelly and
 neutrally.
Accelerare gradum, to go apace.
Accelerare viam, to dispatche your iourneys
 quickly.
Acceleratio, haste of speedynesse.
Accendo, di, ere, to kende, inflame, prouoke,
 or geue boldnesse, also to encourage.
Accendere offensiones, to increas malice,
 or hatreds.
Accendere stim, to increpse thyng.
Accendere mentes in pigra, to encourage
 mena heres to battail.
Accenit, were souldiours appoynted to bee as
 about great officers for defence of their peo-
 ples. **festus** saith, that it were they, that
 after the deatly of souldiours were put in their
 places. **Barro** affirmeth, that they were my-
 nistres alwayes ready at the commandement
 of principall officers.
Accenit, were also called **Decuriones**, and **Ce-**
curiones, accordyng to the nombre of souldy-
 ours, whiche they gouerned: they were also of
 ficers lyke vnto our cyers.
Accensus, a, um, seer on fyre, hendled, or infla-
 med. **Accensus in iram**, inflamed with anger.
Accensus, an accent of tyme, wherby a syllable
 is pronounced.
Acceptio, in Jude of **accepterim**, I haue taken.
Acceptabulum, loke **Acetabulum**.
Acceptilatio, a questre of an obligacion made
 by mouth, when the bestor demandeth of
 the creditor, whether he be content of that
 whiche he hath promysed hym: and the cre-
 ditor answereth, yea: as though he saied, I
 doo accept it as if it were paid.
Acceptio, a recepyng.
Acceptio, aui, are, to recepye.
Acceptare iugum, to submyt hym selfe as a
 subiect of bondman.

Acceptum, thankfull, pleasant, allowable, also any thing that a man hath received.
Acceptum facere pecuniam, to make a quit-tance for monie received.
Acceptum ferro, I knowlage that I have received a thing by an other mans means.
Acceptum habere, to allowe of accomptes thanke worship.
Acceptum in vulgus, acceptable to the common people.
Acceptum referre, to keepe a reckninge of that whiche is received, contrarie, **Expensum ferre**, to register what a mā hath layd out.
Accepti et expensi ratio, an accompt of receites and expences.
Accepto ferre, to acquite one of his promise.
Acceptus, x, she that best to receive any thinge.
Acceptus, receptus, entertained.
Acceptus, x, um, accepted, acceptable.
Acceptus, iure, idem quod accessus, **Accessus**, called for, or sent for.
Accessus, x, us, a calling or sending for.
Accessio, here, **Accessio coniuga**, to call footthe, to send for, to go to call or fetch, to accuse, and to be ware to adde of byng to a thinge that whiche it hath not.
Accessus in filium, commaunde thy daughter to be sent for, or called for.
Accessio erationis splendorem, to make the one on moys eloquence, pleasaunt, or beautifull.
Accessio uel accessio capitis, to accuse one of a heauy offence.
Accessus domo hac sum, I was sent for from home to come hyther.
Accessus ad aliquid negotium, to be called to doo some busynesse.
Quandous accessio me, whan ye will, send for me.
Accessio mercede, to hye for money.
Accessio aucta ex aliquo, to send for aide out of some place.
Accessum dictum, an oracion to muche affectate, or as ye saye, to farre sette.
Accessio descriptio, a straunge or vnmeete description, not agreeing with the nature of the thinge.
Accessio facta, strange kyndes of religion, that began in an other countreie.
Accessio, onis, he that gothe to call or fetch an other.
Accessio, an augmentation, also a goping or coming.
Accessionem adiungere aedibus, to make an house larger.
Accessio febris, the course of the feuer.
Accessio morbi, the begynnyng of a spleene.
Accessus maris, the flowynge of the sea.
Acci, a crite in Spayne, sometime called **Acci**

notus **Guadix**.
Accidens, to an accident, whiche male bee or not be, without the corruption of that wher-in it male bee.
Accidentia, thinges that chaunce or happen to a man, and ppropely misfortunes.
Accidentia, x, chaunce.
Accidit, there hapned, it is chaunced.
Accidere, in the thyde persone, to to happen or chaunce to, and ppropely of euill thinges.
Vbi ad aures accidit regis, whan it came to the kynges eares.
Si quid illi accidat, If he chaunce to by, or if it happen to hym other wise than well.
Fama accidit, a byre of rumour was spred.
Hoc mihi voluntatis accidit, I am of this mynde.
Accidit ad animum tuum, it hath chaunced as ye would haue it.
Idud verbum verē in te accidit, this woode agreeth right well vnto the: or it male bee right well spoken of the.
Timeo quorūm accidat, I feare to what ende it will come.
Accidit diuinus, it was the hande of god.
Accido, didi, idere, to extenuate or make feble, to afflicte or to destitute.
Accidi crines, heares cleane cut of.
Accidit dapes, meate cleane consumed or eaten vp.
Accidit res, whan the strengthe or power of any part is afflicte, broken, and greatly appapied by misfortune and aduersitee.
Accido, di, ere, to fall down in doynge reuerence.
Accidere ad genua, **accidere ad pedes**, to walp & reuerently to fall downe at a mans feete.
Quos accidam, to whome shoulde I make humble intercession?
Accidendus, a, um, to be called or sent for.
Accio, iui, ire, idem quod Accio, iui, ire.
Accio, ere, to syng to an instrument, or to syng a parte, as a treble to a tenore, or a descant to a playne songe.
Accingo, xi, ere, to gyde, to prepare, to make ready to doo some thinge.
Accingere se alicui rei, to make hym self ready to an enterpryse.
In hoc discrimen accingere, prepare the to this perillous enterpryse.
Accingi armis, to be armed.
Accingi ad spem maiorem, to loke for high er auancement.
Accingi ira, to be wood angry.
Accio, iui, ire, to call to, to send for one to come.
Ni voluptatem acciret, except it byd byng a pleasure with it.
Accipenser, looke **acipenser**.
Accipio, cepi, ere, to take, to heare, to suppose, to knowe, to vnderstande, to admytte, to receiue, to intreate, or intertayne.
Acci

Accipere auribus, to heare.
Accipere ad uerbum, to take a thing as it is spoken.
Accipere auditionem, to heare by repute.
Accipere aliorum, to take it other wise than it was spoken.
Accipere causam, or, **excusationem**, to holde excused.
Accipere cladem, to lose the battaile, or to haue the ouerthrow, or to be discomfited.
Accipere conditionem, to take the offer.
Accipere corde, to perceiue well.
Polusid satis meo corde accipi uas quare las, Th good faith I do not well perceiue the cause of thy greif, a possibill phrase.
Accipere a quis auribus, to heare indifferently, or patiently.
Accipere durius, to take it displeasantly.
Accipere dictis, aut **verbis**, to chide.
Accipere dolore, to take thought, to be heauy.
Accipere fiduciam, to be insoffed.
Accipere grauitate, to take it heauily.
Accipere in ciuitatem, to make one a citizen.
Allo, to open the towne gates against one that bellegeth it, to pelde it vp.
Accipere moderatē, to take it patiently.
Accipere mandata, to take charge by commissiō.
Accipere rationes, to take accompte.
Accipere oculis et animo, to see and remembre.
Accipere potestatem, to haue leaue.
Accipere uerbis, to beate one.
Accipere uulnus, to be wounded.
Accipe ad omnia, take this answere for all.
Ego a maioribus memoriam accipi, I remembre that I herde myne elders to repute.
Accipit fidem fabula, the tale was beleued.
Accipere frenum, to pelde hym selfe subiect.
Accipere imperium, to obete.
Accipere meum, to feare.
Accipere praecepta, to be taught.
Rem publicam accipere, to take the gouernance of a publike weale.
Accipere societatem, to make alliance.
Accipere sententiam, to ratiffie a sentence.
Sit tempus debitum accipiat, if it male be done in due tyme.
Vitam deorum accipere, to be made a god.
Accipere aliquid in muneribus, to take bythes.
Accipere, male be oftentymes resoluēd by this woide **Assicior**, as, **Accipit leticiam**, he was gladd, or affected with gladnesse.
Accipere iniuriam, to take wronge.
Accipere plagam, seu **uulnus**, by a metaphorse, to haue a great hurte or damage, whiche we call a roysse to the heere.
Accipies a Polione, he that knowe it of **Pollio**.
Sit aequo animo ferre accipiet, if he shall pperceiue, that ye take it well in woyle.
Parum accipere, not to vnderstande.
Accipere in maius, to suppose a thinge to bee

more than it is.
Accipere ampliter, to intreate, or entertaine noblye.
Quo te modo accepissem, nisi **iratus essem**? Howe wolde I haue handled the, if I had not been angry?
Regie accipius, entertained lyke a kyng.
Accipiter, tris, an hauke.
Accipiter humipeta, a sparhauke.
Accipiter hierax, an hauke, called a saker.
Accipiter pecuniarum, a poller of the people or an extortor.
Accipitrarius, a faulconer.
Accipitro, are, to sarche, to wondere of bfe.
Accipitro, aui, are, to call, or sende for oftentymes to come.
Accius, a, um, called for, called to come.
Accius, us, a calling or sending for.
Accius Piraensis, a famousse orator.
Accius Neuius, the Augurian or footthesayer, whiche (at the commaundment of Tarquinus) did cutte a whetstone in it peces with a rasoure.
Accius, the name of a poete, a wyfiter of tragedies, who (as **Licero** saith) had a harde and crabbed stile.
Acclamio, aui, are, to crye with reioysing, and sometime contrarie, to crye against a thinge.
Acclamatio, a howte.
Acclamito, aui, are, to crye to ofte tymes.
Acclino, aui, are, to encline or bende to, and by a metaphor, to fauour, to consent or agree to.
Acclinatus, a, u, leaning or bending to a thinge.
Accliue, steepe wise, bending wise.
Accliuis, fine **acclius**, ryfingge vpwarde to a small toppre.
Accliuis arbori, leaning to a tree.
Accliuis falsis animus, a mynde prone to lewennesse.
Accliuias, a ryfingge vp of an hyl.
Accludo, si, ere, to shut to.
Acco, cus, a woman, whiche was so foolishe, that she wolde speake and talke to hir owne image in a glasse, wherof cometh **Accissare**, to plate the idiothe: and for the foolles bee called **Acci**. This woman also wolde refuse earnestly that the most desired, wherfor such feigned refusal, is called **Accismus**.
Accola, the next inhabitant, called a boyderer.
Allo he that cometh out of one countrey, and dwelleth in an other countrey or towne.
Accola capi, he that dwelleth next the field.
Accolo, ui, ere, to dwell by or nigh, specially hilles, waters, or wooddes.
Accoli propinquos nostris aedibus, he dwelleth nigh to our house.
Accommodari, are, to accommodate, to approprie, to apply, make apt, fit, thus, agreeing to an other thing, to set in order, to geue order, to lende.
Accom

Accommodare ensem lateri, to geide a swoyd about one.

Accommodare curam auribus, to heare diligently.

Accommodare se ad rem publicam, to geue him selfe to the publike affaires.

Accommodare animum literis, to applie his minde to learning.

Illud si scissem, ad id meas literas accommodassem, If I had known that, I wold haue written my letters thereafter.

Testes ad crimen accommodare, to bypnye forth witness accordeing to the accusation.

Accommodare se ad nuntium alicuius, to make him selfe to ones becke.

Accommodatio, an applpyng.

Accommodus, a, um, apte, mete, conuenient.

Accommodare, aptely, conueniently, to the purpose, handsomely.

Accommodatus, a, um, applied to a thyng, be- seeming, couchable, inclined, or disposed.

Accommodatus ad flagitium, disposed to mis- chiefe.

Accredo, or adcredo, didi, ere, to geue crea- dence, to assent. a worde selde used.

Accreduo, is, in, uere, idem quod, accredo.

Accredo, cui, ere, to growe, to encrease, to be augmented.

Accreditat fides, that it maie be the moze beleeued.

Flumen subito accreuit, the riuer rose so- dainly.

Accreuo, & accrementum, an increasynge, the encrease.

Accubatio, onis, a sittynge at the table, also the lying in of a woman with child, some tyme the sittynge abyode of byrde and foules.

Accubatores, thei that sitte at the table.

Accubatum, a bed or cowche to lye on by daye tyme, as it was the maner of the olde Roma- nes, to cate lyeing on their beddes.

Accubitus, us, the lyeing in the said maner.

Accubo, ui, are, to lye by, to sit, or lye downe to cate. and by a metaphoe, to butte vpon.

Accubat mecum, he lseth with me.

Accubare alicui in conuiuio, to sit by one at a feast.

Theatrum Tarpeio monti accubat, the The- atre butteth vpon the hill Tarpei.

Accudo, di, ere, to beate a thyng on an anuile, to forge, to hammer, or to coyne moze to that whiche is alreadye coyned.

Accedere tres minas, by a metaphoe, is to make thise to adde. iiii. poundes moze to a summe.

Accumbo, ui, ere, to lye downe, to lye by, to lye or sit downe at feastes or banquettes.

Accumbere mensam, to sit at one table.

Accumbere alicui, to sit by one at the table.

Accumbere superior, to sitte in the higher

place.

Accumulo, aui, are, to accumulate, to gather on heapes, to encrease.

Accumulare aliquem donis, to geue gyftes plentifully vnto one.

Accumulare arborem, contrarie to Ablas- queare, to heape perthe about the rootes of trees, to kepe them from the parchynge heate of the sonne.

Accumulare, plentifully, liberally, bountifullly.

Accumulatio, onis, an heappynge vp.

Accuro, aui, are, to take good hede, or to care for. Also to do a thyng diligently.

Accurare prandium, to ppynde and make readye the digne.

Accurare hospites, to enterteine guests.

Accurate, diligent, curiously, exacte, studi- ously, earnestly.

Accuratio, onis, earnest diligence.

Accuratus, a, um, wherein is muche diligence, curouse, exacte, well handled, doons studi- ously.

Accurata malicia, malice prepened.

Accuratum habere, to prepenie, or forcast a thyng curiously.

Accurata commendatio, an earnest commen- dation.

Accuro, ri, ere, to renne to, to speede thither.

Accurro, ut sciam quid uelit, I ren to know what he wold haue.

Accurritur ab uniuersis, euey man renneth thither.

Accursus, us, an assemblyng or hasty gathering of people to a place.

Accusabilis, le, worthy to be blamed.

Accusatio, onis, an accusation or blamyng.

Accusator, oris, an accusour, or rebuker.

Accusatorius, a, um, pertainyng to an accusa- tion.

Accusatorius liber, a booke of complainte.

Accusatrix, icis, a woman accuser or rebuker.

Accuso, aui, are, to accuse, blame or reprehende.

Accusare crimine, to accuse, or charge one with an offence.

Accusare uitium, culpam, aut crimen, to re- buke a mans faulte or vice.

Accusare, and Excusare, are contrary.

Accusas id me, ye blame me for this thyng.

Ace, aces, a cittle of Phoenicia.

Acedaria, corruptly bled for acetaria, salettea of meates lyghtly prepared.

Acedia, a, falsely called accidia, slouth, pen- siveness, heauynesse of herte, idle werynesse, carelessse negligence.

Acedior, atus sum, to be wepy, or waxe slouthy full.

Accellum, a towne in Lombardie.

Accentra, & accentra, thynges wherof the cen- ter or pycke in the mddes is not known.

Acceo, cui, ere, to be eger, tart, or sharpe.

Accephali,

Accephali, or accephalix, were herethes, whiche denied, to be two natures in Christ, as- sumyng the nature diuine to be in him onely. This heresie was condemned in the cognatall of Chalcedonensis.

Accephali uersus, verses begynnynge with a thoye syllable.

Accephala fabula, a tale withoute heade or taylor.

Acer, aceris, neu. gen. a tree, the wood wher- of is mooste gentle to worke in, it seemeth by the description therof, to be that, whiche is called maple. Also bowes be made therof.

Acer, aceris, chaffe of millstede.

Acer, era, cru, & acer, acris, acre, eger, sharpe, and sower, as vineger, sometime it beco- meth strong, soze. Also diligent, sterke or earnest.

Acre acetum, stronge or sharpe vineger.

Acer amator, a seuerer louer.

Amor acer, ardent loue.

Acer animus, a great or lusty courage.

Acer equus, a couragious or swift horse.

Flagitator acer, an importunate suitour.

Ace iurgium, bitter chiding.

Acer morbus, a greuouse sicknesse.

Acer armis, sterke in armes.

In rebus gerendis acer, earnest and diligente in his affaires.

Aduersarius acer, a cruell and deadly ad- uersarpe.

Animaduersor acer, a seuerer or rigorous punisher.

Homo acer, a diligent person.

Acres cibi, tart, sharpe, or h'tyng meates.

Dolor acer, greuouse sorowe.

Cedes acris, cruell slaughter.

Heymper acris, a sharpe winter.

Ingenium acre, a sharpe quicke witte.

Odor acer, a stronge sauoure.

Vitus acer, a quicke sight.

Aceratum, ti, mortar, or claye mixte with hys of strawe, wherewith walles be daubed.

Acerbe, bitterly, vntoely, cruelly, vehemently.

Acerbitas, aitis, bitternesse of taste, sharpnesse of tyme, crueltie of man, heauynesse, grefe, pefne, aduersitee, vexation, affliction.

Acerbitatibus lacerari, to bee tourmented with afflictions.

Acebo, aui, are, to trouble, to make bitter, abhominable, moze cruell, or rygurous.

Acerbare crimen, to augment a faulte, and make it moze greuouse.

Acerbus, a, um, vntoely, sower, displeasante, difficulte, harde, solepne, austere, and pain- full: as, Robustorum iuuenum acerba mors: the deathe of yonge men is painfull: as who saith, thei be with great difficulte.

Acerba uita, a painfull lyfe.

Homo acerbus, a sower felowe.

Acerba fors, a sorrowfull or heauy condiction.

Acerba facies, bypnyng taunte.

Acerbus dies, a heauie date.

Acerba, for acerbe.

Acerbum spectaculum, a cruell sight, boz- eble to beholde.

Acerbum, bi, sorrowfulness, greuouous, paines- fulnesse.

Aceruus, a, um, of the tree called Acer.

Aceru, aui, are, to mixe with thynge.

Acerosum frumentum, vntoely wheate, wheate not well withynowed or fannd.

Acerosus pabula, bydme heade not eanged.

Acerria, a, a thpye, wherein frankensente is put, some do name it an antioke, whiche was set befoze a dead corpe, wheron inferne was burned. Some call it a cuppe, wherein thei did facillite wine.

Acerria, a citee by Naples.

Acerriani, people of that citee.

Acerime, excedyng sharp, or stilly, egerly, or rygourously.

Acerima uxor, a vntoely shrewd wife.

Acerimissimi, moztall enemies.

Acerimi testes, witnesses, whiche do stilly abyde by the matter.

Acerile comes, he that neuer cutteth his heere.

Aceruam, on heapes, without ordie, in a mengle.

Aceruam dicere, to shewe, or speake confu- sely without ordie.

Acerualis, le, a kynde of agument, called So- rites, whiche procedeth by diuers probacti- ons, and in the end, as it were after a heape of argumentes, is concluded of the spyt and the laste.

Aceruatio, onis, a heappynge or gathering to- gether.

Aceruo, aui, are, to gether into heapes.

Aceruus, ui, a heape of getherynge togeth- er, and specially of grain, or other smal thynges.

Aceso, sci, ere, to waxe sower, eger, or tart, specially in licoure.

Acesel & Heliconis opera, a prouerbe spo- ke of such thynges as be runnyngly wynght.

Acesias, a foolish and an vnlearned phis- cion, of whom ysith this prouerbe.

Acesias medicatus est, spoken of a thyng that wroth moze and moze, and the moze it is tended, the woyle it is.

Acesinus, a greatter ryuer in Persia, whiche runneth into the ryuer Indus, wherein dooe growe canes of suche greynesse, that they do make therof, betwene cury knot or fornye, bores to row in.

Acesis, an herbe whiche is yelowe in colour.

Acesia luna, a prouerbe spoken of such a byssie for the matters from date to date.

Acesita, a citee in Sicily.

Acesis, a, the founte of the ryuer Crimnis- sus, and the wolane lady Segesta, whiche re- ceiueth

telusd Aeneas and Anchises, when they sat-
led towards Italp.

Acetides, greene soyances of yron, wherein
brasse is made.

Acetia, m. f. g. the name of Minotus daughter.

Acetis, a great eyer in India.

Acetabulum, li, a measure containing in it of
wine, it ounces and an halfe. It is also a little
vessel, as a sawer, or other like. It is also
a boze of goblet, wherein jugglers do make
theyr conueyance. It is also a partition in
the legge of a sphe called Polipus, which is
lyke vnto a litle cuppe of goblet. It is also
the holownesse, wherein the huckle bone turns
itself: and euery other thyng lyke thereto, and
appte to receiue any thyng.

Acetate, to moue of sphe, an olde woide.

Acetaria, more minced and eaten lyke salet-
tes with vineger.

Acetatum, ri, a salette of herbes. it is also a
gardeine, where salet herbes do growe.

Acetosis, auis, egerneffe, tartnes, sowpnes.

Acetosis, a, um, eger, sowpe, tart.

Acetum, ti, vineger.

Acetum in pectoris.

Nunc expenat, sine acetum tibi cor acre in
pectore. Rome will. Hypocrite, if thou haue
any thyng, that dothe pteke the in the sto-
mach.

Aceto quempiam perfundere, to taunt one
with pteyng.

Acetia, a cite in Lotchis, on the banke of the
ryuer called Jphasia.

Achai, people in Grece, sometye they be ta-
ken for Grekes generally.

Achamenes, was the first kynge of the Pers-
ians, or Parthians, of whome dyuer ap-
ges of the Parthians, were called Achame-
nes, and the people Achamenii.

Achamenia, a countrey in Persia.

Achamenides, one of Iulius companions.

Achiron, or Achirons, rontis, and Achir-
uns, rontis: so of poetes taken for the ryuer
of hell. in dede it is a ryuer in a parte of Je-
rath, whereof the people be called Brutii, it is
so mured with liffes, that the son cometh
not to it, but onely in the middes of the daie.
It is likewise a ryuer of Lucania, of Epire,
and also of Pontus, nigh to Iheraclia.

Achaia, a parte of Grece, conteynyng these
countreies, Attica, Beotia, Megaris, Be-
tholia, and Ithoria: It hath on the weste,
Egypte, on the east, the sea called Aegeum,
on the northe Macedonia, on the south the
sea called Ieritum. There is another A-
chaia, in the parte of Grece called Pelopone-
sus, nowe called Achorea, where was the
cite of Patras, in whiche saint Andrew the
apostle was martyred.

Achais, idis, & idos, of Grece.

Achane, nes, scem. gen. a coyne measure a-
monge the Iherussians.

Achania, a cite, whiche some men do suppose
to be the Jherusalem.

Achar, a cite in Syria, nowe called Alstibis.

Achateon, the maine saille of a shyppe.

Achates, a precious stone, wherein are rep-
resented diuerse figures. for some haue had in
them the images of the .ix. muses, some of
Venus, some haue the coloure of Ioyall,
some are dyghe as Crisall. It was one of
the .xii. stones that god commaunded to be
put on the vestimentes of Aaron: It was
supposed, that magicians, by burninge of
that stone, and the smoke thereof commyng
did put awaie tempestes and stormes. Also
of that name is a ryuer in Syria. It was al-
so the name of the companion of Aeneas the
Trotans.

Achedorus, a ryuer of Macedonia, whiche
discheth Elytonia, and Theriaonica.

Acheloides, or acheloides, the mere maidens,
and daughters of Achelous.

Achelous, a, um, of that ryuer: sometye it
is put for aqueus.

Achelous, a famous ryuer in Grece, whiche
renneth out of Indus, wherein is found the
stone Galactides, whiche to blake, but be-
yng broken, it yeldeth the ioure as white as
milke, haupng also the taste thereof.

Achelous, was the sonne of Oceanus and Te-
this, of whom the foresaid ryuer (after the
poetes) was named Achelous, in olde tyme
it bred agistie all manner water.

Achelus, a mans name.

Acherois, idis, & idos, an epithet of the whyte
poplar tree, whiche the poetes seigne to grow
on the bankes of Acharon, the ryuer of hell.

Acherontia, a cite of Boeie, topnyng to Lu-
cantia.

Acherontini, people, so called of the riuer A-
chiron.

Acherontinus, & acheronticus, a, um, of the
ryuer Achiron.

Acherusia, a fenne in the royaume of Naples.
It is also a poole of mere of Thesprotia in E-
gypte, oute of whiche issueth the ryuer A-
chiron, whiche renneth into the sea called
Zimbractum.

Acherusia, is also an hole of caue, whiche the
poetes byd suppose to bee a waie into hell.
out of this hole dyd Hercules drawe Cerber-
us, the dogge of hell. And the painins be-
lieued, that all soules went that waie into the
fenes of mere called Stygia paludes, where
Charon receiued them into his boze.

Acherusis, idis, & idos, scem. gen. idem quod
Acherusia.

Acherusius, a, um, of hell.

Acheta, grasshoppers, whiche chyrpe lowde
and

and pleasauntly.

Achilles, an herbe called parrot.

Achilleas, idos, or Achilles, leidos, a kynde
of barry, peradventure that whiche is val-
ted beere coine.

Achilleides, mal. gen. the sonne of Achilles.

Achilleon, or achilleos, some do suppose to be
mistopile.

Achilleon, a towne of Troie, builded by the
tombe of Achilles.

Achilleum, a sponge, whiche is beate stiffe,
and hath small holes.

Achilleus, lei: or, Achilles, lis, and, li, one of
the moste valiaunt captyues of the Grekes
against Troie. He was son vnto Peleus,
In his childehode he was instructed of Chi-
ron in dedes of armes and furgery. After, he
flew the noble Hector, and Troilus his byo-
ther: the one fodenly, the other cruelly, where
foze afterwarde, he by the sleghthe of quene
Hecuba, mother vnto Hector, was brought
into the loue of Polyxena, his farge daugh-
ter, and vnder the coloure of maryage was
slayne by Paris, brother vnto Hector. He
was in heighthe, (as Lycophron wytteth) se-
uen cubites.

Achilleus, a, um, of Achilles.

Achilleus curus, a countrey nere to Bosphorus,
thither Achilles pursued Iphigenia, whom
Dana had taken awate, and lefte an harte
in hie fleede.

Achilus, without lippes, without margente
of bym. It is also a stone that hath no salt.

Achimenis, idis, scem. gen. an herbe, whiche
(as inchauntes teache) is of suche foze,
that if in tyme of battaille it be caide into an
arme: it will cause the souldiours to be in a
great feare, and redy to flee.

Achismari, a people of Ithike.

Achna, the name of an Ilande.

Achne, nes, scem. gen. chaffe. also the some of
the sea: of Sophocles it is taken for dewe.
It may be bled for the smallest and resule of
euery thyng.

Achne ignis, smoke.

Achola, a cite of Ithike.

Acholiis, the name of an authour.

Acholis, without galle.

Achores, rennyng sores in the head, whiche be
ingendyed in the skin, and bryake out in smal
holes, a common disease among childeyn.

Achras, a wilde pear.

Achrestia, a, vnyhyssesse, vnypossiableness.

Achrestus, vnyapre, vnyonest, vnypossiabill.

Achriogelos, a foole that laugheth without
cause.

Achrua, a cite in Arabia.

Achyron, ri, n. g. chaffe.

Achris, ris, scem. g. a hatchet of byasse, whiche
amonge the painins was used in sacrifice.

Achle, or Achle, herbe tech.

Acibi, orum, a people of Basmatis, in Europe.

Acicula, a, a pte.

Acicula, the surname of Venus, of a fountaine
in the cite of Beroia called Dycomena.

Acidulus, a well in Dycomenum, dedicated
vnto Venus, and the Cyrces.

Acidula, pearces that belowe. also an herbe
called Syrell de boye.

Acidula aqua, water that maketh men drynke
like wine.

Acidulus, a, um, some sayt eger, or taste.

Acidus, a, um, eger, sowpe, or sharp.

Acidylus, a knotte in the gyble of Venus.

Acientes, a people in Italye nere to the Tis-
banos.

Acies, ei, betokeneth the edge of a knyfe, or of
ther weapon or toole. Also the front of an
holle at the topnyng of battaille. Joyeouer
that part of the eye, whiche is called the sight.

Acis animi, uel ingenii, the sharpnesse of
capacities of the witte, whiche some calle the
spitete.

Acium trahere, to sette an edge, or to make
sharp.

Dirigere aciem oculoru in aliquem, to loke
vpon one.

Efugere aciem, to go out of syght.

Excitare aciem oculorum, to quicken the
eye syghte.

Stricta ferri acies, a naked swoyde, a swoyde
diuene.

Hastis acies, the speare point.

Acila, a, a marie towne, from whens men saille
into India.

Acilius Bura, a gentle man of Rome, whiche
dyd ypotrouly consume all his gooddes.

Acimbro, or Acinipo, a cite of Spayne.

Acina, a, a towne in Arabia.

Vinum acinacium, smalle houtholde wyne,
made at the seconde pteyng.

Acinaceus, a, um, of heruelles of graues.

Acinacis, is. male. ge. a croked swoyde that
the Persians vse.

Acinus, ni, m. g. & Acinum, ni. neu. g. litle
heruelles, whiche be in grapes, reifons, pom-
granates, and other bearies.

Acinosus, a, um, full of heruelles.

Acinos, or Acinus, scem. ge. smalle haill.

Acipenser, or Aquipenser. m. g. a kynde of
fische, whiche hath the scales turned towards
the heade, and swimmeth agaynst the water.

Acintani, a people in Spaine, that worshipped
the image of Ihera.

Aciris, a ryuer in Italye.

Acis, a ryuer in Syria, whiche renneth from
the mountains of Libanus, as swift as an a-
row out of a bowe. Acis is also a fayne childe
the sonne of Panus, and of the daughter of
Smythys. He is moze ouer one of the Iheru-
sallim.

called Cyclades.
 Actaouones, a people of the Alpes.
 Acithius, a ruuer in Sicilie, called also Acts, and Actius.
 Actia, an islande, called also Melos and Stiphus, in the sea by Candie.
 Acton, an islande new to Candie.
 Aclanes, he that neuer crieth.
 Aclasis, a garment borrowes from the shoulders.
 Actei, vnbyd, or vnalled.
 Actis, idis, form. ge. a kinde of weapon, vsed in olde tyme, as it wer an hurlebatte.
 Acte, mes, a womans name, it is taken for florishing pouthe, or lusty age.
 Actodes, an islande in the Bytayne sea.
 Acton, moius, an anulle.
 Acomonites, a people, so called of Armonia, a cite of Thracia.
 Acomonides, one of the Cyclops.
 Acomotheton, thei, neu. ge. the stocke that the anulle standeth on.
 Acotes, the name of a poore man.
 Acatus, one that hath no bedde to lye in.
 Acolatus, a prodigall, vnreul, and riotous persone.
 Acolatus homo, a verale vnthysse.
 Acoluthus, thi, a wateryng fountaine.
 Acolytus, he that canne with no terroure bee payen, for his purpose.
 Acon, onis, a sphe, whiche after the description of Paulus Jovius, I suppose to bee that, whiche at London is called a Madde.
 Aconar, rough rockes.
 Aconites, form. ge. a port of Bythnia, whiche hath such plenty of naughtie seedes, that all hurtfull herbes be called Aconita.
 Aconin, a pource, vsed whan a thyng is easily opened without swate or labour.
 Aconium, ti, an herbe exceeding venomouse, it hath leaues like a cucumbe, but somewhat lesse and rough: the stalk one hande bredth hygh, the roote lyke the tayle of a scorpion, and is white as Alabastrer. there is also an other kinde therof, whiche hath leaues like a plane tree, but the diuisions are thepker, the leafe longer, and more blacke. and hath a stalk like a ferne, one cubite in heyghe, the seede being in a longe cobbe, the rootes are blacke, and lyke to the heares, or hoynes of a Mympce.
 Aconius, the name of a famous hunter.
 Acontia, x, a certaine imppression lyke to a spere dart, whiche seemeth to lye in the eye.
 Acontia, to also a serpent of the bygnesse of .iii. cubites, great in the foye parte, and decreasynge small backwarde toward the tayle, of colour grene.
 Acontius, a mountaine of Boeotia.

Acopa, neutr. gen. medicines to remedy weariness of labour.
 Acopis, f. g. a prierous stone lyke a glasse, with small golden dyes, wherewith people bee heared, and the body therewith appointed: it dissolue all weariness.
 Acopos, or Acopus, f. g. an herbe, called also Anagris, full of byaunches, and hath flowers lyke to clewwoyes, and hath an emulsiuoure, the seeds of it is in long cobbes, hard, and in facion lyke unto hyspys.
 Acor, tis, a tactesselle, lyke unto the water of pomegranades, elgerneselle.
 Acorua, x, a kinde of chiffele.
 Acorum, or Acorus, an herbe with long leaues lyke the blade of a swoorde. Aconitum and Antonius Musa do suppose it to be the lyncgale, and not that whiche is called Gladiolus, in englyshe, gladen. This roote is hot and drye in the thyrde degree.
 Acolmia, x, a disorderd heape of thynges, diswoshypp, dishonour, and also an inordinate confusion of matters in a common weale.
 Acolmus, one that is vndecked of vnreulmed, a souden.
 Acquiesco, cul, ere, to be at rest or quite. also to recreate, despyte, or to take pleasure in a thyng, or persone, also to leane the heade of armes vpon any thyng. It signifyeth also to assent to other mens saynges.
 Lectis tuis literis aliquantulum acquiesci, Whan I had read your letters, my sorowe was somewhat asswaged.
 Habemus aliud nihil, in quo acquiescamus, we haue none other thyng to delite our mynd with, or wherein we may take pleasure.
 Acquiro, siui, ere, to gette, or obtayne a thinge that is sought for.
 Acquirere amicos, to winne frendes.
 Acquirere beneuolentiam, to get the good will or fauour of men.
 Acquirere dignitatem, to obtayne honour, or dignitee.
 Acraipygia, an elbowe of lande in Italy.
 Acradina, the cite of Stracusia.
 Acracia, the surname of Juno and fortune.
 Acragas, a cite of Sicilie, called also Agri-gentum.
 Acragas mons, tooke Acragas.
 Acragantinus, a, um, of Acragas.
 Acraismus, i, mas, ge. & Acraisma, tis, neu. ge. a bycrafast.
 Acraton, pure wine without a lape, or vnmitte.
 Acratophoron, ti, a littell water pitchar.
 Acre, swift, fowye, cruell, valiant, vehement, diligent, circumspere.
 Acre ingenium, a quick witte.
 Acres oculi, clere eyes.
 Acredo, inis, acritudo, acritas, sharpnesse of sowpnesse, that is in fruites, whiche be not ripe.

Acredula

Acredula, x, the wood lark.
 Actementum, ti, idem quod acredo.
 Actibodixon, xi, the elbowe of the lawe.
 Acridophagi, the blacke woodes uppe vnto the desertes of Aethiopo.
 Actisolum, lyke Lotos.
 Actimonia, x, carenesse, whiche byteth the tongue, and percereth the heade, as in the tail of ganyte, onyons, and other lyke thynges.
 Actignatiss, a kinde of sharpnesse in speeche, or mynde, sometyme in queliuene, and quicknesse of witte.
 Actio, onis, a philosopher of Pythagoras sect.
 Actis, a ruuer in Italy.
 Actisius, a kyng of Aegles, the father of Danaos, on whome Jupiter begate Perseus.
 Actisoneis, eidis, fe. ge. Danae, the daughter of Actisius.
 Actisoneus, a, um, of Actisius.
 Actitas, an elbowe of lande in Peloponessus, nere vnto Males and Ctenarum.
 Actitas, sowpnesse, cruellie, diligence, behest, mencye.
 Actiter, sharpely, fowely, stiffely, swifely, cruellly, vehemently, diligently.
 Actiter animum intendere, to sette all his intent or study.
 Actiter iudicare, to iudge with a great deliberacion, and as nigh the truth as he can.
 Actitudo, inis, elgerneselle.
 Actioama, atis, neu. gen. a subtill sentence or lesson, requyryng muche study and serche. It is also taken for all thynges rehered or doon, to delite the audience and also the persons that reciteth them.
 Actioamata, were certeyn lectures of Aristotile, whiche he redde to his scholers, wherein was the moste counnyng and subtill parte of philosophie.
 Actioamaticus, a, um, prestyng to those lectures.
 Actioathon, a towne in Thracia.
 Actioaraunia, a mountaine of wonderfull height, betwene Armenia, and Iberia, and also in Epyre and other places.
 Actiochordon, onis, fe. gen. a kinde of waistes, so small as the cooses, that they seeme to hang by a sinewe.
 Actioconia, certayne Thracians, haupng theye heare ouer their fotheades womanlyke.
 Actioconus, one haupng long heares.
 Actiocorinthus, an hygh mountayn in Idoyes, betwene the two seas Egeum and Pontum.
 Actioeria, he all fruiter, whiche haue an hard synne of state, as pomegranades, nuttes, cherries, pistaces, and other lyke.
 Actiolichias, a mountayn in Egypte, lyng into the sea.
 Acton, onis, a kyng of the Sentientes, whom Bolulus the hand to hande. There was also

in Aegideus a phisition of the same name, and a grammarian, whiche made commentaries vpon Isidore.
 Acropolis, a castell set on an hill in Athens.
 Acrostolia, oram, neu. ge. a creature harpyng of thynges, bothe before and behynde, whiche maye easily be taken awaye.
 Acrotteria, oram, neu. ge. the brayne partes of a mans body, the fingers andes also pinnacles, or hairynettes, and images sette in braynes concerninge the bullynges. It is wherby the braynes becomynge by garnynges of thynges.
 Acrothorax, one half dyante.
 Acta, water banks or frondes, whereon the water floweth. It is also thag which we call actes, concerninge mens lyues, or pynate busynes put in wyppynge. Also such dedes as haue happened out of iudgement, and actitara be those thynges, whiche haue hapned in iudgement, properly they that be in doyng.
 Acta circumducere, to cancell a sentence or neo determined.
 Acta, x, or Actes, the cuntry about Athens.
 Actacon, the name of a manne, whome Diana courned into an harre, because he saw his naked: and thereby he was toyne and slayne of his owne boundes.
 Actarus, the first kyng of Athens.
 Actasta, the daughter of Oceanus & Cethus.
 Actes, res, fe. ge. an elder tree.
 Actea, x, called also Chamacten, and Ebaslum, an herbe called wallowye.
 Acteus, a, um, one of Athens.
 Actia, oram, plates made ones in. v. peres.
 Actias, tiadis, one of Athens.
 Actio, onis, betokeneth sometyme pronounciasion, sometyme an oracion written, sometyme an action in the lawe, sometyme an hystoie, sometyme a defence, otherwhyle a recompence in wordes for a benefite receiued: as, Gratiarum actio, for thankes generally it is taken for the actual debte in euery thyng.
 Actio, the beate of an elder.
 Actiosus, busy.
 Actisanes, a kyng of Egypt, who expelled Nymasie, and reigned there with great iustice.
 Actitatio, onis, a debating of a case in the law, a pleabyng.
 Actitatus, determined by iudgement.
 Actio, aui, are, to practise, specially in ciuile matters, to doo often, to pleade a matter.
 Actium, a towne in Epyre, and an elbowe of lande, lyng into the sea, where Augustus overcame Antonius and Cleopatra.
 Actius, looke acclius.
 Actius, actius.
 Actior, onis, the worst of the dedes, also in the lawe the plainest, complainant, or demandant, also a player of entelures, and a man of

B facious

Ad pileum uocare, to styre meane to sedpeld
on, upon trust of libertie or other comodities.
Ad quindecim talenta, about .xv. talantes.
Ad rauium poscere, to aske tyll one be hoarse.
Ad rem facis, it maketh for the matter, or its
contentment, or its fruit for the purpose.
Ad rem pertinet, it belongeth to the purpose.
Ad rem suam sapere, to see wyle for his owne
profytte.
Ad reuerentes redire, the thyng is in dispo-
pape. Whiche prouerbe came of them that
sped hangen theim selues, because they had not
so good fortune as they looked for, or that thyng
as happened not accordyng vnto theyr ex-
pectation.
Ad summum, at the mooste, or at the bes-
termooste.
Ad sapientiam huius nimis rugarator fuit, in
regarde of this mans wysdomme, he was but
a verate testlar.
Ad tempus, in season. Sometyme accordyng to
the tyme, also for a tyme.
Ad uerbum, woode for woode.
Ad uinum rescare, to touche it to the
quicke. A prouerbe taken of parpage of na-
tes, untill the bloude doorth appere. Whiche
signifieth to touche a thyng neuer than
nede requereth.
Ad uicem, exactly, absolutely, perfectly.
A lunum, not one left, at ones, vnto the laste,
succession.
Ad unum idem sentiunt, they be all of one o-
pinion.
Ad uicendas grauas, signifieth truer. for in
this tyme the Grekes had no calendes.
Ad horam, at tyme appoynted.
Ad ultimam rem, for Ad ultimam remtem.
Ad uicem, moreover.
Ad uicem, furthermore.
Ad liquidum, clerely, evidently, plainly.
Ad manus, at hande, ready.
Ad modum, as it were.
Ad primus, chiefe of all.
Ad uicem, to be in the este.
Ad eum respice, looke towardes hym.
Ad memoriam aliquid notare, to note a thyng
that it may be remembred.
Ad perpendicularum exigere, to trye a thyng
by the plumb rule.
Ad meum sensum, to my iudgement.
Ad cinerem ambabus, burned to ashes.
Ad omnia inutile, profitable for nothyng.
Ad bonitatem proficere, to waxe better and
better.
Ad digitos uenire, to be compted on the
fyngers.
Ad hunc affirmare, to asseme certaintie.
Ad Apollinis, ad Moneræ, ad Saturni, ad Ius-
tonis, at Apollon temple, &c.
Ad lapidis iactum peruenire, to come with in

a stones castle.
Ad id, to that tyme.
Ad irritum cadit spes, our hope cometh to
nought, or we be disappointed of that we
looked for.
Ad proportionem, accordyng to the propor-
tion of the remnant.
Ad tertias decoquere, to seethe a thyng to
the thyrde parte.
Ad uotum, euen as we woulde wishe.
Studet ad lucernam, he studyeth by candle
lyght.
Ad tua uerba reuixi, your woordes reuicued
me, or, with your woordes I was reuicued.
Ada, x, the daughter of Herodotus, wyfe
of Caria, who being dyuen out of hir hynde
dome by hir brother Herodotus, was res-
cued by great Alexander.
Adad, or Adadus, the great god of the As-
srians, whom they receyue to be the sunn,
the woode signifieth one of onely.
Adactio, onis, compulsion, or constraint.
Adactus, a, um, compelled, put forth, forced,
dyuen in.
Ada, arum, a este of Asia.
Adzi, Arabians nere to Egypt.
Adaque, semblably, so muche, as muche.
Adaque miser, so muche or euen as muche
a wyetche.
Adaque, aui, are, to make playne or lyke, to
aduance it selfe, that it may be lyke or e-
quall to another.
Adaque urbem solo, to raise a citee to
the earth.
Adaque cum uirtute fortunam, he was e-
uen as fortunate as vertuous.
Adaque aliquem sibi, to make one equall
to hym selfe.
Adaro, aui, are, to praple or value.
Adgino, aui, are, to ouerflowe or boyle ouer.
Adaggero, aui, are, to gather, hyape, or laye
together.
Adagia, x, an olde wyse, whiche had a chyld
but late.
Adagium, a prouerbe, or as I mought saye, an
olde sated sawe.
Adaligo, aui, are, to bynde to.
Adam, the fyrste man that was created, and
dooth signifye man, or rebbe earth, or a
dweller. He lyued .930. yeres. In the Bible
is mention made but of thye sonnes and one
daughter, that he begat, Cayn, Abel, Seth,
and Delboia: whom Dyllo calleth Roaba.
And the same Dyllo, reherbeth .xii. sonnes,
and .vi. daughters boyn after Seth.
Adamantius, or Adamantinus, a, um, of or
percepyng to a diamonde: and by a meta-
phore, invincible.
Adamantis, idis, form. gen. an herbe that the
inchanters doo vse.
Ada:

Adamantius, the surname of Dylmus, the
grammarian, whiche was afterwarde af-
fected vnto Degen.
Adamas, anis, male. gen. a diamonde, wher-
of be diuerse kyndes: one is founde in In-
dia, and is litell, byght, heuy, and so hard,
that nothyng can break it, excepte the bloud
of a gore. Another is founde in Arabia,
whiche is lesse than the other, and of colour
more pale. Some be founde in Macedonia,
and they haue more the colour of yron made
bryght. Other be founde in Ethiopia, and they
be most darke in colour. And some be found
in Egypte, and their colour draweth toward
the colour of apye, but they are softe. The
vertues of this stone are these, to resist pay-
son and wythchecraft, it putteth away feare,
it causeth hym that weareth it, to vanquish
in contention, it helpeth them that be luna-
ticke or phreneticke. I haue proued, that a di-
amonde layd by a nedell, the lode stone might
not drawe it by to hym.
Adamastor, a gygant, whiche was of incre-
dible greatnesse.
Adami, or Adamiani, were heretikes, whi-
che toke theyr begynnyng of a Dyarde, who
came into the lande of Bohemia, and sayde,
that he was the sonne of god, and named hym
selfe Adam. And he commaunded all mynne
and women to goe naked. And that who so
cure despyd to companie carnally with any
woman, shoulde take hye by the hande, and
byngs hye to hym, and saye, that he feruent-
ly despyd hye company. And than woulde he
saye: Goe together, and increase and
multiply. This heresy was begonne the yere
of our lorde .1412. in the tyme of Sigis-
mundus the emperoure. And men suppose,
that it induceth yet, not onely in Boemia,
but in other places also.
Adamo, aui, are, to loue verate welle, to de-
spise feruently, and sometyme to loue wan-
tonly.
Adani, two cities in Arabia.
Adaperio, ui, ire, to set open a thyng.
Adaperilis, le, for apertum, open, or easy to be
opened.
Adapro, aui, are, to topru to, to make fytte or
euen with.
Adaquatio, onis, wateryng of cattall.
Adaquo, aui, are, to water horse or cattall. also
to water herbes or trees.
Adarca, called also adarcha, adarches, adar-
cion, adarcos, and Calomochinus, a salte
some, whiche cometh of the ryndes of ea-
nes or reedes, growyng in fennes.
Adareo, ui, ere, to be dye. A woode sel-
dome used.
Adasia, an olde wyse, whiche hath lately pe-
ued or had a lombe.

Adassa, olde wyse used for Adago, to
compell.
Adaucto, aui, are, to increase or augment.
Adauctus, a, um, augmented or increased.
Adancius, us, the increase or augmenta-
cion.
Adaugeo, xi, ere, idem quod adaucto.
Adaugeo, aui, ere, to increase, to growe big-
ger or greater.
Adaxint, for adagerint, lette them compelle or
constraine.
Adbibo, ibi, ere, to dyynke. Sometyme to dyynke
much: And by a metaphore, for imbibe-
re, to receyue into the mynde, pceptes or
countailes.
Adcensi, for accensi.
Adcorporo, aui, are, to myngle or topru to.
Adcredo, di, ere, idem quod Credo.
Adcreco, eui, ere, to be added to.
Addax, acis, a beaste in Asike, whiche hath
crooked boynes.
Addecet, for Decet, it becometh.
Addecimo, aui, are, to take tenthes.
Addenso, ui, ere, to make thyng, or close to
gether, as whanne many be assembled in a
smalleroume.
Addenso, aui, are, idem quod addensio, also
to make thyng, as lphour is made thyng.
Addico, ixi, ere, to selle, or to appoynt good-
des to be solde openly, to alienate a thyng
from ones selfe, or from any other manne:
and permytte, graunte, and appoynte the
same to somme other persone, to sale, to a-
uowe, geue, or addice hym selfe to any thyng
or persone, to appoynt, iudge, or depute. Al-
so Addicere quempiam pro debito, is to
depayre the debtoure to his credytours, to do
with hym what they luste.
Addicere ad iusiurandum, to force one to
swear.
Addicere aues, was amonge the Augu-
rans, to appoynt or allowe a thyng to be
doen.
Addicere sanguinem alicuius, or Addice-
re mortem, to appoynt oneto dye, or to be put
to deathe.
Addicere bona in publicum, to confiscate
gooddes, or lease them as forsaite.
Addicere precio habere fidem, to haue his
credyte and truthe ready to be solde for
monye.
Addicere corpus turpissimæ cupiditatis,
to geue or abandone his body to moste fly-
thy luste.
Addicere in seruitutem, to iudge one to be
bonde.
Addictus faxis et altibus, layd to be denou-
red of wyde beastes and foules.
Addicere animum, to geue or appoynt his
mynde.
B ij Addi-

A ANTE D.

Additus, he that is iudged, appointed, deputed, or bounden.
 Addictus, a, um, openly solde.
 Addisco, didici, ere, to learne, to learne well, to adde to in learning.
 Additamentum, a thynge added to, an augmentation.
 Additio, onis, an addition.
 Additus, a, um, added or put to.
 Additus, is also used for an enemy.
 Nec Teucris addita Iuno usq; aberit, Nepe-ther Iuno, eninge to the Troians, shall lacke or be awafe.
 Addo, edi, are, to geue or on.
 Addo, adi, ere, to topne, or put to.
 Addebat hoc, he fared mozeouer.
 Addere animum, to geue courage.
 Addere gradum, to make hym go faster.
 Huc adde, or adde quod, mozeouer then this, furethermore.
 Addere calcem alicui, to styre or pyche one forward.
 Addere aliquem astris, to make one a god.
 Addere in nares, to put into the nose.
 Addere facta politici, to doo or accompysshe that whiche is promysed.
 Addere idem, to confirme.
 Addere finem, to make an ende.
 Addere operam, doo thy diligence.
 Adhuc multum reipublice, he prospected muche the publike weale.
 Addito tempore, in processe of tyme.
 Addere alacritatem scribendi, to geue one a pleasure of comforte to wyte.
 Adduco, cui, ere, to teache muche.
 Adhuc, i, iure, to sleepe.
 Adhuc, i, iure, idem.
 Adhuc, a, i, ere, to poure into the poole or mare called Larius.
 Adducam, for Dubium, a wooyde oute of use.
 Addubitans, a, um, doubted of.
 Addubito, aui, are, to poubte, or to be some-what in doubte.
 Adduco, xi, ere, to bynng to, or bynng sooth, sometyme to dwawe or plucke together, to brnde, or dwawe up, as a bowe, a slynge, or any other inggn. also to moue or perswade.
 Adducere alicui ante oculos, to bynng be-fore ones eyes.
 Adduxit me in suam opinionem, he hath perswaded me to agree to his mynde.
 Adducere in cognitionem, to geue knowlage, or make to knowe.
 Adducere ad concordiam, to bynng to a greement.
 Adducere ad consuetudinem, to bynng to a custome.
 Adducere in dubitationem, to bynng one in doubte.

A ANTE D.

Adducere in expectationem, to bynng one in hope, or cause hym to looke for a thynge.
 Adducere ad mucrones, to bynng a matter in case to be tryed by bent of swoyde.
 Adducere in metum, to bynng one in feare.
 Adduxi me in eam necessitatem, Thou haste brought me into suche a treate.
 Adducere in negligentiam, to make one negligent.
 Adducere in inuidiam, to make one enuyed or hated.
 Adducere ad prandium, to byd to dyner.
 Adduci non possum ut credam, I can not be perswaded to beleue it.
 Adducere radium alicuius rei, to make a man weep of any thynge.
 Adducere uulnum ad tristitiam, to loke sadly.
 Adduci, to be meured, or perswaded.
 Adductus, a, um, brought, drawn together, myounite.
 Adducta frons, a frowning forehead.
 Adducto constitit arcu, he stood with his bowe bent.
 Adduc, pro addideris, a wooyd out of use.
 Adduplico, aui, are, to doubte any thynge.
 Adedo, es, or edis, edi, adesse, or adedere, to deuoure or consume.
 Adchastus, ti, a sincere persone, that nepther for merde nor dyde wyll dooe agaynst iustice.
 Adelpii, byetherne. It is also the name of a comedie in Terence.
 Adelus, a, um, vncertaine, vnknowen.
 Ademptio ciuitatis, banishment.
 Ademptus, a, um, taken awate.
 Lubrico itinerum adempta equorum pernici-itas est, the horsemen coude make no speede for the slippernesse of the wate.
 Virilitatis adempta homo, a gelded man.
 Adenes, is, a disease in the throte and mouth, lyke litlell hernelles.
 Adeo, so muche, mozeouer, surely, withoute doubt. sometyme it signifieth even, as.
 Tute adeo iam eius verba audies, Eue thou pour self, that here him speke by and by. Sometyne it is used for Eiam, and addeth a behemencie: as, Intra menia, atq; adeo in tena tu uidetis, You see hym in the citee, and that moze is, in the senate. Sometyne for Certe, as, Nihil hercle, aut si adeo bidui est aut tridui hac sollicitudo, Nothyng in good fapthe, or trewely yf he bee: the sowwe is but for two or thre dayes. Sometyne for Valde, or multum: as, Is adeo dissimili studio est, he is of farr vnlike disposition. Sometyne for Eiam, withoute behemencie: as, Atque adeo longum est nos illum expectare, And moze ouer, it woulde be verate longe for vs to tarpe and looke for hym. Sometyne Adeo non, for tantum abest: as, Vt ne filum quidem desuper gen-

A ANTE D.

Adficere oculum hereditari. Plane addebat adiectum esse oculum hereditari. They saw plainly, that he was desyous to obteyne the inheritance.
 Adiecit animum nouo consilio, he began to cast or imagine in his mynde, a new deuise or counsaile.
 Adiecit celeritati sic, by this meanes it will be dooen the sooner.
 Adiecere auctoritatem, to adde auctoritee to a thynge, or to make it moze esteemed.
 Ter centum adieciunt, thre hundred agreed.
 Adiecere expectationem, to make one looke moze for a thynge.
 Si modus adieceretur, if moderacion of measure were kepte.
 Adiecere oculos in aliquem, to loke vpon one.
 Adiecere oculorum imprudentiam, to looke on a thynge vnbware, or by chaunce.
 Adiecere vires, to make stronger.
 Adiecere aliquid porioni, to suffre one to dypke a litlell moze.
 Adiecere ius, to cast or poure in.
 Adimantius, the brother of Plato.
 Adimo, emi, ere, to take awate or dymynshe.
 Adimere animam alicui, to slea one.
 Adimere ius, to prohibyte.
 Adimere suum alteri, to take an other mans goodes from hym.
 Adimere uestem, to pull of his garment.
 Adimere ciuitatem, to banyshe or expoulse one out of the citee.
 Adimere curam alicui, to put one out of care.
 Adimere aliquem lato, to despyre one from death, or to saue ones lyfe.
 Adimere nomen virginum, to deflowre a vbrgin of mayden.
 Adimere uocem alicui, to make one that he canne not speake, or to take ones speche from hym.
 Adimere metum, to put out of feare.
 Adimere lumen, to put out ones etc.
 Adimpleo, cui, ere, to supply.
 Adimplere oculorum uicem, to bee in stede of eyes.
 Adindo, didi, ere, to put in.
 Adineo, iui, ire, as Catepne sateth, is to put in or nere to, but the place that he citheth of Columella hath nothyng so.
 Adinast, like to.
 Adinuenio, eni, ire, to fount a thynge subestly.
 Adinuenium, ti, an inuencion.
 Adipales, looke adiciales.
 Adipalis, le, fatte: and by a metaphoze, grosse, barbarous, or rude.
 Adiparum, ti, neu. gen. fatte meate.
 Adiparus, a, um, larded, basted.
 Adipiscor, pius sum, sci, to geue or obteyn, topned with a persone, it signifieth to ouertake.
 Adipisci senectutem, to come to age.

A ANTE D.

Adipisci gloriam, diuitias, laudem, sapientiam to atchieue or geue glorie, rychesse, papyr, wysedome.
 Adipisci palmam, to obteyne or geue the victorie.
 Medio itinere cum adeptus sum, I out-toke hym in the myddes of his iourney.
 Adiposus, ryche.
 Adipsateon, a kynd of thorne, called also Erys siceptrum, Dipsacon, and Diacheron.
 Adiplos, called commonly Rigolicia, a sweete roote called licorelle. also a certain date tree growyng in Egypt: the fruite wherof hath no stone. Plinius calleth it Myrobalanum.
 Adiculus, li, a litlell enrie.
 Aditio, onis, an access or repaire.
 Quid tibi hanc aditio est? why comest thou to this woman?
 Adico, aui, are, to go to.
 Aditus, a, um, gone to.
 Adius, us, access, comyng to, or entrese, a way to passe or go in.
 Adium litoris illi ademerunt, they ppyht-bred or litted hym to lande.
 Adius ei preclusus est, the way of passage is stoppe or closed agaynst hym.
 Dare alicui aditum ad caelum, to bynng one to heauen.
 Adius omnes firmare, to foytifie all places where enemies may enter.
 Adium habere, to haue access or entrance.
 Aditulum prohibet, he will not lette hym come in.
 Adium sibi reperire, to find a way to enter.
 Rumpere aditum, to bryake in.
 Tentare aditum, to assaye to enter.
 Adius ad honorem, by a metaphoze, a wate or meane to attayne to honour.
 Adius obstructus est, the wate is stopped.
 Adium facere ad aliquid, to begyn to make awate or meane to a thynge.
 Adiudico, aui, are, to iudge, and by a metaphoze, to attribute any thynge to a man.
 Adiudicare in seruutem, to iudge one to bondage, or to be a seruant.
 Adiudicauit mihi salutem orbis terrarum, he attributed to me the sauegarde of the worlde.
 Adiugo, aui, are, to yoke or topne to.
 Adiugare uitem, to faste the vine to the rails.
 Adiuumentum, ti, helpe.
 Adlungo, xi, ere, to topn to, to adde or geue to, to take to, to applye, to faste or obteyne, to knitte, couple, or assortate in frendshipp or otherwyse. Errat longe, mea quidem sententia, qui imperium credat grauius esse aut stabilius, ui quod sit, quid id quod amicitia adiungitur, he is foute deceined, in myne opinion, that thinketh, that rule to be moze fpyme and stable, whiche is gotten by violence, than

that which is obtained by friendship.
 Hic dies me ualde Crasso adiunxit, This day
 hath reconciled me to Crassus, and made me
 his verie frende.
 Adiungere se ad aliquem, to enter familiaritie
 with a man.
 A diungere animum ad aliquid, to apply his
 minde to any thyng.
 A diungere tibi auxilium, to geette hym ayde
 or succour.
 Adiungere tibi aliquem beneficio, to make
 one his frende by some good tourne.
 Adiungere tibi beneuolentiam hominum,
 to wyne or obteyne the fauour of men.
 Adiungere se ad causam alicuius, to take
 parte with a man, or fauour his cause.
 A diungere fide alicui rei, to betraue a thyng.
 A diungere dignitatem aliquam in societatem,
 to make aliance with a citie.
 Meas eius rationes adiungo, I take his
 counsaile and aduise in all that he doce.
 A diungere tibi socium, to take to hym a co-
 partner, or to associate hym with one.
 diunctio, ois, a ioyninge to, or addectiō, a
 knyttinge or coupling together in frendshipp.
 diunctio, ois, one that addeth or ioyntly to.
 diunctus, a, um, ioynd, or added.
 diuersi, confederate or aliied together by othe.
 diuatio, ois, a, conueryng.
 diuargio, debate, variance.
 diuergo, diuare, to rebulke.
 diuulgare, to sweare earnestly, to denye
 with an othe, to censure, to require or intorce
 an other man to sweare.
 diuulgare, to helpe.
 diuulgare, deponere idem quod adiuto.
 diutor, the payntee.
 diutor, ois, an helper, adiutor,
 adiutorium, i, helpe.
 diutus, a, um, helphen.
 diutius, ius, helpe.
 diutius, ius, to helpe, to asse, to succour, to
 fauour, to further, to dooe good to.
 A diutare facultates alicuius, to augment a
 mans substance, or make hym richer.
 Fortes fortuna adiutor, fortune fauoureth
 bolde aduenturers.
 A diutare regnum, to amende the state, and
 make it bournie.
 A diutare cauitatem ad cibos, to make one
 haue a stomacke to his meate.
 A diutare formam curia, to set forth fauour
 with curious trimmynge.
 Adiutoriū alicui uenire, to come to helpe one.
 Ius honoris semper adiutor fuit, he dyd al-
 waye further his honour.
 A diutorem se profectur ad eam rem, he pro-
 mysed his helpe in that matter.
 Adiutorem esse alicui, to helpe one.
 dilaboro, aui, are, to labour diligently.

Adlino, ui, ere, to annoynt oꝝ rubbe with any
thyng liquide.
Adlubesco, ul, scere, to please oꝝ content one.
Adlucco, xi, ere, looke Alluceo.
Admando, aui, are, to sende to, to deliuer any
thyng to one to hyng to another.
Admete, tes, Oceanus & Ethio daughter.
Admeti naenia, a prouerbe, whiche signifi-
eth an heuy oꝝ sorrowfull songe, oꝝ a lamenta-
ble complaint.
Admetior, ensus sum, iri, to measure.
Admetus, was hyng of a people called Phes-
rel, vnto whom Apollo, beyng exiled out of
heauen by Iupiter, came for relesse, and kept
his cattelle, and by his craftre caused euery
cows to hyng foyle .ii. calues, wherby thyng
Admetus thankesfully takynge, entertained
hym honourably. That beyng well confyde-
red of Apollo, he obtayned of the deities,
called Parca, that whan the date of the death
of Admetus should be wounde vpon thep
spynndels, if he coulde fynde any other, that
would wyllyngefly dye for hym, he hym selfe
shoulde escape death at that tyme. Whan the
date was come, thar Admetus should finishe
his lyfe, all men and women, yea father and
mother, refused to dye: only Alcide his wife
preferred the lyfe of hir husbande before hir
owne, who beyng dead, there was in the pa-
latace of Admetus, continuall waylynge and
heurnesse, vntyll Proserpina, moued with
compassion, sent Alcide agayn oute of heile
vnto hir husbande. Of this tale came the
prouerbe, Admeti naenia.
Admiculatus, a, um, Moxyd, staled, undersef,
oꝝ propped vp.
Admiculo, aui, are, et Admiculor, to aide
oꝝ succour.
Admicula uix, at thynges necessary to the
lyfe of man.
Admiculi, li, n. g. proppyle is a thors, a prop,
oꝝ other lyke, wherewith ruynous houses,
trece, oꝝ other thynges bee Moxyd, undersef,
and heide vp, and by a metaphorse, ayde, oꝝ
supportation.
Admitter, stri, a seruant, a minister, a truicke
man oꝝ interpreter, a steward of household.
Admittrato, onis, the exploitynge oꝝ doynge
of a thyng, seruace.
Admittratus, a, um, of oꝝ peccetyngs to
the administration oꝝ exploitynge of matters.
Admitrator, oris, he that ministereth oꝝ ex-
ploireth.
Admitrator belli, a fowereayne captayne
of warres.
Admistro, aui, are, to doo seruice, to exploite,
to fowernge, to geue, to minister to, to rule,
to gouerne.
Admistrare rem publicam, to gouerne the
common weale.

pendentis aranea rumpere, adeo fugere, as
quent, That he couide not so muche as bryke
the thebde of the spyder, hanging ouer him,
muche lesse fleye awaie. Sometime for Eo, as,
Adeo res redit, The matter caine to this
poynte. Sometime it hath no ppropie signifi-
cation, but doth either fullfil of adoyne a sen-
tence.

Adeo, sui, ire, to go oꝝ come to, to demaunde,
to attempte, to make assaies, to set vpon oꝝ
encounter.

Adihuc, come hither.

Adire aliquem, si quid uelit, to go to a man,
and enquire, whether he will haue anye
thyng.

Adire contra, to go to mete.

Adi actutum ad fores, goo quicklys to the
doore.

Adire in ius de re aliqua, to go before a iudge
for any matter.

Nunc prior aditu tu : Howe do thou set v-
pon hym firste.

Adire omnia fortuna, to pious and ad-
uerture all chaunce, good oꝝ euill.

Adire rem publicam, to take in hande the
gouernance of the publike weale.

Adire aliquem blandis uerbis, to talke gen-
tlylly with a man.

Adire heri de filia, I cam yesterday to talke
with the, concerning the daughter.

Adire discrimen, to put hym selfe in perill.

Adire hereditatem, to enter into his inheri-
taunce.

Adire inimicitias, to enter into displeasure,
oꝝ enmittee.

Adire ad pacationem, To come to a poynte
concerning the bargeine.

Adire periculum, to take a daungerous
thyng in hande.

Adeor, the passure of Adeo.

Adeousq, built that.

Adeps, ipis, mas. & form. gen. the fatte of all
thyng.

Adipes tennare, to make leane.

Adepio, onis, obteinyng oꝝ getting.

Adepius, a, um, obtained, gotten, oꝝ founde.

Rerum adepius est, he hath obtained the do-
minion.

Adequito, aui, are, to ryde by oꝝ nere to.

Ader, a plate by Bethleem, where aungelles
hpd syng at the byrthe of Chryste, and Ja-
cob kepte there his shepe.

Adesium, come hither.

Adeposus, one that is subiect to noman, oꝝ a
boke that beareth no mans name oꝝ title.

Adespora fama, a rumoure spreade without
any certeine authoure.

Adespora, gooddes taken to the kynges vse,
because no man claymeth theim.

Adescurio, sui, ire, to be verese hungere.

Accus, a, um, denounced, oꝝ by a metaphoꝝ,
 contumel and wadded.
Accusa pecunia, money spent in vntolous
 bankruptte.
Accusabrum, well thought.
Accusare, ui, ere, to georne oꝝ murmur at a
 thyng, as men doo, whan they heare the
 displeaseth theim.
Accusatio, egi, ere, to breake as ones dooth a
 pot. oꝝ other thyng agaynst a stone oꝝ walle.
Accusatio, ui, ere, to walle oꝝ lament.
Accusare, aui, are, toke Aggrego.
Accretus, for Aggressus.
Accretus fari, aboute to speake.
Adhabito, aui, are, to dwelle by.
Adharere, si, rere, to cleaue faste, to speke to,
 to sitte sure, to togne to, to holde oꝝ to take to
 any thyng.
Adharere lateri, to bee next to a man either
 in goyng oꝝ spyng.
Adhareit mihi ad infimum ventrem fames,
 I was mardellouslie anhungred.
Adharefco, si, cere, idem quod Adhareo.
Adharefco iustitie & honestati, He wille
 cleaue oꝝ sticke vnto iustice and honestie.
Adhare. Neq; adharc locutus est, he mumbled
 not, but spake out.
Adhassio, adhaerentia, adhassus, us, a sticking,
 cleauyng, oꝝ fastning to a thyng.
Adhassus, a, um, cleaued to.
Adhalo, aui, are, to blowe oꝝ breathe vpon a
 thyng.
Adhamo, aui, are, to bynde to, to tie oꝝ graspe
 to, rather (by the wyordes of *Scitico*) *Ad*
hamare honores, shoulde signifie, to as
 spire to honoures, by a metaphoꝝ taken of
 angling.
Adhibeo, ui, ere, to moue oꝝ put to, to applye,
 to admiere oꝝ calle to, to take to, to togne oꝝ
 adde to, to call vpon: and oftentimes it is ex
 pouded by this wyorde *Vtor*, to vse oꝝ exercise
Adhibere animum, to take heede what is
 spoken.
Adhibere aures, to harken diligentlie, to
 geue an eare.
Adhibere in consilium aliquem, to consult oꝝ
 take counsaile with one.
Adhibere parsimoniam, to spare.
Adhibere testes, to take witness in a mat
 ter.
Adhibereuim, to dooe a thyng by violence,
 to inforce.
Celeritatem adhibere, to make hasty, oꝝ to
 vse diligence.
Cenare aliquem adhibere, to bid one to sup
 per, whyche is inferiour to him. 1608
Delectum adhibere, to put a difference, to
 differens betweene thynges, whyche is the
 better.
Religionem adhibere, to make conscience of

a thynge.

Adhiberi capta est ad ornamentum etiam corporis, it began to be applyed also to the feshly apparayll of the body.

Adhibere deliberationes principes ciuitatis, to call of admittre to his consultations, the chiefe men of the citie.

Ad partus adhibetur luno Lucina, in tyme of womens trauaile Juno Lucina is called vpon.

Arbitrium adhibere, to calle of take one for an arbitreour.

Adhibere artem, to vse arte of counnyng.

Adhibere auctoritatem ad aliquid agendum, to haue of byng with hym auctoritee of maters to the dooing of a thynge.

Calcaria equo adhibere, to thynste the spures to the hofse; and by a metaphor, to spee of pish forwarde. Adhibere frenos, to holde backe of vntreigne, is contrary.

Adhibere cautionem, to bee ware and take good hede, to be pious and circumspecte.

Adhibere deum, to calle to god for helpe.

Adhibere doctrinam, to adde lernyng of knowlage to a thynge of persone.

Tantum adhibe in te diligentia, so muche diligence imploye vpon your selfe.

Ne quis dolus adhibeatur, that no discepte bee vled.

Adhibere fidem alicui, to beleue of geue credence to one.

Adhibere fidem in amicorum periculis, to thewe hym selfe faithfully and truly, whan his frende is in danger.

Adhibere lumen rebus, to make matters playne and easy to vnderstande.

Ut omnes adhibeam machinas, that I maye vse all the meanes that maye be.

Adhibere misericordiam, to shewe mercy.

Adhibere rem consilium, vse thyng owne counsel.

Adhibere necessitatem, to constraigne.

Adhibere preces deo, to praye to god.

Adhibere remedium vulneri, to lay a plaister to a wounde.

Adhibenda est quidam reuerentia aduersus homines, There muste be a certayne reuerence vled towarde men.

Sic se adhibere, to behaue hym selfe after such the fofte.

Adhibere manus, to put his hand to a thynge.

Adhibere solatium, to comforte.

Adhibere studium ad aliquid, to imploye his study vpon a thynge.

Adhibere supplicium, to punyssh.

Adhibere deum testem, to take god to witnes.

Huc adhibe vultus, tourne thy face to me, loke vpon me.

Adhuc, iui, ire, to note as an hofse dooth after a mare. Cicero, by a metaphor, made here to signifie, to reioyce, of wantonlye desyre.

Adhoreco, ui, e. e. to frere greatly.

Adhortator, oris, he that exhorteth of counsaileth.

Adhortatio, oris, an exhortacion.

Adhortor, atus sum, ari, to exhort of counsaile, to spee, to prouoke, of perswade to the dooing of a thynge.

Adhuc, yet, hitherto.

Adhuc locorum, for adhuc.

Ego pro te, sicut adhuc feci, supplicabo, I will make supplication for the, as I haue done hitherto.

Est adhuc alia in respondendo figura, there is furthermoze an other figure in answering. Adhuc tranquilla res est, yet the matter is in good quiete.

Adiabari, a people of Ethiopia.

Adiabene, a countrey beyond Armenia.

Adiaceo, ui, ere, to lye by of nere to.

Adianoera, orum, misteries, thynge secret, and hid in wordes.

Adiantum, ti, an herbe growyng about springes of water, hauyng small leaues like a Lortander. Some do now take it for madcheare.

Adiaphoria, e, indifference, wherein is no preferment of one thynge before an other.

Adiaphoron, indifference.

Adides, thoyte battes of a cubite and a halfe longe, haupyng pikes of iron in theim, and were tyed to a lyne, that whanne they were throwne, he that did cast them, might plucke them agayne to hym: hurlebatres.

Adiectio, oris, and Adiectus, us, an addyng of castyng to.

Adiectus, a, um, added of cast to.

Adigo, egi, ere, to procure of spee, to bynde by othe of promise, to bynge of byrue to, to fasten of soyme to, sometime to compell of byrue one to do a thynge, to byrue in, as a wedge of pinne, of nayle, of other like thynge.

Sin arborem clauus ferreus adigatur: If the iron pinne be byrue into the tree.

Adigere ensem in pectus, to thruste a sword to ones herte.

Adiges me ad insaniam, thou wilt make me madde.

Adigere ad arbitrium, to constraigne a ma to come and pleade before the arbitour.

Adigere sacramento, iureiurando, or ad iusiurandum, to force one to sweare after a prescripte and appointed facion.

Adigere pecus, to byrue cattell.

Adijciales, or Adipales cornu, the feathers of the pagane pytelles in olde tyme.

Adicio, ieci, ere, to cast to, to adde of put to, to increase.

Adicere album calculum, to approue a thynge.

Adicere animum, to sette his mynde of lous on one, to caste fauour to one.

Adicea

Administare prouincia, to rule a prouince.

Administare negotia, to explaite a matter.

Administare pocula, to attend vpon a mannes cuppe.

Admirabilis, asis, idem quod Admiratio.

Admirabilis, le, Admirandus, a, um, meruallous, to be wondred at.

Admirabiliter, wonderfully, meruallously, excellently, passyngly well, honourably.

Nos Asia accepit admirabiliter, The countrey of Asia receiued vs honourably.

Admirabundus, a, um, he that dothe wonder, of meruall at a thynge.

Admiratio, oris, a wonderyng, of meruallng.

Admirator, oris, a merualler, of one that doth greatly esteeme a thynge, of persone.

Admiror, aus sum, ari, to wonder, to meruall at, to honour of reuerence, to esteeme greatly, to be in loue with.

Admiratus sum de illo, I had greates meruall of hym.

Admirari aliquem ex ore alterius, to esteeme one greatly, for the commendacion and repute of an other man.

Admiracione affici, to bee merualled at of honoured.

Admiraciones efficere in aliquibus, to make men wondred at.

Admiracionem habere, to haue any thynge in it, that maye be wondred at.

Admisceo, scui, ere, to mingle, of mixte one thynge with an other.

Admiscere se alicui negotio, to entremedye in a matter.

Admissarius, i, a nowne of the participle, admissus: as, admissarius equus, a Gallop hofse.

It is also a man outrageously geuen to the luste of the body.

Admissio, oris, nighnesse about a pynce, as admitted to bee of his pryue counsaile, of pryue chambrye.

It also signifieth, the acte of puttynge the male to the female, of contrarepse.

Admissionales, vthers of the chambrye.

Admissum, si, signifieth a thynge committed of doone.

Admissura, ra, the acte of tyme whan beastes do they kynde in generation, seasonyng of a cowe, and coueryng of a mare.

Admiste, an aduerbe signifiyng one mixt with an other.

Admissio, oris, a minglyng, of mixture.

Admissura, ra, idem.

Admissus, a, um, put vnto a thynge, of mingled with it.

Admitro, si, ere, to admitte, to put to, to byng in, to suffer, to susteine, to let into a place.

Admitro, us, offendere.

Quid tandem admisit in te? what haue I offended the?

Admittere diem, to open the window that the light maye come in.

Admittere equum, to put the spures to the hofse, and let hym rane.

Cum se deuoueret, & equo admisso in mes-

sa aciem Latinorum inuebat, whan he had made his bowe, heooke his hofse with the spures, and rushyd to the into the middes of the hoste of the latines.

Confidius equo admisso ad eum accursit,

Confidius, thrustyng the spures to his hofse rans agaynst hym.

Admittere mare in feminam, to put the male to the female.

Admittere noxam, to do an offence.

Admittere sumptum, to doo greates cosse.

Salutatum veniebat, admissus est nemo,

Thet came to salute hym, but none was let in.

Admitti per regulas, to be let in by the rule of the hofse.

Per que admittimur in animum iudicis,

Wherby we be in fauour with the iudge, of haue hym fauourable towarde vs.

Admittere aliquem arcanis, to make one pryue to our secretes.

Admittere consilium auribus, to heare aduise of counsaile.

Sed in quod cauere possis, stultum est admittere, but it were veray foolishnes to suffer that to be doone, whiche thou mayest let.

Admittere aues, amonge the augurs, was to approue a thynge.

Admittere fidem, to beleue.

Admittere iocos, to take bourdyng.

Admittere solem, to let the sonne shyne vpon a thynge.

Admitto, is sometyme vled to graffe.

Admodulor, aus sum, ari, idem quod modulator.

Admodum, verate muche, somewhat, reasonably, sometyme it is vled for Etiam, yea.

Admodum nihil, nothyng at all.

Admoneo, iui, ire, to bessege.

Admoli, ius sum, iui, to put of moue to.

Admoneo, ui, ere, to warne, to exhort, to moue the of put one in remembrance.

Admonere aliquem ad arem, to admonish one in his care.

Admonere flagello, to whip of byrue forth.

Locus ipse me admonet, the place it selfe putte me in remembrance thereof.

Illud te admonitum uolo, This thynge I woulde well you shoulde knowe.

Admonitor, oris, one that counsaileth of prayeth in bynde,

Admonitum, ti, aduertissement, a counsaile, or aduysment, an instruction.

Admonitus, a, um, warned, admonished.

Admonitus, us, admonitio, oris, a warnyng of admonicion.

Admonitio morbi, the growyng of a disease.

ease of synchneſſe that is paſſe, whiche is commonly called, Reliquix morbi.

Admordco, admordi, dere, to byte foze, to gnawe, and by a metaphoꝝe, to endamage oꝝ hurte a man, to wyſſe ſomewhat from him.

Admorſus, a, um, bitten, gnawen.

Admouco, ui, ere, to mꝝue, oꝝ putte to, to ſette oꝝ byng to.

Admibem admouere exercitum, to leade, oꝝ byng an armie to the citie.

Admouere aures, to harken.

Admouere blandicias, to flatter, oꝝ ſpeake ſayte.

Admouere calcar equo, to ſpurre the hoſte: and by a metaphoꝝe to prouoke oꝝ ſtyꝛe foꝝ warde.

Admouere ſtimulos, idem.

Admouere occaſionem, to geue an occaſiõ.

Admouere fabricas, to aſſaye by craftye meanes.

Admouere faces doloris, to kindle greates occaſion of ſowꝛe.

Admouere terrorem, to put in feare.

Admouere manum nocentibus, to puniſhe wicked perſones.

Admotus, a, um, moued, oꝝ put to.

Admotus, us, and, Admotio, onis, a mouing, oꝝ putting to.

Admugio, ui, ere, to loowe oꝝ belloowe to.

Admurmuratio, onis, a ſotte noyſe of a compaigne of men, Newſage a conſente to a thyng ſpoken oꝝ doene.

Admurmuro, ui, are, is propꝛely, where men at that thyng, whiche is done oꝝ ſpoken, do murmure, blaſpꝛe, oꝝ reprouing the thing. ſometimes ſignificth in the good parte, to aſcꝛe ſecrecatip.

Admuntio, ui, ere, to torment oꝝ beate beraye to.

Adnascor, atus ſum, ari, to growe ſuperfluyſly, as quenne dothe on trees.

Adnato, ui, are, to twynne to a place.

Adnauigo, ui, are, toſe Annauiço.

Adneco, to, xi, ere, to litta a thyng.

Adneco, onis, a littaing, oꝝ ſaſynge to of a thyng.

Adneco, nixi, niſere, to winche on one.

Adnitor, nixus ſum, niri, to leane to a thyng, to endeuoure, to geue diligence, and ſometime to helpe.

Adniti omni opera, to endeuoure with all diligence.

Adnixus, uel, Adnixus, a, um, leannge, clea= uing, oꝝ fornyng faſte to a thyng.

Adno, ui, are, to twynne to.

Adnotatio, onis, a ſetlyng, oꝝ ſhoꝛte noꝛpꝛge of that we reade, oꝝ heare.

Adnoto, ui, are, toſe, Annoto.

Adnubilo, ui, are, to make cloudie.

Adnumero, ui, are, to adde to, to numbe to.

Adnutrio, iul, ire, to nourishe by or nyshe to
an other thyng.
Adoluo, ui, ere, to couer with yeaerthe or of
thet thyng.
Adolabilis, le, without greffe or sorowe.
Adoleo, ui, ere, aduultum, to begynne to growe,
to dooe sacrifice with infence of other fumes,
to burne, to burne sweete thynges.
Adolefcens, tis, a younge man, whyche is yet
growing vnto . xxi. yeres.
Adolefcencia, a, is the age betwene chyldehode
and mans age, which is betwene . 14. and . 21.
Adolefcencior, aus lum, ari, to be warron of
full of pouth, to playe the yonger.
Adolefcenculus, li, a ladde.
Adolefcencio, iui, ire, to playe the hope.
Adolefcio, a, babilr, a charter, a folpe talker.
Adolefcio, leui, ere, to growe, to increase in age,
propelye spoken of men, but applied alfo to
beastes, trees, herbes, and all other thynges.
Adolefcere in tria cubita triennio, to growe
to the height of, iii. cubites in thre yeres.
Adolefcit ratio, reafon wasch etpe.
Adolefcunt opes, ryches increafe.
Adolefcibar lex, the lawe begynne to bre of
more force.
Adolefcere in facrificijs, to burne.
Adolefcens moribus, lighy and vnconftant
of behauiour.
Adonai, the name of god amonge the Jewes,
whyche fignifieth, oure lorde.
Adonia, feftiual dayes, whyche were kepte in
the honour of Adonis, the deying of Venus.
Adonis, the name of a childe, whyche was fon
of Cyrene hynde of Epyres, whome Venus
had for hyr deelyng, whyche was flayne with
a boze . whome the poetes feigned, that Ven
us turned into a purple floure : fome fay in
to a roffe.
+ Adonidis horti, gardens for a littell tyme
pleafant, whyche Moyfe decate . A prouerbe
spoken of thynges that flourifhe but a lit
tle while.
Adonifmus, mi. m. g. the lameting of Adonis.
Adopio, ui, ire, to couer of hyde.
Adopinor, aus lum, idem quod opinor,
Adoptiuifimus, verne glabie defired.
Adoptarius, the fon of one that is adopted, or
the perfon selfe that is adopted, or taken in
ftead of a fonne.
Adoptarius, he whom a man bydfeth to be
his heppe, and take the vnto hyu in ftead of
his fonne.
Adoptatus, a, um, chofen, adopted.
Adoptio, and Adoptio, omis, an election of
an hypp out of the courfe of inheritaunce, as
by will, or gyfte. Adoptio is fometyme ta
ken for grafping.
Adoptiuus filius, a fonne by adoption.
Adopto, aui, are, to chofe, or take to, to calle
for,

for, to electe or appointe an helpe.
Ego quæ pōrūs adoptem aut innocem,
quam illum, who defendeare. vincere; di-
dict? Whom shulde I rather chose for helpe
advocate, or calle vpon, than hym, who de-
fending my cause, I learned to vauquiste?
Adoptare in diuitias, to chose one to possesse
his riches.
Adoptare sibi nomen, to chose, or take
vpon him an other mans name.
In adoptionem dare filium, to geue hys son
to be adopted.
Ador, & **Adorem**, a kynde of pure wheate,
called also **Far**, whiche in old tyme was bid-
den in sacrifices.
Adoratio, onis, is an expresse motion, or acte
of reuerence, done with the bodie inclined,
woyshipping, sometime praying.
+ **Adoratori** fedecant, a piouserbe signifying,
that men in tyme of prayer shulde haue thete
minded attent and fixed onely vpon that, and
perseuer continually therein.
Adorea, & **Adoreola**, were in olde tyme
taken for laude, prayse, and renoume. Also a
cake of fine wheate, whiche thei used in sa-
crifice.
Adoreus, a, um, of pure wheate.
Adorior, ortus sum, iri, to assaulte, to inuade,
or set vpon by treason, or other wyle, to ende-
uoure or go aboute a thyng.
Si conuellere adoriamur ea, quæ non pos-
sum conuincere, If we shulde go about to
plucke and steele those thynges, whiche can
with no strength be meued.
Adoriri iurgio, to chide.
Ocasio idonea ad rem adorandā, A meete
occasion to go about the matter.
A tergo hostes adoriri iubet, He bad theim
to set on thei enemies at thei backs.
Adorno, aui, are, to appareile, o prepare, to
praise, to auance, to honour, to adorne, to
furnishe, to go aboute.
Adornare beneficia verbis, to augmente
and set forth benefices with wordes.
Tragulam in te inncere adornat, He gothe
aboute to deceiue the,
Adornare bellum, to prepare for warre.
Adoro, aui, are, to honour with inclinacion
of the bodie, to beseeche, to woyshippe and re-
uerence.
Adortus, a, tum, inuaded, set vpon.
Adoxia, æ, ignominie, shlaunder.
Adoxius, a, um, infamouse, without renoume
and glorie, absurde.
Adpeto, in, ere, loke **Appeto**.
Adposco, fci, ere, idem quod posco,
Adprecor, idem quod precor.
Adprobo, and **adprobos**, loke **Approbo**.
Adpromissor, loke **Appromissor**.
Adpropetro, loke **appropero**.

Adpropinquo, loke, appropinquo.
 Adpugno, aui, are, to aduance, to fight against.
 Adpulsio, onis, and Adpulsus, us, the dytce of
 Queepe to the water.
 Adquiro, loke Acquiro.
 Adquo, for, quousq, vntill, and for Quantum.
 Adra, x, a citee in Arabia perrea, also a towne
 of Surie, and a towne of Liburnia.
 Adrado, idem quod, Rado.
 Adramelech, an Jdolt of Siria, whom the Pa-
 maritans honoured.
 Adramitum, iiij, a towne of Eolis.
 Adramitis, an Vlande in Ilcia.
 Adrana, x, a ruuer in Germanie.
 Adrapa, orum, neu, ge. a citee of Bactria.
 Adraucus, a, um, of Adrausus.
 Adrausia, x, a countrey not far frome Trophe.
 Also the name of a citee there. It was also
 called a goddess, which toke from man both
 memoire and wytt.
 Adrausus, a kynge of Argues, whose daughter
 Argia, was wedded to Polinices, the se-
 cond son of Medipus: And his other daugh-
 ter called Niphris, was wedded to Tides-
 us, son to the kynge of Etholia. This Adra-
 sus killed all the Grekes against the citee of
 Thebes, for to rekepe againe his son in lawe
 Polinices, to the kynge dome. But after that
 Polinices and Ericoteles, (being brothers)
 had slaine one the other, after many confli-
 ces, the Thebans slewe towne right the Ar-
 gues, and did puerce to slaight Adrausus, and
 slewe his people. After that the Argues had
 neuer victorie in any battaile, wherof came
 this prouerbe,
 ♣ Adrausia nemesis, the cullittike of Adra-
 sus, whiche may be vied where proude men
 be beaten, and as we saie in englishe, Pride
 will haue a fall.
 Adrepo, pti, ere, to creepe to.
 Adrepere in amicitiam alicuius, to creepe in-
 to ones friendship by litle and litle.
 Adria, x. mal. ge. vntice sea. Adria is also the
 name of two citees in Italy, of whom thas
 sea was named.
 Adrianus, a noble emperoure of Rome, aboute
 the pere of our Ioyde. 119. He was Traia-
 nus officers sonne, a man of excellent witte,
 and dyuers in maners, mercifullste intear-
 nynge, specially in Mathematicallcs. Also
 in musike, herpynge, and graying. In des-
 des of armes counnyng and valpante: A
 greatte fauourer of learned men, and libe-
 rall towards them: He was so grente a
 traueller, that there were fewe countreys
 but that he went through them: He liued.
 62. yeres, and reigned. 20. And died with
 tourment of the bowelles.
 Adriaticum, Adriacum, and Adrianum mare,
 the sea that diuideth Italy from Dalmatia,
 wher

[illegible]

Adeo litic, tarye here.
Adiūm, is vsed ſometimes for **Accedo**: as, **Huc** ades, come hither. ſometimes for **Aduenio**: as, **Hic ex Africa adiuuū videntur**, It ſeemeth, they will come hither out of **Africa**.
Adierat promiſſa dies, the date appointed was come. ſometimes for **Paratum eſſe**: as, **Ad defendendam cauſam adeſt**, he is ready to defende the matter.
Adeſſe alicui, to ſauioure or helpe one. **Aiſto** to defende, as the aduocate defendeth his client.
Adiut pugnantiſus ſexima, The women helpe the ſouldiours.
Adirex, ui, ere, to ſorpe or adde to, and as it were to waite to a thyng.
Adibernalis, is a dweller in a little cottage made of boubres, or luche like thyng, where many of them beſetuate to gether, as it were bouthes in a ſaype.
Adrondeo, di, ere, ſolke **Tondeo**.
Adualis, aris, a mountain, frome whiche the greake ruuer called **Rene**, renneth northward.
Aduarii, people of the countrey of **Fraunce** called **Voſteduc**.
Adubanus, the ſamouſe ruuer, called alſo **Danubius**, and **Wiſter**.
Aduechio, onis, and **Aduectus**, us, a cartiage ouer to a place.
Aduecto, aui, are, to carie often to a place.
Adueho, xi, ere, to byrge or carie to, in a ſhip, warne, or other like thyng.
Aduehit autem imbres, The ſowthe wynde byrgeyth ſlowers.
Aduehi aliquem, to be caried to one.
Aduehere equo, to carie on horſebacke.
Aduelatio, onis, xi mutuell reprochyng, ſom teneion in wordes byauling, or chydng.
Aduelo, aui, are, idem quod **velo**.
Aduena, re, A ſtraunger.
Aduenerari, to worſhipp, with great reuerence.
Aduenio, ni, ire, to come, to come to, to appoyche, to chaunce to.
Aduenit ſeneſcius, olde age haweth nere.
Per me quanta aduenit calamitas hodie ad hunc lenonem? Howe greate miſſere Mall chaunce this daie to that baude though my meane?
Per tempus aduenit, He came in ſeaſon.
Aduentitius, a, um, that cometh by chaunce.
Aduentitium auxilium querere, to ſeke aide of ſorreners.
Aduentitia doſ, A dowrite geuen by an other ſenſde, and not by the parentes.
Aduentitia bona, gooddes that dooe come vnloked for.
Aduentitius morbus, ſycheſſe that cometh without our deſante, and of ſome men is called an vncom.
Ad

Aduentium donum, A gyfte geuen to a
pyrre at his fyrste entree into a citee.
Aduentio, ad, are, to come often.
Aduento, au, are, to come nighs.
Aduentores, common cofesters, or hunters
to a place.
Aduentorius, a, um, that is pyofered or geuen
to a man at his comyng.
Aduentus, us, A comyng to.
Aduerbero, au, are, to beate foys.
Aduerbialiter, like an aduerbe.
Aduersaria, orum, neu. ge. A recknyng boke
of expenfe, wrytten afoye the boke of ac-
counpte be made.
Aduersarius, rijs, An aduersarie.
Aduerfator, oris, idem.
Aduersarius, a, um, againt or contrarie.
Aduerfio, onis, of this woorde psethe duety
phrases: as, In aduerfione emere, In aduer-
fione venire, Per aduerfionem vendere, is
whan the perill of lopyng of the thyng bought
is turned from the seller to the byer.
Aduerfitas, atis, contrarietee, repugnancie, ad-
uerfitee.
Aduerfor, oris, A feruant that seketh for his
mafter, or that both ferche hym home after
diner and fupper.
Aduerso, au, are, is of olde wryters bled for
Aduerso, aus sum, to repugne, to be con-
trary, or to refuse.
Infenfe aduerfari alicui, to be extreemly as
gainst a man.
Aduerfari rem aliquā, to be againt a mattee
Aduefante natura quicquam facere, to doo a
thyng againt nature all inclination.
Aduerfum, fi, Aduerfitee.
Aduerfum, and Aduerfus, prepoftitions fignif-
fing againt, towards, face to face, fomes-
tyme bled for the Aduerbes Contra & obuiā.
Quis eit hic, qui aduerfum mihi fit? who is
he that cometh againt me, or marcheth the to-
warde me?
Aduerfus, a, um, that wherof the foze part on-
ly is fene: as Auersus, that wherof onely the
hinder part is fene. fometyme Aduerfus is e-
uill, vnfortunate, alfo foze epyth againt.
Aduerfa arumna, Aduerfitee, domage.
Aduerfa ualeitudo, fickenefse.
Aduerfo flumine, againt the ftreame.
Aduerfis vulneribus, with woundes in the
foze parte, ouerthwarte the breaſte or face.
Aduerfarium fe intendere, to be againt one
in his pcedyngs.
Aduerfus gratia homo, A rude or feawards
felowe.
Aduerfus clium, ftreight vp againt the hill.
Aduerfo animo, againt the wyll, my wyll,
his wyll, againt his bette.
Aduerfi dentes, the foze teethe.
Aduerfum folem intrare nequifis, vs can not

to be against the same.
Aduersa via, a contrary way.
Aduersis austru *apertum ducere*, to lead our
 life in great aduersities and wretchedness.
Aduersus homo, an enemy.
Aduerso humore esse, to be contrarily spoken of.
Aduerto, *uere*, to perceive, to turne to, to as-
 sendo; observe, and take heed, to consider, to
 puny me.
Aduerteratur, it was noted.
Aduertere animum, to take heed, or hearken.
Aduertere oculos, to perceive, to see, to be-
 holde, to consider.
Aduertere ubi agmen, to turne or bende the
 hoste against the citie.
Vi multos aduerto credisse, as *¶* perceive
 that many haue beleued.
Aduertere aurem, to hearken diligently.
Aduertere aliquid grauius, to mark or note
 othynge displeasantly or with griefe of mind.
Aduertere in aliquem, to punish the one.
Aduertere durius parimoniam, to plate the
 nsgarde.
Res insigniores hominem aduertunt, *¶* him
 ges that be notable make one attentive.
Aduersperalcis, it waxeth late, or it is night, the
 euenynge, or euentide is come.
Aduigilo, *auil*, are, to watche, or take good
 heede.
Aduilo, *xi*, ere, to lue, a woorde berate sola
 dome bled.
Adulas, *antis*, an hill called *salnete* Gotherde,
 enteryn into Zumberge.
Adulatio, *onis*, *prospice* is the fauynge of a
 dogge, and by a metaphoꝝe flatterge. Some a
 tyme a flatterynge tale.
Adulator, *oris*, a flatterer.
Adulatorius, *a*, *um*, of, or perteynyng to flatter-
 ge, or like to it.
Adulatrix, *icis*, a woman that flattereth.
Adulo, *auil*, are, of olde wyters was vied for
 Adulor, to flatter.
Adulor, *atus sum*, *ari*, is to whan a man either
 with voyce or gesture of hope, endeuoureth
 him selfe, feruently to winne mans sauoure,
 to flatter.
Adulari alicui, and **Adulari aliquem**, to flat-
 ter one.
Adulter, *adultera*, a man or woman aduout-
 ter: it is also applyed to beastes.
Adulter fororis, one that hath committed
 aduoutery with his sister.
Adulterinus, *a*, *um*, and **Adulteratus**, *a*, *um*,
 counterfeited, forged, raptured, and some-
 tyme that is begotten in aduoutery.
Adulterinum signum, a counterfalte seale.
Adulterinus nummus, a counterfalte coine.
Adulterinae clauis, counterfalte keys.
Adulterata mulier, a woman abused in ad-
 uoutery.

Adulcerium, aduouerte.

Adulteria arborum, grafting of trees.

Adulteria naturæ, suche thynges as nature dothe alter or mingle.

Adulteria mercis, the altering and counterfaying of wares.

Adultero, au, are, to counterfayt or forge, also to corrupt, and to committe aduouerty with one.

Adulterare iudicium, to corrupt iudgement.

Adulteror, a deponente, and Adulteror, a passue.

Adultus, a, um, full growen, sometime burned.

Adulta vrbs, a citee, which in pprocess of time is warden stronge and puissant.

Adulta pectus, a great mischance that hath by longe continuance taken roote.

Adultum ver, the midle part of springe tyme, likewise a falsa ætas, adulta hyemps, adultus autumnus.

Adulta auctoritas, auctorities by continuance growen to estimation.

Adumbratum, somewhat obscurely, not plain.

Adumbratio, onis, a shadowing, also an imitation or explication of an other thyng, some what to the kinde and nature of the same.

Adumbratus, a, um, shadowed, done covertly.

Adumbrata læcia, counterfayt, or feigned gladnesse.

Adumbrata opinio, a false opinion.

Adumbratio, au, are, to make or geue shadowe, to represent or expresse, as painters do, that shadowe images in playne tables, to make them shewe imbored or rounde. Some suppose, that it signifieth to scribble a thyng, or to drawe it grossely, as painters doo at the beginning. It signifieth also to feigne, or dissemble a thyng. Also to simulate or folowe.

Adumbratus in coram sermone adumbrare conati, that same we haue endeuoured to simulate and expresse in theyr talping.

Adumbratus, au, are, crookednesse, hookednesse.

Adumco, au, are, to make crooked or hooked.

Adumco, a, um, crooked or hooked.

Adumco passus suspendere, a proverbe signifying with priuie mockes to scorne and deslude a man.

Adumco, au, are, to gather or heape to gether, a word beate seldom in vse.

Aduocatio, onis, a pleading, also assistance.

And sometime consultation of men assembled to gether.

Aduocatus, an aduocate, he that defendeth an other mans cause: or one that for frendshipp assisteth a man in a matter.

Aduocito, au, are, to call for one often.

Aduoco, au, are, to call to, to call to helpe, to chose for an aduocate or patron, to entice or allure.

Aduocare sacramentum in alicuius nomē,

to take an othe hym selfe, and cause other also to sweare to be obedient to a man.

Aduolatus, us, a sleeping to.

Adulo, au, are, to sleepe, or to nigh a place: to go or come quickly.

Aduola obsecro, come quickly I praye the.

Aduolare in auxilium, to make speede to helpe one.

Aduoluo, ui, ere, to wryppe rounde together, to tumble or rolle.

Aduolatus genibus, fallen downe at his knees.

Aduorsum, for Aduersum: and Aduortor, for Aduortor.

Adurgeo, for Virgeo.

Aduro, si, ere, to roste, or burne.

Adustio, onis, burning, or roasting.

Adustus, a, um, roasted or burned.

Adusy, vntill, euen to.

Adynamum vinum, small wyne.

Adyculum, a diminutiu of, Adytum.

Adytum, the chauncell, or other secrete place of the temple, where none came but priests, or persons sanctified.

A ANTE. E.

A Ea, the name of a maiden, whiche (as the poetes feigne) sleping from the ruler Falio, was turned into an Island of the same name. It is also a citee of Colchis, another of Thessalia.

Acacides, the sonne of newwe of Acacus.

Acacideus, a, um, of Acacus.

Acacus, the son of Jupiter and Europa, or Aegina, whom painins bid suppose to be of suche stature, that he was appointed by Idus to god of hell, to bee one of the iudges there with Minos and Rhadamanthus, to discuss the transgressions of deade men: and to assigne to the punishment accordyng to theyr merites.

Acere, es, or Acera, æ, an Island, in whiche Ulisses arryued, when he returned fro hell.

Acus, a, um, of that Island.

Acanum, a citee of Macedonia.

Acanium, a towne in the promontorie of hill of Troie called Sigee. It is also a promontorie of Magnesia, and a towne of Macedonia.

Acas, anis, a ruuer of a countrey called Epyrus, whiche runneth out of Macedonia, and falleth into the sea Ionium.

Acca, æ, a citee of Italye, wherof the people be called Accani.

Aedepol, an othe amonge the gentiles, signifying, by Pollax house.

Aedepsum, a towne in Locris.

Aedes, or ædis, dis, an house, as if therinto be ioyned the name of god, or of a sainte, testifieth a church of a temple: as, Aedes saluatoris, saintes saviours church. It is also a chamber

a chamber, sometime a sepulchre, sometime a bee hyue.

Aedícula, læ, an oratorie or place, where images were kept. also a littell chamber in an house, or a case of counterpane, wherein pictures doo stande.

Aedícula, arum, a littell house.

Aedificatio, onis, a building.

Aedificator, oris, a builder.

Aedificium, cñ, all the wholle building of an house.

Aedifico, au, are, to build, propriety houses: but it is applied to all other thynges: as, Aedificare carcerem, casam, muros, porticum, & cetera.

Aedificare classem, to make a nauy of ships.

Aedificare rempublicam, to ground and establish a common weale with honest manners, lawes, and ordinances.

Aedificare hortos, to make gardenes, garnished with fayre and beautifull buildings.

Aedificauit deus mundum, God made the world.

Aediles, officers, whose charge was to see the keeping up and maintaining of the temples and priuate houses, and to make prouision for solemne plates. Of theim some were called Aediles curules, of a chaire with crooked feete, wherein they dyd sitte.

Aedilitas, and Aedilatus, the office of the Aediles.

Aedilitatem gerit sine populi suffragio, A proverbe, whiche meane bee sayed vnto hym that meddeth in other mennes matters, or commandeth in an other mans house or office.

Aedilius, he that had bene ones in that office or auctorities.

Aedilius, a, um, pertaining to Aediles.

Aedilius, idem quod Aedilius.

Aedilius iudex, a iudge or arbitratour chosen of the one parte.

Aedimor, and Aedimor, aus sum, ari, to rule ouer the temple or house.

Aedius, a, um, high and stronge.

Aedius, the prelate of the temple or church: and maye be nowe called the persone, the parson, or sexton.

Aedientes, for Aediu.

Aedo, edidi, ere, to sette forth, or publish.

Also it signifieth to bypne forth by generation, loke Edo, with single E.

Aedere scriptum, to shewe forth the writing.

Aedere spiritum, to yeue up the goste.

Aedere facinus, to dooe an euill dede.

Aedere stragem, to make a slaughter of menue.

Aedere nomina, to telle the names to bee written.

Aedere praelium, to make a battaile.

Aedon, a nyghtyngale, also an hill of Thrace.

Aedonis, idis, form. gen. a woman of Thrace.

Aedonus, and Aedonius, a, um, one of Thrace.

Aeceta, æ, or Aetes, ior, a king of Egipt, whiche the bagatte Medea and Calcopis bypon Thya.

Aecteus, or Aectius, æi, pertaining to Aeceta.

Aectias, and Aectis, Medea, the daughter of Aeceta.

Aega, æ, or Ex, ægos, an hyll of Colis, leaping into the sea Egeum.

Aega, arum, a citee in Cilicia, also a towne in Macedonia, in Colis, and Eboza.

Aegæa, æ, a citee of Emathia.

Aegæon, a grant, whome the poetes feigne to be the sonne of Cæsum and Terra, and to haue an hundred armes and handes.

Aegaleos, an hyll, vnder whiche stode Pylos, a citee of Hellas.

Aegates, idem quod Aega.

Aegemon, a certayne poete.

Aeger, a, um, speche, sorrowfull, penitence or heuy.

Aeger amore, loue speche.

Aeger consili, penitence, and halfe desperate.

Aeger delicti, sorrowfull for his fault or offence.

Aeger pedes, and pedibus, distressed in the feete.

Comperit, cuius morbi æger esset, he perceived wherof he was sicke.

Aegram ponere animam, to dye.

Aegra res publica, a feble common weale, a common weale in a decaile euill estate.

Aegia, a nymphe of goddesse, with whome Roma Pompeius, the seconde kyng of the Romaynes, feigned, that he hadde familiar company and communication, concerning religion and woorthyping of the goddes: to the intente he mought thereby withdrawe the people from the appetite of warres, whiche with they were inflamed.

Aegestami, a people of Sicile, of some called Segestami.

Aegeum mare, the sea, whiche is from the mouth of the Egeus sea, by in Syria, and Arabia, wherewith bee many Islands, besides Aegæa, nowe called Canby, Rhodes, and Cyprus.

Aegeum scaphula transmittere, A proverbe spoken of them that attempte a dangerous enterpryse, with small labour and diligence.

Aegeum nauigat, he saileth the Egyptian sea. A proverbe applied to them that refuse no perils for muchelure or profitte, for as muche as the said sea is full of daungers.

Aegæus, kyng of Athens, sonne of Neptune, and father to Theseus.

Aegiale, the wife of Diomedes, kynge of Aegolia, it was also a citie in olde tyme builded by Aegialeus.

Aegialeus, the sonne of Abastus, he was slain in the second warre, that the Argiues made against the Thebanes. There was an other of the same name, the brother of Apsis, and sonne of the first Iupiter.

Aegilia, an island nere to Aegolia.

Aegialos, was a comytie called also Achaia in Grece.

Aegialus, the brother of Theseus, also an hill in Athens, and a promontory of Paphlagonia.

Aegialez, a towne of Aethia.

Aegides, of Aegreus patronimicum.

Aegina, an islande. xv. miles from Cephrea.

Aeginaeus, a Gouffe of Laconia.

Aegiphus, Iphis, a citie of Egypte, nere to Hieracia.

Aegilops, pis, a kinde of trees that beareth barley, also wilde rice, and a roote, which is rounde like garlick and onions.

Aegilops, and **aegilopage**, is the disease in the chest called a trachea.

Aegionis, an island called also Capraria.

Aegionus, the name of a woman that lived, it is the same as before.

Aegionus, an isle betwene Sicilie and Africke ere, comes from Carthage.

Aegionus, a fine daughter of Alopus kynge of Sicilie, was a woman Iuppiter in the thirthe of her began Aeneas, and Hadamantus. There is also one of the quete Ales called Cynobates, which he contended with the Athenians, who should be chiefe, when the Idessians married Grece.

Aegionus, amonge new gen, great packes wheeles in the best handes of wares.

Aegionus, people of Aegina.

Aegionus, aum, people of the citie of Aegina.

Aegionus, and Aegineus, aum, of Aegina.

Aegionus, a towne of Rhacodone.

Aegionus, they say sicke dyuers wares in great portes.

Aegionus, a name of Iupiter.

Aegionus, a tree betwene the Erolane, and the Thracopentico.

Aegionus, beastes lyke unto men, haupngs like like unto gotes.

Aegionus, an island, also a towne in Acaia.

Aegionus, in new gen. an onnement made of the beakes of poplars.

Aegionus, the blacke poplar tree.

Aegionus, is of fine is called a garment made of shokes thannes, used in Aprill. Also the raginge waves of the sea, or an hurlyng tempest of wynde. It is also the regate of Iupiter andallas. It is more ouer an habergeon, wherwith the godds oner

Ip were peynned.
Aegithalos, the name of a byrde.
Aegithus, loke **Aegylinus**.
Aegithus, a lyttell byrde, whyche feareth the
 alle so muche, that whan she heareth hys
 byrde, she casteth hys egges out of the nest,
 and the younge falle to the grounde for
 feare.
Aegium, a towne in Deloponeso, now called
 Moya, where they feyned, that suppres
 was nourished with a goate.
Aegle, gles, a nymphe.
Aegles, the name of a wrestler, who haunges
 wounge at a common game, spake soberly,
 not withstanding he had been dunbe all his
 tyme before.
Aegloga, looke **Ecloga**.
Aegoccephalus, a byrde, whyche is withoute
 a tylene.
Aegoceras, fenegreece.
Aegoceros, rotis, maic. gen. idem quod **Ca-**
pricornus.
Aegon, a stable for goates: it is also vsed for
 the sea **Elegum**.
Aegonensis, a gate in Rome, called also
Quirinalis.
Aegonomus, a gotheherde, or keeper of goates.
Aegonycon, an herbe called also **Lichopersa-**
mon, and some call it **Eumeniconum**, but
 moste commonly **Milium** loke.
Aegophagos, the surname of **Juno** amonge
 the **Lacedaemontans**.
Aegophthalmos, a precious stone, so named af-
 ter a goates eye.
Aegos, a ruer in **Thrace**.
Aegothentenses, a people of **Greece**.
Aegre, with great payn or difficultee, greuou-
 ly, heauily, alle hardly, agaynst his wille.
Aegre **fero**, I am forp.
Aegre **est**, for **Molestum** **est**, as,
 Quid tibi **aegre** **est**? what thyng greueth the?
Aegre **nimis** **risum** **continui**, I had verie
 muche adoore to forbear laughyng.
Aegre **alicui** **facere**, to dooe a thyng that
 shall bee dyspleasaut and greuouse unto
 a man.
Aegre **id** **risui** **concessit**, he graunted it to
 me verie hardly, and almoste agaynste his
 wylle.
Aegresco, scere, to bee speke, or take a mat-
 ter greuouly, to waue moze speke, and to
 referred poppely to the mynde.
Aegrimonia, spleenesse, great heuynesse.
Aegritudo, inis, griefe of mynde or sorowe,
 somtyme spleenesse of the body.
Aegritudine **leuare**, to saue or helpe the splee-
 nesse or heuynesse.
Aegrius, moze sorrowfullge, moze displea-
 sauntly.

Aegrotatio, onis, sickness of bodie, and some
tyme of mynde.

Aegron, aul, are, to bee speke, to saie, or bee
feshle of courage.

Aegrotat fama, his good name becauseth.

Aegrotus, is sometime applied to fruites.

Aegrotus, a, um, speche, feshle of courage.

Aegrum, idem quod **agritudo**, sorrow, disple-
sure, sickness of the mynde, feeblesse.

Aegula, a kinde of byrmstone, where with in
some places they doo perfume wolles, to make
it whiter.

Aegylops, loke **Aegilops**.

Aegyptios, a citee on the ryuer syde called
Niler.

Aegyptii, people of **Egypte**, not those vaga-
bunde magicians, whiche do nowe renne in-
to all countreies, calling them selves **Egyp-
tians**, where they bee of an yle farre frome
Egypte. Heade the commentaries of **Strabo**
terranus.

Aegyptini, people of **Ethiops**, marchynge on
Egypte.

Aegyptius, and **Aegyptiacus**, a, um, of oþper
terpynge to **Egypt**.

Aegyptus, ii, a countreie called **Egypte**: on
the weste it is bounded with **Lybia**, and the
countreie called **Cyrenaica**: on the north with
the sea **Mediterraneum**, and parte of **Iudæa**:
on the east with **Arabia**, and the **Arabian**
sea: on the south with **Ethiopia**. This coun-
treie, although it rayne there but seldome or
neuer, yet by the ouerflowynge of the ryuer
of **Nilus**, it is made so fertile, that it hath a
bundance of all thynges sauynge vines, and
bynggeth forth the straunge beastes. Of the
greate citees and other meruailous thynges
in it, shall be remembered, where their names
shall bee reherfed. This countreie tooke his
name of **Egyptus**, sonne to **Belus** kyng of
Babylon.

✚ **Aegypti nuptia**, a proverbe, spoken by vn-
lucky mariage, because the fyste sonnes of
Egyptus, maried to the fyste daughters
of his byther **Zanais**, were the fyste night,
all sauynge one, slayne of thei wyues, by the
counsaile of their father.

Aegyptus, the sonne of **Thyestes**, by his daugh-
ter **Pelopia**.

Aelana, orum, neut. gen. a cite of **Arabia**.

Aelia, a countreie of **Asia**, also a towne of
Calabie.

Aelius, the propre name of a **Romain**.

Aello, **Aellus**, one of the the monsters and ra-
uinous byrdes called **Harpys**.

Aelurus, a catte.

Aemathia, a countreie in **Greece**, after called
Macedonia: The people wherof, were fyste
called **Belasgi**. Heade moze hereof in **Ma-
cedonia**.

Aemathius, a, um, one of Thacedaule.
Aemicum, swollen.
Aemilia, a countreie in Italie called also Flaminia et Romandiola.
Aemillus, mas. ge. the ppoppe name of a Romanne.
Aemilius, of Aemilianus, a, um, pertaining to the familie of Emillia.
Aeminium, a towne in Spayne.
Aeminus, a, um, a ryuer in Spayne.
Aemochares, the surname of Mars.
Aemon, a man that for the vnlausfull loue toward his daughter, was turned in to an hyll.
Aemonia, a countreie called also Thessaly.
Aemonides, the ppoppe name of a man.
Aemonius, a, um, of Thessaly.
Aemulatio, onis, enuy, emulation, iusttacton with desyre to excell.
Aemulator, oris, he that dooeth enuy, or imitate any persone.
Aemulatus, us, idem quod aemulatio.
Aemulor, atus sum, ari, with a certayne enuy and ambition, to endeavour, to passe or excell an other man, to folowe or studie to be like an other.
Aemulari aliquem, alicui, cum aliquo.
Aemulari, absolutely, to contend.
Aemulus, he that foloweth, or enuyeth an other onely for desyre of gloire, a louer, or follower of the same thyng, or person, and som tyme an enemye.
Aemulus alicuius de re aliqua, One that contendeth with an other for any thyng.
Labra aemula rosis, lippes in maner as rubys as roses.
Ficus quædam pyris magnitudine aemula, fygges in greatnesse lyke vnto pearces.
Aemus, or Hæmus, a hynde of Thace, whome for his pyde Iupiter tounred in to an hyll. it is also a grette mountayne in Thace, in heighe. vi. myles.
Aenaria, an Isle in the goulfe called Dux teolannus.
Aenarius, a wodde dedicate to Iupiter.
Aenea, a citee called after Iulianulum. It is to an other neere to Thessalonica, buylded by Aeneas.
Aeneades, people of that citee.
Aeneade, Arianas, sometyme Romapnos, takyng the beginning of Aeneas.
Aeneas, a noble man of Troie, and sonne to Anchises and Venus.
Aeneasius, a, um, of that citee.
Aeneatores, blowers in trumpettes.
Aneldes, da, patronimicum.
Aeneidomastix, a booke wyttten agaynst Wergle.
Aeneobarbus, the name of a Romanne, so called because he hadde a beards as rebbs as hylls.

Aeneas, a, um, b, isen.

Aenigma, tis, a darke question, hard to be vnderstande, or assailed, a spado.

Aenigmastites, he that propooseth the harde questions.

Aena, or Enna, a citie in the myddes of Sicilia.

Aenos, a towne of Thracia.

Aenus, a caudion. it is also a river in Germany.

Aenus, a, um, idem quod areus.

Aeolia, is a region of the grecians in Asia, betwene Thonia and Troade. It is also a region contempnyng. vii. ples, betwene Italye and Sicile.

Aeolicus, a, um, of Colia.

Aeolides, the surname of Ulysses.

Aeolus, is the daughter of nereus of Colus. also a countie in the north of Spaine, called sometimes Aethia.

Aeolum mare, the sea lying to the north of Asia.

Aeolus, a, um, of Sicile.

Aeolus, is the lying of the wyndes.

Aequabilis, is, equal: also iustice, indifferente, moderate, constant, and alway lyke to itself, exceeding in no degree.

Aequalem te pibere, to shewe hym selfe moderate, constant, and not waueryng.

Aequiliter, thus, on honeste moderation of mynde, wherein is no varietie of trouble.

Aequiliter, equally, moderately, unvariably, in euen partes.

Aequus, of one age.

Aequus, is, equal, playne, of lyke age or continuance of tyme.

Aequales calculi, euen iudgements, A pro- uerbe applied vnto them, whiche lacked but litell that they were not condemned. For as muche as in olde tyme the Judges gaue not sentence openly, but byng in dyuers opynions, they dyd put into a potte litell stones of diuers colours, and the most in numbres pres- uailed: and if they were equal in numbres, he that was accused was acquitted. Wherbye they shewd with good reason, as Aristotle sheweth in his problemes.

Aequale urbi sacrificium, a sacrifice that hath continued as long as the citie.

Aequalis aequali delectat, lyke wyte to lyke.

Aequalitas, atis, equalitee, lykenesse.

Ad aequalitatem redigere, to make equal.

Aequaliter, lyke wyse, equally.

Aequamentum, ti, indifferencie.

Aequamentum capillorum, the toppe of the heade, where the heares doo decaye, the Medde of the heare.

Aequanimis, me, and aequanimus, a, um, of a quiete, indifferente, and gentle mynde: he that is neither exulted in prosperitee, nor dis- comforted in aduersitee.

Aequanimitas, tatis, a quiete moderation of mynde, taking all thynges in good part, also fauour and good will.

Aequanimitas populi, the fauour and good will of the people.

Aequanimitas, moderately, patiently, coldly.

Aequano, onis, the equal diuision of a thyng, or where one thyng is made equal to another.

Aequator, oris, a lyne that diuideth the hea- ven in the middell, called also the Equinoctial: all tyme, into which the sunne cometh, the daies and nyghtes be of one lengthe.

Aequae, iustitiae, as well, euen as well, sometimes willingly, so, equally, lyke.

Aequae ambo pares, all of one greatnesse.

Aequae pauci, euen as fewe.

Aequae utriusque necessitas, as much friends to the one as to the other.

Nihil est aequae quod faciam lubens, There is nothing that I woulde doo so gladly.

Aequae ac, aequae atque, aequae quam, euen as, as muche as, lyke as, or euen as well.

Aequae acti, euen as though.

Aequae studium est, they haue lyke endeavour.

Aequae inier atque ego, euen in as mysera- ble state as I.

Luxta tecum aequae scio, I knowe it in a man- ner as well as thou.

Aequae noctibus quam die cernit, he seeth as well in the nyght as in the daie.

Non aequae omnes egent, all haue not lyke neede.

Aequilici, a people of Spayne.

Aequi, a people of Italy.

Aequilani, a people of Italy.

Aequidiale, the tyme when the daies and the nyghtes be of one lengthe, the tyme of the pere.

Aequidies, ei, the equal lengthe of the daies and nyghte.

Aequidium, idem quod equinoctium.

Aequilanium, the halfe beate of the whole.

Aequilario, onis, euen largenesse.

Aequilibris, bre, of the same weight.

Aequilibritas, tatis, equalitee of lykenesse of weyghte.

Aequilibrium, brij, euen weight of people.

Aequimanus, he that vseth the one hands as well as the other.

Aequimelum, a place in Rome, where the house of Sp. Mestus was overthrowen.

Aequimentum, or equimentum, the hye of an hoxe or other beaste.

Aequinoctialis, etialis, the adiectiue of Aequinoctium.

Aequinoctium, ti, the tyme of the pere, when the daies is as long as the nyghte, wher- bye the tyme in the pere. In spryng tyme aboute the eighte Calendes of Aprill. And in Autumne, aboute the eighte Calendes of

of October.

Aequiparabilis, is, makinge to be equalled, and equalled.

Aequiparatio, onis, lykenesse, and equalitee.

Aequiparatus, ut, are, to compare, to make equal, sometimes to be lyke.

Aequipollentia, equalitee, in estimation of valowe.

Aequipolles, ut, are, to haue lyke valowe, or to be of lyke estimation.

Aequipondium, equalitee, or lykenesse of weyghte.

Aequitas, atis, equitee, iustitiae, or euenesse, lykenesse of faction.

Aequitas animi, an honeste, quiete, and indif- ferent affection of the mynde, without indi- gnation or grudge, in which the signification of equitas is ofte vset alone.

Quam aequitatem habet? What right is it?

Aequiter, iustly.

Aequivalentia, equal value.

Aequiualeo, ut, are, to be equiuallente, or of lyke valowe.

Aequiuocatio, onis, dyuers significationes to one woode.

Aequiuoce, dyuersely signifying in one woode or terme.

Aequiuocum, one woode hauinge dyuers sig- nificationes.

Aequo, au, are, to make euen or playne, equal, or lyke.

Aequare solo, to beate downe to the grounde.

Aequare solo dictaturam, by a metaphore, to disanull and abrogate the dictaturam.

Aequat nomen virtutibus, he is euen as vertuous, as highly renowned.

Aequare quempiam in re aliqua, to shewe ones selfe equal to another in any thyng.

Aequare aliquem alicui, to compare one man to another.

Aequor, oris, the sea. sometimes other waters and ryuers. sometimes land, felde, and the hy- premoste playnnesse of any thyng.

Aequore aperto, in playne felde.

Aequor maris, the vppermoste, or euen part of the sea.

Aequora Actoa, the Scythian sea.

Aequor Athlanticum, the ocean sea.

Aequor paulum, the playne felde.

Aequorem, a, um, of the tith.

Aequum Tuticum, a towne of Thell.

Aequum, i, idem quod equitas.

Aequi bonis facinus, we take it welde in woorth, or we be not displeased with it.

Nunc quicquam aequi bonae imperauit, he dyd neuer obteyne any part of his right.

Aequi bonis facio, I take it in good part, I recke not, I care not.

Aequus, qui, a iuste and indifferente person, or

that helpeth and maketh one to be

Aequus, a, um, euen of valowe equal. sometimes good and fauourable.

Aequus, a, um, a moderate, quiet, and pa- tient man, not wounding nor greeuinge as any thyng, also gentle, not frowarde.

Aequo animo ferre, to take it in woorth, or patiently.

Ex aequo loco dicere, to when the speaker is of equal state with the hearer.

Aequum est, it is iust reason.

Aequum esse alicui, to be content with one.

Aequum et bonum, is a direction of mo- deration of right without egour or egres- sion of the laws, conscionable or reasona- ble dealing.

Aequum certamen, where one hath no mo- aduantage than another.

Aequi te mihi praebere debes, Thou ought- est to shewe thy selfe fauourable vnto me.

Aequus animus est, I passe not, I care not.

Aequilance, a prouerbe signifyinge in- differencie, without fauour or respecte of person.

Aer, ris, the ayre, sometimes wynd, blast, breath or sounde.

Aera, re, monenumbered. sometimes ymages of metall: also darnell, whiche groweth as monge come.

Aera, was also a citie of Macedonia, an other of Thonia, and also of Hispanie.

Aeramentum, ti, any thyng made of coppe or brasse.

Aeranthemis, or after som Anthemis, an herbe called Camomill.

Aerarium, ri, a treasury, where a common trea- sure of a citie or countie is kept. And some tyme the treasury it selfe.

Aerarij milites, soldiours wages.

Aerarij praefectus, high treasurer.

Aerarij tribuni, were treasurers, whiche paid wages to the soldiours. And may be vset nowe for generall receiueurs.

Aerarij quaestores, maye be taken nowe for the collectors of fines and amercia- ments.

Aerarius scriba, a clerke that writeth, and is accomptant for such thynges as are re- ceived and laid out.

Aerarius, ri, he that was putte from his free- dome of a citise, and payed tribute as a stranger.

Ex arario eripere, to helpe one from that tribune and punishment.

Aerarius, ri, he that is putte in brasse.

Aerarius lapis, the ste, wherof brasse is made.

Aeratus, a, um, mydded or covered with brasse.

Aeratus homo, a man indebted. It is used of Plautus cleane contrary, for a ryche manne well moneyd.
Aercolium, uel **Chalcus**, the. xxxvi. parte of Diagma, by estimation, the weight of two barley cornes.
Aereus, a, um, of brasse or copper, and by a metaphor, strunge.
Aeria, na, a cite in fraunce.
Aeria, ca, a ryche p[er]son that deuoureth fleshe and spaueth thysse a pere.
Acides, a kynde of precious stones.
Acidulum, the crasse to wooche any thyng in brasse or copper.
Acmeus, a, um, of barnell.
Acipes, with brasse teete.
Acipes, that is as swifte as the wynde.
Acus, a, um, of the ap[er], or lyke the ap[er].
Acuta, a taper stone lyke to the alee.
Aera, au, are, to brasse, myngle, or counterfette with copper or brasse.
Aeromantia, divination or conjecture of thynges to come by the ap[er].
Aerope, the wyfe of Atreus, with whome Theseus committed adoultre.
Aerous, a, um, that wherin is brasse or copper, or wherof it is made.
Aerugo, nis, fem. gen. rust or canker in metall, specially in copper or syluer. It is taken in Horace and Iuuenale for monete. also for scelerator, missepoit, spitefull enuy.
Aeruginosus, a, um, rusty or cankered.
Aerugmosa segites, coyn corrupted with myt dew, as it were blasted.
Aeterna, na, p[er]petuall labour, care of mynde with heuynesse, infelicitee.
Aeterna omnes te praemur, all miseries doe ouerwhelme the.
Aeternabilis, le, full of miserie and payne.
Aeternalis, le, wherein is greatte payne and labour.
Aeternatus, a, um, brought to misery.
Aeternofus, a, um, miserable, full of payne or trouble.
Aeternale, arum, bytill croked stanes, wherewith men doo carpe fardelles and trusses on theyr backes.
Aerulor, oris, one that scratcheth together monete by all vnauisfullmeanes.
Aerulo, au, are, to gette money by falschode, or vayne promyses.
Aes, cris, is properly copper or brasse. It is oftentimes taken for monete. Sometime for trumpettes, sometime also for yron, sometimes tyme for an helmette. Also for the summe of a thryppe. and for any thyng that is made of brasse, namely among poetes.
Aere alieno exire, to come out of dette.
Aere alieno obrui, to bee ouercharged with dettes.

Aere alieno obstringere, to cause an other man to be bounde or indebted for hym.
Aere alieno premi, to be geuouly indebted.
Aere disuri milites, souldpours, whiche for some deserte were putte out of wages; and mate bee applyed to spottous p[er]sones, that haue spent all await.
Aere meo, Multi. a. anni sum, cum ille in aere meo est, It is longe tyme passed, that I accompted hym in the numbre of my frendes, or for one of myne.
In aere meo est, he is in my debt or daunger.
Aes caldarium, copper.
Aes coronarium, latyne mettall.
Aes circumforaneum, monye borrowed of theim whiche are named bankers, and doos lende monye by exchange.
Aes confiare, to caste metall.
Aes ducere, to mette metall.
Aes alienum, monye that is borrowed. also dette.
Aes ductile, metall that will be sone molten.
Aes alienum afferre, to be indebted.
Aes alienum habere, idem.
Aes alienum cogere, confiare, contrahere, to bee indebted.
Aes alienum dissoluere, exire, to paye dettes and be quitte.
Aes alienum exonerare, to discharge the det.
Aes alienum facere, to borrowe monye.
Aes nostrum, monye that other men doos owe vnto vs.
Aes suum, monye that other men doos owe vnto hym that we speake of.
Aes meum alienum, debt that I owe.
Deuouere se pro aere alieno, to make ones selfe bonde by reason of dette.
Aes alienum alicuius suscipere, to take on one to discharge an other mans debt.
Aere meo me lacesis, thou geuest me scotte for scotte: or as we saie, thou payest me home.
Aes militare, monye appoynted to paye souldpours.
Aera lupinis quid distat, non ignorat, He knoweth good from badde.
Ex aere aliquem ducere, to caste the wyage of a man in brasse.
Aefacus, ci, the son of Hyamus by the nymphe Alprothoe. He was by Theseus touened into a byde called a didoper. It was also a ruler by Crote.
Aefalon, a little bypde, whiche breaketh the crows egges.
Aefapus, pi, a ryche in Crote.
Aefarius, ri, a ryche in Sicilie.
Aefernia, x, a cite in Italy.
Aeschilus Gnidius, Aeteros master.
Aeschylus, li, a tragick poete of Athens.
Aeschines, is, an oytour enemy to Demosthenes, Diogenes Laertius reheriseth, vii. other nota.

notable p[er]sones of the same name.
Aesculapius deus, a god that hadde power to make men ryche.
Aesculapius, pi, the sonne of Apollo and Escorides, and was called the god of phyche, and honoured in the forme of a serpent.
Aesculapium, li, the place where the tree called Cereus groweth.
Aesculeus, a, um, of that tree.
Aesculus, li, a tree that beareth masse greater than any other nexte the chesten, and the leafe bydes than the chesten.
Aesis, a ryche of Umbria, in Italy.
Aessium, a cite of Umbria.
Aeson, was the father of the valiant Jason.
Aesonides, Jason the sonne of Aeson.
Aesonius, a, um, of Aeson.
Aescopus, pi, an ancient wyter of fables, also the name of a famous player in tragedies.
Aestas, oris, sommer.
Aestas adulta, the myddle part of sommer.
Aestas noua, begynnyng of sommer.
Aestas p[er]cepta, sommer toward the ende.
Aestimabilis, le, that mate be valued.
Aestimatio, onis, a p[er]p[er]te sette, a valuation, consideration, or weying of a matter.
Aestimato, oris, he that valureth or sette the price on a thyng, a p[er]p[er]our, or one that pondereth a matter.
Aestimo, au, are, to esteeme, to value, to p[er]p[er]te.
Alto to regard or set by, to ponder, wey, and consider.
Aestimare licem, to take the damages, costes, and charges, that a man suffereth by suite in the law.
Aestimare pecunia, to p[er]p[er]te.
Aestimare haum rerum omnium precia, consider you, of what value of importaunce all these thynges be.
Aestimare bene de aliquo, to haue a good opinion of one.
Magni, or magno aestimare, to sette musche by.
Flocci aestimare, to sette lyght by.
Aestimare tanti, quanti, tantidem, pluris, minoris.
Aestimare hanc, arcy expendite, Consider you these thynges, and weye them well.
Aestimauit tribus denariis, he valued it at iii. pence.
Aestifer, ri, that byngeth or suffereth heate.
Aestua, orum, places to bee in for shadowe in the sommer tyme, wherewnto as welles menne as beastes doos withdrawe them selves for heate.
Aestuat, onis, a dwelling or being in a place in sommer tyme.
Aestuo, au, are, to dwelle or bee in a place during the sommer tyme.
Aestiuus, a, um, p[er]tynnyng to sommer.

Aestua, orum, places, wherewnto the sea floweth and ebbeth, or merser fylled with water. Also the name of gappes of the earth, or pittes made with manyr handes, wherby vapours issue out.
Aestuat, onis, a vehement motion, an vnguestetness of mynde.
Aestuo, au, are, to be heate, to burne, to flowe lyke the sea, to be in angurthe or trouble of mynde, also to caste out hotte vapours, as a poete dooth when it seetheth.
Aestuarie desiderio, to bee vbraie despyouse of a thyng.
Aestuat dubitatione, he was in doubte, and wist not what to dooe.
Aestuarie inuidia, to be vbraie angry, or great by displeased.
Aestuofus, a, um, hotte or feruent, stompy.
Aestuofusmi dies, feruent hotte daies.
Aestus, us, ui, heate of the wether, or bouerynge of the sunne. Also the troublous motion or violence of the sea. Sometime doubtfulness of sittynge of the mynde, a scruple, a vehement motion of the mynde. Also solue.
Aestus belli, the troubles of warre.
Aestus ulceris, the smartynge payne of a soyr, or byle.
Erat hic quod aestus ante oculos, I had also this scruple or doubt in my mynde.
Aesyrinus, a cite of Thrace.
Aeta, a kyng of Colcis, the father of Medea and Absyrus.
Aeta, an hille in Thessalie.
Aetalia, an yle in the sea of Greece.
Aetas, aris, age, otherwhyle tyme, also the space of a hundred yeres, a mans lyfe tyme. Some whyles one pere. It is applyed also to wyne and fruite, wherof cometh Aetatem ferre, spoken of frutes that wille contynue longe.
Aetas aeta est mihi, my tyme is passed.
Aetas bona, the flour of yowthe.
Aetas grandis, auncientes, or olde age.
Aetas decrepita, age, wherein a man loseth the use of his members.
Aetas ingrauescens, age increasynge.
Aetas matura, tyme age.
Aetas prima, yowthe.
Aetate adulta, of full age.
Aetate affecta, of olde age, auncient.
Aetate confectus, vbraie aged, in extreme age.
Aetate exacta, idem.
Aetate integra, in the flour of yowthe.
Aetate procreta, wherof great age, vbraie auncient.
Aetate antea, to be older.
Flexus, aris, the decaye or inclination of age.

Extremum ætatis tempus, the bittermost
point of a mans lyfe.
Nostrum tempus ætatis, our lyfe tyme,
Conflans ætas, mpyble age.
Accedit illi plus ætatis, he waxed elder.
Ætatem desidioso agere, to lye idelly.
Ætatem fabulam peragere, to passe the lyfe
course of the lyfe. 6
Ætatem in aliquo contereere et consumere,
to spende all ones tyme in a thyng.
Ætatem cū aliquo degere, to lye with one.
Excessit mihi ætas ex magisterio tuo, I
am no more bnder thy gouernance, I am past
thy correction.
Ætas firmata, mans state, perfect age.
Ætate proceſsit usq ad adoleſcentiam meam,
he lyued till I was a yonge man.
Ætatem quæ me vidua esse maulum, quæ
stare flagitia tua parit, quæ tu facis, I hadde
lesſer be a wpdowe all my lyfe, than to in
duce this trouble that I haue with thee.
Ætatem uelim seruire, Litanum modo ne
conueniam, I would do seruitee all the days
of my lyfe, on the condition I mought mete
with Litanus.
Ætatis progressus, the course of age.
Ætatis satis habere, to be olde enough.
Ætatem, an aduerbe, signifying long tyme.
Iam dudum ætatem lites sunt inter eos, they
hath been variance betweene them long tyme.
Ætatalis, he, thydehode.
Æternitatis, ætis, æterlastynesse, tyme with
out ende.
Ex omni æternitate, haupnge neuer any be
gynnyng.
In omni æternitate, for euer, continually.
Æterno, and æternum, euerlastynge, for e
uer, alwaies.
Æterno, ai, are, to make perpetuall.
Æternus, a, um, euerlastyng.
Nullum æternus lignum, no wodde endu
rati longer.
Æthalia, an plande nere to Cosica and Sar
dinha, and another in the sea of Ceans.
Æthalis, or Æthalides, Preco, the sonne of
Ætherus.
Æther, eris, the firmament, of som it is taken
for the element of fyre, and for the aye. also
for suppter, some tyme for lyght and higher
nesse, some tyme for the goodis.
Æthera, or æthra, æ, the aye.
Æthercus, a, um, of the firmament.
Æthercea aera uesci, to lye.
Æthercea, the countreys of Ethiops.
Æthices, a people of Macedonia.
Æthici, a people of Theſſaly.
Æthiops, an plande of the ocean sea, called
before Macaria.
Æthiopia, a great countreie in Aſrike, con
sequente manye regions: wherein be founde

people, beastes, and serpentes, of innumerable
forme. It hath on the west, the mountain
called Athlantes on the east, it extendeth to
the marches of Egypt: on the south it hath
the sea ocean: and on the north parts it is
enclosed with the river Nilus.

Aethiopicus, a, um, of Ethiopie.

Aethiopiſſa, a woman of Ethiopie.

Aethiopsis, pidis, fern. ge. an herbe that in-
creaseth his life, by force whereof yuues be re-
ed vp, and lockes opened.

Aethiops, the son of Vulcanus, of whome Aethiopia was named.

Aethiops, pis, and, **Aethiolicus**, ci, and **Aethiopus**, pi, a Mooyen.

✚ **Aethiopoem laus**, Thou wastest a Mooyen,
Aethio, o Mooye: a prouerbe applied to hym
that praeth a thing that is naught, or teacheth
a foole wisdom. This prouerbe groweth
of one that bought a Mooyen, and thinking
that the blackenesse of his skynne happened
by the negligence of his spyn matter: he cast
ed not to walke the Mooyen continually
with suche chynge as he thought would
make him white. By whiche labour and wa-
myng he so vexed the poore slaue, that he
broughte him into a great sickenesse, his skyn
remaining still as blacke as it was before.

Aethlius, the sonne of Iupiter, and father of
Endimion.

Aethon, one of the hoxes of Iphibus.

Aethra, æ, the daughter of Pittheus, and mo-
ther of Theseus.

Aethraea, æ, the ſe nowe called Rhodes.

Aethria, æ, an ſe in the ſea Aegeum. Also a
cites, called after Aethra.

Aethruſci, the olde inhabitants of the coun-
trei in Italy, called nowe Tuscan.

Aethusa, an ſe in the ſea of Sicillie, of ſome
called Aegufa.

Aetologia, a reherſing of the cauſe.

Aetires, a precious ſtone, founde in an Egles
neſte, whiche hath with in it an other ſtone,
as it were with younge, whiche maketh a
ſounde, if the ſtone be taken. If the beale of
a woman with childe do falle downe lowe,
this ſtone, being hanged about the left arme,
reteineth the childe. But if the womans time
be come to trauall: than being taken awaie,
and bounde to his thigh: the ſlaue forthwith
deliuered without any paine. Also, if a piece
of this ſtone be put into breade, or into a pyn-
nyng, and geuen vnto one: if he be a thefe,
it ſhall neuer go thynge he him: likewise the
brother, wherein it is lodden, if a thefe, or theif
that be of counſaile with hym, do take it: he
noo they make not ſwalow ſe. Prepared with
war and oyle of Egypte, it helpeth againſt
the falling ſpokenſſe. In Corolario Her-
molaus Barbarus ſaythe, that excepte this
stone

Achilles taken out of his shield made a hard
no victory to medicine.
Achius, was the name of one of Alexander's,
whiche was borne a great victory, and a no-
ble physician. Also of an invincible victor af-
flewed, that nothing were it more to knowe.
Might he seemed to hym whatched forth. He
survived immortallitie after Jesus, the year
after the incarnation of Christe, 378.
Achia, is a marvellous hill in Sicilie; at the
foote whereof is a little towne of the same
name, and also woodes and trees of hures
kynnes planted. On the topp thereof is a
baraine ground, mist with ashest; and in
the wynter tyme covered with snowe, and
conteyneth in circuit, 20. furlonges; and is
encompassed with a walke of stones of the height
of a wall. In the middle is also a rounde hill
of the same colour and matter, wherein bee
two greates holes, farreough like unto cypres,
whiche be called Carrières. Out of these doo
crysle sometimes surgyng greates flames of fyre.
sometime horrible smoke, somtymes are blowne
out burning stones in infinite numbers. more
over, before that the sated fyre appeareth,
there is heard within the grounde, terrible
noise and cogging. And also (whiche is most
merveille) when the smoke and fyre is most
abundant, and cleuent, yet sounde about the
toppe of the said hill, are alwaies heard noise
and hoie frodes. Byling without both the fyre
appeareth alwaie at nyghte. This hill is now
called Gibello monte.
✚ **Achia** againe, a myracle spoken of a thyng
verraie painfull and venomous.
Acinax, a, um, of **Acyas**.
Acinus deus, Hylarite.
Acinel frater, the Cyclops.
Acinus pastor, Agrippemus.
Acinza tellus, Sicillie.
Aetolia, a region in Grece between Scarnante,
and Iphocis.
Aetolus, or **Aetoli**us, a man of Aetolia.
Aetolicus, a, um, of Aetolia.
Acutas, acutentes, age.
Aequum, longe, or eucliding tymes, also tymes,
age; sometime lyfe.
Arvo nostris acidit, is changed in our time.
Vive memor & si mal brevis, live haueing
in mynde howe short thy life is here.
In æuum, for ever.
A condito xmo, from the begynnyng of the
worlde.
Aequum securum agere, to lye without care
Aleurinum, that is made eternall.
Aelianus, the sonne of Capitane.
Aex, eggs, o rocks, wherof the sea Blegens
was named.
Aexiones, a people of Aethica, notable for their
ragyng and foule language.

Affere, a man borne in affliction.
Affabilis, i.e., a man easy to be spoken vnto.
Affabile, i.e., gracious in words, courteous and sweet in language.
Affabilitas, arie, gentleness in hearing, courtesy in speaking.
Affabiler, courteously, gently.
Affabre, cunningly, craftily, workmanly.
Affabrum, cunningly or craftily wrought.
Affanix, tedious, thynges of small estimation.
Affanum, abundant, euen to the full.
Tibi diuiniatur affanum est, Thou hast abundance of riches.
Affatus, spoken vnto.
Affatus, us, a talking or speaking to.
Affatus aliquid petere, to desyre to speake with one.
Affectare, curiously, with much diligence.
Affectatio, onis, curiositie, affectation.
Affectator, oris, one that dooeth affectate or counterfeite a thyng to curiositie.
Affectatus, a, um, affectate or to curiouse.
Affectata oratio, a curiouse fowme of speaking.
Affectio, onis, affection, sometyme trouble of mynde.
Firma corporis affectio, a good and strong disposition of the body.
Affecto, aui, are, to seke effectually, to desyre or couete a thyng earnestly.
Affectare regnum, to aspyre to a kyngdome by ambition.
Affector, aus sum, ari, idem quod affecto.
Affectus, us, affection of naturall motion, as gladnesse, desyre, and suche lyke. Sometyme synchensse.
Affectus, a, um, troubled or vexed, afflicted, disposed, affectioned, mused, also feable and sorrowfull.
Affectus pena, punished.
Affectus premio, rewarded.
Affecta, thynges almost finished or nigh at a point.
Affecta fides, credence almost loste.
Affecta aetas, somer wel nigh passed.
Affectum bellum, waeres nigh at a point.
Affectus morbo, fered with synchensse.
Affectus virginis, beaten with rebbes.
Cum sita sit animo affectus, sayng that ye be to mynde, or transfected to your mynde.
Cum satis a nobis beneficiis affectus sim, sayng that I haue had of greete benefites as yett hande.
Affectus desperationis, discouraged.
Affectum corpus, a bodye fered or vexed, sometyme out of temper.
Affectus populi, thes almost spent or wasted.
Affectus affectus, troublous inward.

Afficio, 'ers, attuli, ferre, to bring id, to profit
by conture, to shewe of bypnce tybnyges, to
allege of bypnce forthe a reason, authoritie,
by such lyke.
Affero ad te salutem, I come to salute the.
Afferre auxilium, to helpe, to aide.
Afferre dentes, to byre.
Afferre manus, to set violent handes on one.
Afferre moleham, to do displeasure to one.
Afferre morbum, to make sicke.
Afferre pedem, to come.
Abite unde malum pedem attulisti, goe
hence, from whence with a mischief ye came.
Afferre vim alicui, to make assaute on one.
Attulit hunc, for Adduxi, I have brought
this man.
Etus iustu huc me affero, at his commaund-
ment I come hither.
Afferam vnum antiquitatis exemplum, I
will bring forth one example of antiquitee.
Afferre in medium, to communicate with
other.
Afferre accessionem, to augment a thing.
Quam causam afferam? what cause of ex-
cuse shall I allege?
Quidam compertum attulit, one brought
certayne tybnyges.
Afferre delectationem, to delite.
Afferre idum alicui, to make one worse.
Afferre fidem alicui rei, to make a thyng to
be belied.
Florem afferunt arbores, the trees bypnce
forth blossoms.
Afferre meriam, to make negligent of slug-
gish.
Afferre manus sibi, to sita ones selfe.
Afferre memoriam, to put in remembrance.
Afferre odium alicui, to bypnce one in hate
or displeasure.
Opinionem populo afferunt, they bypnce
the people in this opinion.
Afferre questionem, to moue a question.
Tibi nullam religionem attulit, he neuer pte-
ned thy conscience.
Repulsam attulit hac res, this thyng was
cause of his deniall.
Afferre sumptum alicui, to put one to coste.
Afferre vim virgini, to cause a maiden.
Afferitur, tybnyges is brought.
Afficio, eci, ere, to moue affection or dispositi-
on, either to good or euill, so muche that rea-
son is therewith troubled and disquieted.
Afficere bonis nuntis, to bypnce good tybny-
ges. **V**itibonis vos, vestrosq omnes, nuncis
is me afficere vultis, as ye will, that I bring
to you and yours good tybnyges.
Afficere cura, to bypnce in care.
Afficere lucro, to make one wyne of gaine.
Afficere stipendio, to paye wages.
Affictum letali vulnere, he gaue hym his

deathes wounde.
Afficit me dolore, he maketh me fofte.
Afficit me gaudio, he maketh me glauie.
Affici, to be moued with affection.
Afficere corpus, to bypnce the bodye lowe, to
make it feble or weak.
Afficere desiderio, to make desirous.
Affici exilio, to be banished.
Morte affici, to be flayne.
Regis nomine afficere, to calle one by the
name of a hygne.
Afficere sepultura, to burie.
Affici admiratione, to be maruailed at.
Affici honore, to be had in great honore.
Afficere ignominia, to shaunder.
Affici iniuria, to be wronged.
Afficere incommodo, to endamage, or hurt.
Affici difficultatibus, to be in great perplexi-
tee or daunger.
Afficere errore mentis, to bypnce one into
an erreure.
Affigo, xi, ere, to napte to, to fasten.
Affigere licras pueris, to make chylderne
hunne by herse, or hepe in memoie.
Affigere cruci, to crucifie.
Affigere terræ radicem, to take roots.
Affigi nostris animis, to be rooted in oure
myndes.
Affixus, a, um, fastned.
Affixus alicui tanquam magistro, cleauyng
to one as to a master.
Quibus in rebus me sibi affixum habebit, in
whiche matters I will not fail to stiche
to hym, or be his companion.
Affictus, a, um, made, feigned, counterfeited.
Affictius, a, um, idem.
Affingo, finxi, gere, to make, to fowme, to
seigne, or in seignyng to adde or applye to a
thyng. sometyne to inuene a lye. sometyne to
counterfalte.
Affingere mores hominum, to counterfalte
mens maners.
Affingere aliquid alicui, to lye, or make a lye
on one, or speake of hym that is not true.
Affinis, ne, in fieldes betokeneth adioynnge,
in men it betokeneth aliaunce by marriage.
And by a metaphore, he that is parte taker
of any thyng, pteise to an officer, or accessory.
Affinis negotis publicis, he that meddeth
with the affaires of a commonalte.
Affinis rei capitalis, gyltie of a greates ofa-
fence, whiche deserueth death.
Affinis sceleris, gyltie of the trespass.
Affines esse eorum rerum, quas fert adoles-
centia, to be parte taker of those thynges,
that youth despyeth or desisteth in.
Affinitas, atis, affinites, aliaunce.
Affinitate attingere, to be of aliaunce to one.
Affinitates iungere, to make aliaunces by
marriage.

Affinitas

Afflicto, disrimere, to breake aydunces.
Affirmare, with affirmance.
Affirmatio, onis, affirmance.
Affirmatio, si, affirmans, sometyne confirmed.
Affirmo, aui, are, to affirme, sometyne to con-
firme, or stabillise.
Affirmare se animo, to take a good courage.
Certum affirmare, to affirme for a suretie.
Affirmare asseueratione, to affirme cer-
tainly.
Afflatus, tus, a blaste.
Afflatus spiritus, diuine inspiratione.
Affleo, eui, ere, to wepe and lament feignedly.
Afflictio, onis, punishment of the bodie with
stickenesse.
Afflictio, onis, and Afflictus, tus, affliction,
trouble, aduersities.
Afflicto, aui, are, to torment ones selfe conti-
nually, to trouble, to vex of greue, to tolle
and tumble, to byue to gerber: as **N**aves tem-
pestas afflictabat, the tempest tolled a byoue
the shippes together.
De quibus acerbissime afflictor, for whiche
thynges I am verate soye troubled and dis-
quieted.
Afflicari morbo, to be greuously sicke.
Afflictor, oris, one that afflicteth or troubleth.
Afflictus, a, um, troubled, vexed, greued, af-
flicted, oppressed, and as it were cast to the
grounde with aduersities.
Afflicta fides, credence decayd a almost lost.
Afflicta fortuna, aduersities, trouble.
Afflicta & prostrata virtus, vertue neglec-
ted and cast vnder foot.
Afflictis rebus, in aduersities.
Affligo, xi, ere, to throwe or beate downe to
the grounde, to punish, to afflict, to vex,
to trouble, to torment, to greue.
Affligam te ad terræ scelus, si me uno digi-
tulo atigeris, I will beate the downe to the
ground wythe, if thou touche me with one
finger.
Affligere et debilitare animos meos, to trou-
ble and discourage mens myndes with feare.
Affligit corpus senectus, olde age greueth
and weakneth the bodie.
Affligere hominum mores, to impaire or
corrupte the maners of men.
Affligere opes alterius, to spende and waste
an other mans goodes.
Affligere rem aliquam viuperando, by dis-
passe to make a thyng worse than it is.
Affligere se, to vex of torment ones selfe.
Affligi frigoribus, to be greued with colde.
Afflo, aui, are, to blowe to, to blowe wynde.
sometyne to spyl with wynde.
Afflari sydere, to be blasted, as floures of
trees and coynes sometyne bene.
Afflauerat nescio quid rumoris, supple me,
a certayne byute of rumo, came to mine care.

Afflare alicui, to reuenge.
Sperat sibi auram posse aliquam afflari in
hoc crimine, he trusteth that by the fauours
of some person, he maye bee tolpen in this
crime, that he is charged with all.
Afflari fulmine, to be stricken with lightening.
Afflari diuino spiritu, to be inspired of god.
Affluens, tis, abundans.
Affluentibus vndis barbaris, when the bar-
barous people came in great numbres on a
nerye fede.
Bonitate affluens homo, a man of muche
honestie and good behauiour.
Affluens studij locus, a place where is mu-
che exercise of learning.
Affluenter, abundantly.
Affluentia, æ, abundance.
Affluo, xi, ere, to slowe to, to ouerflowe, to a-
bunde.
Affluit amor, loue creepeth, or slideth into a
mann.
Nihil literarum ex istis locis affluxit, there
came no letters frome those partes.
Affluere diuitijs, to abonde in rychesse.
Affodco, di, ere, to digge, or dige more ground
to that we haue.
Affor, atus sum, ari, to speake to, to talke to,
to desire of treatate, to geue thankes: seldom
or neuer used in the fyfte persons.
Affore, to be here or present.
Hanc affore biduo, that she be here withyn
these ii. daies.
Afforis, frome without, som saie it is no latin.
Afformido, aui, are, to be feare afraied.
Affrango, egi, ere, to breake by or nere to.
Affranus, a poste.
Affrica, æ, the thirde part of the worlde, where
in is Carthage, Numbidie, and all the coun-
treys now called Barbarie: and also the greates
countrey called Ethiopia.
Affrica semper aliquid noui apportat, a pro-
uerbe, applied to inconstant and wauerpyge
persones, neuer contents with one state, but
alwaies desirous of noueltees.
Affricans, alone, is taken for Danthers.
Affricans gallin, shude seeme to be the same,
whiche we calle Turkey cockes.
Affricanus, a man of Africke. Also the mooste
noble capitaine of egipto was called Affrica-
nus, because he subdued that countrey to the
Romaines.
Affrico, ui, are, to rubbe against a thyng.
Affricus, tus, a rubbing against a thyng.
Affricus, is, tum, rubbed against a thyng.
Affricus, and, Affre, a, um, of Africke or of the
southern wynde.
Affra aui, a byde of Africke. A prophecie
spoken of them, whiche be notable for
they drauing apparill, or els be verate feare-
full and of faine courage.

Afflic

Affricus, cl, called also Lepus, the wynde south west and by west.

Affrio, au, are, to grate, of by cake smalle one thringe with an other.

Affulco, si, ere, to shyne againe a thynge.

Affo to happen with gladnesse.

Sardinia recipienda repentina spes refusa sit, a foddin hope for gylt hapned, that Sardinia shoulde be recovered.

Affando, di, ere, to shodde, of spynelle bycoure on a thynge, to shewe of renne by a place, as a quene nere to a towne. Sometime for Infancia, to powere in.

Affalus, a, um, prostrate, linge flatte on the earth, powred in, flowng by, shodde of spynelle byon.

Affalus remulo, linge prostrate bypon the grounde by the graue.

Alexander plurimis affusus opidis, Means der that reuenneth by many townes.

A fronte & a tergo, before and behynde. Sometime it is taken for a pouverbe applied to them, whiche do beholde thynge passed, with those thynge whiche maie happen. As to the tyme passed with the tyme to come.

A ANTE G.

AGa, an hill, out of whiche issueth the riuers Iarax and Euphrates.

Agabus, an hebrue name, whiche significeth in latine, ocusa, a tipe that destruction cometh. Also Festinus parus, the pleasant merche of the father. Of this name was a prophete in the tyme of the apostles, whiche propheted of an vnuerfall famine to come, and that satane shoulde be bounden and put in chaine.

Agap, a worde of hebrue, and maye be interpreted a solar in the uppermost part of the house. Of that name was a kynge of Amalech, the tallest of all men, whom Saul kynge of Jewes, roke in battaile and slewe him not, for whiche cause god was greuously displeased with him.

Agatocum, mentioned by Diodorides, freemeth by the description thereof to be the soote wodde, called nowe Lignum aloes.

Agamantes, people aboute Meotis.

Agamemnon, sonne of Atreus kynge of Mycenae, in the preparaciō of the Grekes against the Trojanes, for his wisdom and magnanimitee, was by the consent of all the Grekes, chosen to be their general capitaine. And accordyng to their expectation, he mozte nobly gouerned hym selfe, and that mozte puissant armpy, during the sieg of Troie, by the space of tenne yerres. But byng returned to his owne roynalte, and haupng with hym Cassandra, daughter to Priamus, kynge of

Troie: his wyfe Clytemnestra, conspyng with Egisthus, with whome he had killed the aduoutre, caused her fated noble husbande to put on a garment, whiche had no luse one for his head: than Egisthus prepared for that purpose, while he was struggling therewith, strake him throughte with his swerde, and so slewe him. And thus that noble prince was shamefully murdered. He was afore the incarnation about. 1194. yerres.

Agamemnonis hostia, the sacrifice of Agamemnon, a pouverbe applied to them that be hardely perswaded to a thynge, of els forced by violence.

Agamere, es, a towne of the Ile Lesbos.

Agamemnor, a kynge of Athenes.

Agamus, mi, one that was neuer maried, a single man, a bachelor.

Agamuzia, a towne of Mece.

Aganippe, es, a fontaine in the countrey of Grece, called Monia, whiche was dedicate vnto the muses, wherof they be called Aganippides.

Agape, es, from gen. charitee, mutuall loue.

Agapenor, the gouernoure of Agamemnonis nauie.

Agapis, is a stone of the coloure of saffron, the vertu wherof is to cure the syngng of scorpions and serpentes, if it be leyd to the wound.

Agapius, a phisicion of Alexandria, and a philosopher of Athenes.

Agar, the maiden of Sara, on whome Abraham begatte Hinael.

Agareni, a people whiche were all destroyed by Saul kynge of Jewes. Also a people of Aethiopia nowe called Barasens.

Agaricum, a promontorie, nere to Meotis. It is also a kynde of myshyones growng on trees about Bosphorus.

Agarus, a ryuer of Sarmatia. Also a promontorie, and a citee of the same countrey.

Agasticles, a kynge of Lacedemon.

Agaso, omis, an hostler of mulestour.

Agasus, an haue in Duell.

Agasyrtus, the surname of Pittacus the philosopher.

Agatha, a citee in Prouince, belongng sometime to the Massilitenes.

Agathaneus, father to faire Idolymus.

Agatharchides, the name of an historiographer, and of a philosopher.

Agathirnum, a towne of Sicillie.

Agatho, the name of one of the sonnes of Idylamus. Also a bope whome Plato loued. Also a philosopher of Idyragoras Grece.

Agathocles, a kynge of Sicillie, whiche was the son of a potter, and by subtille witte and boldnesse of courage, grew by sundry dignities, at the last to be kynge. And than became such a tyrannus, that he slewe all the nobles, the

the countessours, a learned man of Sicillie, and disposed at the spech men. Finally, byng attached in all the partes of his body, with incredible tormentes, and a pestilential humour, trempng all his newes: he continuagge longe tyme in such peines, at the last died.

Agathocles, is also the name of a Greke capitaine, the sonne of Epistarchus.

Agathopolis, a citee in France called Montpelier.

Agathusa, an isle.

Agathyrsum, a towne in Sicillie.

Agathyrus, one of the sonnes of Hercules, whiche dwelled in a part of Scythia, and called the people after his name Agathyrus, whiche in such wise painted their selues, that the coloure might not by any meanes be washed or putte awaye. And therfore they were called Picti Agathyrus. And some men suppose, that the ancient inhabitants of the southe partes of Scotlande, tokyng to the marches of Englands, whiche were called Picti, were of the fated people, called Agathyrus.

Agave, es, the daughter of Cadmus, whiche slewe hir son Pentheus, because he contempned the drunken feast called Bacchanalia.

Agauri, a people of the nothe partes of the world.

Agauus, one of the sonnes of Idylamus.

Agbatana, the citee commonly called Egbatana, or, Ecbatana.

Agathis, the Grekes feigned to be a diuell, comen of the seeds of Jupiter, whiche felle from hym when he slept, who had the members bothe of man and woman: of whom other diuels bepage afearde, did cutte of the mans instrument, and thus it awate, wherof did spryng an aluonde tree, and brought forth almondes whan time serued. It is also an hill, at the foote wherof standeth the citee Idessinus.

Age, go to, take hede.

Age age, well well.

Age age, vrluber, well go to, as pe list.

Age dicar, lette hym speake on, lette hym speake hardly.

Age, & agite, go forth, soothly on, or tell on.

Age sis, go to hardly.

Agedum, go to per.

Age porro, wel go to: well, suppose it be so.

Age iam, age nunc, go to now.

Age sane inquam, well, I am content.

Agite dum, idem quod agite.

Agea, a wate in a Myse.

Agecidamus, a familliar wylle.

Agedidum, otherwys called Agendium, the citee of Sens in France.

Agelastus, he that dothe neuer laughe, also sad, soleine, watwarde.

Agallus, a little speide.

Agema, a compaignie of soldiers.

Agema, oris, a kynde of Phoenicia, counte of Belus, and father of Europa (whom Jupiter rauished) and of Cadmus, who builded the citee of Thebes. Also the son of Antenor.

Agenorides, a, um, of Ageno.

Agenorides, Cadmus the son of Ageno.

Ager, gri, a speide. Sometime it significeth a territory, belonging to a towne, wherin are included, fieldes, meadowes, woodes, and waters, sometime a manour with the dze means. Sometime the arable fildes onely.

Agri cultio, and cultura, the tillage of the earth.

Agros alienos irrigas, tuis srientibus, A pouverbe spoken of them that be diligente in other mens matters, and let thei owne slepe. It is applied also to aduocaters.

Ageraton, an herbe like to organie. It handleth high: the sauerie wherof, whan it is byosed, poureth brine.

Agerochus, the counte of Belus.

Agerona, the goddess of Industre & diligence, Agelias Cyrenaisius, a philosopher, who to: lomeus forbadde to teache in any schole, because that in peefwadyng the immortalitye of the soule, he caused man to fira thei selues.

Agelias, kynge of Lacedemonie, from his childehode was of excellent vertues, as in trouthe, iustice, temperance, noble courage liberalitee, and continence. wherfore he was so muche honoured, and prospered so well: that he subdued to the Lacedemonians, innumerable citees and countreys in Asia, and Grece. whan one demanded a thynge of him, whiche was vnusall, sayng, that he had promised it: he answered: If it were iuste, I promised it: but if it were vnusall: I spake it, but I promised it not. Whan the Lacedemonians had giuen vnto him the treasure of Agis, whiche was kynge before him: he incontinent byd distribute it to them, whom he knewe poorest. Whan it was demanded, why he laye no rycher than a private person, he answered: a prince ought to excell other men in temperance, and moderate lyeuyng, and not in helthete. He spake with no woman, excepte his wyfe, but eithre in the temple, or elles afore all men, thynnyng those. It places to be worde of suspicion: the one for holynesse, the other for wisdom.

Agelinares, a people of Aquitaine.

Agellipolis, a capitayne of Lacedemonie.

Aggemio, ul, ere, loks Adgemo.

Agger, kris, a heape of stones or courtse, also a bulwoke, or a countermure to a fortresse or campe in batayle. Sometime it significeth a caultry. Also bankes to kepe in the water of

epners. sometime a dicke.

Aggero, aui, are, to heape up, and by a metaphor, to augment and aggrauate a matter.
Aggero, si, ere, to lap on an heape, also to bring to one. sometime to beare of care.
Namq; acaitor, amor & melle & felle est succundissimus, gustu dat dulce, amarum vsq; ad facietatem aggerit: For in good faisth, loue hath aboundance bothe of home and galle, in taste it is pleasant, but it bringeth with it bitterness, so much, that it becometh toshome.

Aggestus, an heape.

Aggeus, a worde of hebrue, in englishe merye, solempne, or compassing. It was the name of a prophete, one of the xii. that prophesied in the tyme of Zorobabell, hpng of the iewes. about .550. yeres before the incarnation of Christ.

Agglomeratio, aui, are, to make by on an heape, by adding to. sometime, to please and gather thicke to gether, as soundbours dooe in theyr rate in battaile.

Agglutino, aui, are, to solne together, to glue, also to feulder.

Aggrauatio, onis, a grese of burden.

Aggrauatio, scire, to waye more greuous of heauie.

Aggrauo, aui, are, to be burdalous, or chargeable, also to aggrauate, or make a thing more greuous.

Aggredi, sus, sum, edi, to go to, to come to, to invade, to assaile, to begynne or enter into a matter, to attempte or set in hande with any thyng, to geue assaile.

Aggredi aliquem de re aliqua, to go to talke with one for any matter.

Aggredi aliquem, to sette on one with purpose to begyle him: as, latine agitis mecum? thus adute aggreddimmi, doos ye handle me after this sorte? ye assaile me craftily enough in dedde.

Aggrego, aui, are, to gather to gether.

Aggressio, an assaile.

Aggressus, idem quod aggressus.

Agilus, a ritte.

Agilis, non doctus lous.

Agilis, le, nimble, light, lieger.

Agilitas, ans, nimbleness, dexteritee.

Agiliter, nimble, lightly quick, quickely, nescit.

Agilla, or Agylla, an olde towne in Thuscane.

Agma, that wher in the beame of a peyre of bal lance is hanged.

Aginator, onis, he that is meued with a litle game.

Agnor, aus sum, ari, to marchaundise velle thyngs of small value.

Aginum, the towne of Angouleme in France.

Aglographa, bohes of holy scripture.

Agis, the sonne of Euristhenes, and kynge of Lacedemonians: whom they slewe because he woulde haue redressed agayn the lawes of Eurergus.

Agitabilis, le, that maye be easily meued, stirred, or shaken.

Agitatio, meuyng, or stirring, also exercise.

Agitator, oris, a disturber of a rest, or of beasts.

Agitatus, a, um, meued, seared, tossed, exercised, troubled, disquieted, vexed.

Agito, aui, are, to moue, to make, to tolke, to gouerne or guide, to dwelle or liue in a place, to reuolue, imagine, or cast in ones mynde, to intreate well, to go, to do often, to pynche, to compell, to trouble, to persecute, to vex, to consider, to sollicite.

Iam calcari quadrupedem agitato aduersum clium, Rowe with I with the spurre make my horse renne by the hilt.

Agitare conuiuium, to banquet or make good chere.

Age igitur, hoc agitemus conuiuium, uino & sermone suau. Therfore go to, lette vs banquet, drinke, talke, and make good chere.

Agitare custodiam, to take good heede in keeping of one.

Agitare cum animo, to reuolue in the mynde.

Agitare diem, to passe forth the daie.

Agitare feras, to course wylde beasts.

Agitare imperium, to gouerne.

In pace vero beneficijs magis quam metu, imperiū agitabant, In the tyme of peace they gouerned more by gentleness, than by feare.

Agitare iustitiam, to exercise iustice.

Agitare laticiam, to make tope.

Agitare mente, to conceiue in the mynde, to thynke.

Agitare presidium, to be in garison.

Agitare vigilias, to kepe watche.

Agitare vitam, to liue.

Agitare xuum, to liue.

Agitare cæus noctu, to make vniuersall assemblies in the night.

Agitare consilia, to consulte.

Agitari diuersum, to be so troubled, that he is now in one mynde, and now in an other.

Agitare fugam, to flee.

Agitare ingenium, to exercise the witte.

Agitare moras, to dyspasse forth the tyme.

Agitare rem aliquam sermonibus, to debate or talke of a matter.

Agla, a towne in Boetugale.

Aglaia, one of the three graces, whiche is interpreted, brightnesse, cleerensse, beaurie, pleasure, or macthesse.

Aglaia, idis, the daughter of Megacles, notable for her glouetous.

Aglaonice, a woman verie cunning in astro nomie.

Aglaope, one of the three mermaidens.

Aglaos

Aglaophon, a famous pefecter.

Aglaophion, an herbe whiche for the beautiful colour thereof was so called.

Aglaipis, the name of a legion of soundbours amonge the Romanes.

Aglauros, was daughter to Erechtheus, kynge of Athenes, whome Quibus feigneth to be turned (by Mercury) into a stone.

Aglaus Plophidius, a man, whiche by the oracle of Apollo, was iudged more happye than the grete kynge Erges.

Aglithes, clowes of garliche.

Agmen, inis, an hoste of men, sometime a violence, a course of water, sometime mouyng, also a multitude.

Agminalis, le, pertaining to an hoste.

Agnaſcentia, & agnata membra, members, whiche are superfluous: as where one hath three legges, or, vi. fingers on one hand, and other lyke.

Agnaſtor, aus sum, ſci, to bee boyne after his fathers testament is made.

Agnaſtor, hynſon of the fathers lyde.

Ad agnatos & gentiles deducti, to bee committed to his kinſfolke, as made men were by the lawe of iſta: wherof was made a pſouerbe, applied to them, that doo all thynges madly and without circumspection.

Ad agnatos, & gentiles deducantur.

Agnaſtor, onis, hynſed by the fathers lyde.

Agnaſtor, a, um, that whiche is in by the more than the common course of nature vſeth to bypasse forth.

Agnellus, a ponge lambe.

Agni cornu, a pmonitory nere to the mouthes of Nilus, called Wolbiticum.

Agnicis, a riuier rennyng into Egitus.

Agnes, the surname of Aſculapius.

Agnitio, onis, knowlage.

Agnitus, a, um, known.

Aguo, one of Jupiters nurres.

Aguomen, the surname that one obteyneth for any acte, or by other means.

Agnoſco, noui, ſcere, to knowe, to recogniſſe, or knowlage.

Agnoſcere debitū, to acknowledge and take vpon hym the charge of an other mans duſtie.

Agnoſcere nomina, idem.

Agnoſco ex me, I gather by my ſelfe.

Agnos, is a tree, whiche is a kynde of willow, and is commonly called Agnus castus, in engliſhe parthe leaues: it hath leaues like to willows, but that they be alwaies greene, and hath not ſo ſmall a ſmell: and floures ſyſt purple, and ſometimes white, and a ſeede like pepper.

There is another kynnd thereof, whiche hath more braynches, and leaues whiter, and ſome what moſt, and the floure purple.

Bothe of them do growe about riuers.

It is called Agnos, whiche is an engliſhe

thaſt, for it is ſayed, if a man or woman haue it about theyr, or vnder theyr beddes, it ſhall kepe theym chaſte.

Agnus, a lambe.

Agog, egi, ere, to do, to accuſe, to heare of geue care, to dyspasse, to expell, or pynche out, to goe uene, to moue or wagge, to ſpenke, to vex and diſquiet, to force or purſue, to thraſte or caſt downe by violence, to pynche or ſtre, to repreſent, to ſpene a byode, to pynche, to goe or reuene, to treat of a thyng, to ende uoure of labour, to be attendant or diſigent, or wholly bent or fixed to a thyng: as, Hoc age, take heede and ſette thy mynde on this thyng, or be wholly bent or fixed to it.

Alias res agle, his mynde is on other matters.

Vnde agis te nunc Dorpale? from whence comest thou now Dorpalus?

Agere atatem, to liue.

Agere ad preſcriptum, to do as he was appointed.

Agere ambages, to go aboute the buſhe, or to tell a longer tale than nebeth.

Agere aliquid, to purſue one.

Agere amicum, to do lyke a frende, or playe the parte of a frende. lyke wyſe, Agere patrem, fratrem, ciuem, iudicem, regem, conſulem. &c.

Agere apologum, to telle a fable.

Agere animam, to be at the poynt of death.

Agere cauſam, to plead.

Agere cauſam, to wagge the taile.

Agere conuentus, to holde a parliament.

Agere cuniculos, to vndermine.

Agere cum aliquo, to treat or ſpeake with one

Cum mecum ſape ageres, vt de amicitia ſcriberem, where oftentimes thou diſt intreat, that I ſhoulde wiſe of frendeſhippe.

Illo preſente mecum agito, ſiquid voles, If thou wilt any thyng with me: ſpeake it in the preſence of this man.

Agere diris malis, to curſe.

Agere de pace, to treat of peace.

Agere deſectum, to choſe men, as in muſters for the warre.

Agere equum, to ſpurre the horſe.

Agere inſidias, to do a thyng by treaſone or marſhall policie.

Agere ex ſponſo velle ſponſu, to bypasse an action of couenant.

Agere ex ſyngrapha, to bypasse an action of dette vpon an obligation.

Agere fabulam, to playe in a comedie, tragedie, or enterlude.

Agere frondem, to put out leaues: ſpoken of a tree.

Agere furri, to appeale one of felonie.

Agere gemmas, to bougen.

Agere inter homines, to liue.

Agere inſularum, to ſue one for treſpasse or wronge

in longes done.

Agere lege, to sue, to procede by the order of the lawe.

Agere mensuras fideliter, to measure thynges truly.

Agere morem, to vse for a custome.

Agere nugas, to mocke, to trifle.

Agere orationem, to pronounce an oracion.

Agere penam ab aliquo, to punishe one.

Agere primas partes, to be the chiefe persons.

Agere radicem, to take roote.

Agere rem, to sue one in the lawe.

Agere summum iure, to procede with rigour.

Agere suo iure, to execute his auctoritee.

Agere vineas, to appoche to the wallies of a towne, defended with the ordinaunce of war, by a similitude, called vines.

Agere viginti annu, he is .20. yerres olde. Pectus meum nunc agit cubito, he hitteth me on the breast with his elbowe.

Quo hinc te agis? whether wylte thou?

Agunt adolescentia, they be in theyr yowthe.

Agis rem adiam, thou leasest thy laboure, the thyng is done to thy hande.

Agit rem suam, he goth about his owne busynesse of profite.

Agit hic perpetuum diem sol, the sonne shyneth here all the daye longe.

Agitur de capite, aut de fama, he is in daunger of his lyfe or of his credence.

Bene mecum agitur, I am well at ease, or I am in good conditio, or I am well delite with all.

Agitur res capitis, the question of the matter in debate concerneth lyfe and deathe.

Hec me agis an non? dost thou herken, or geue care to me, or no?

Enne plus de quo agebam? is this he that I spake of?

Ad omne scelus mentes illorum agit, hee dothe facie and stee theyr myndes to all mischies and naughtynesse.

Aggi omnes illos adolescentes, I represented all those yonge men.

Agere pecora, to dresse cattell.

Agere bellum, to make warre.

Bene agere cum aliquo, to handle or treat a man honestly.

Agere circum, to turne rounde.

Agere contagia late, to sprede the infectio on farre abjode.

Nihil ago tecum, I haue nothyng to doo with the.

Agere hortatione, to exhort.

Agere precibus, to praye or intreate.

Agere seuerè, graunter, remisse, leniter, vrbane, secure, &c.

Agere curam, to care for.

Agid delictis alicuius rei, to be vexed with

the delict of any thyng.

Agere diem festum, to kepe holy daye.

Agere forum, to dectise matters.

Agere gradus iactos, to go softly.

Dies agi in terra, in the date tyme he is on the lande.

Agere in cruce, to crucifie or hange vp.

Agere in exilium, to banyshe.

Agit mecum fortuna, fortune fauoreth me.

Agitur mensis septimus, this is the seuenth monthe.

Non multum egerit, he shall not muche profite.

Agere secretum, to be alone.

Agere spumas ore, to frothe at the monthes.

Agere silentium, to kepe silence.

Agitur gloria populi Romani. Agitur salus socioru. Aguntur certissima vestigia, hoc est, Agitur de gloria, de salute, de vestigiis.

libus, The questioun, controuersie, or contention is of or concerning these thynges.

Agoge, ces, the name of a citie.

Agoge, pites, or dykes where into water voydeth.

Agolum, a stalle to byue cattell with.

Agon, agonis, a contention in fouere of battails, or a waydyng. Also the place where it was exercised. Also the name of a man.

Agonalia, or Agonales dies, certayne festiuales daies kepte amonge the Romanes.

Agonax, the master of Sordaster.

Agonensis porta, a gate at Rome called also Colina.

Agones, were sometyme called hilles.

Agones, among the Romanes were they that killed the beastes to be sacrificed. and made be applyed piously to them which longe consule, and yet enterpryse nothyng.

Agonia, a, feare and heauynesse, or vexation of mynde. Also sacrifice done on hilles.

Agonis, idis, a woman of Lilybæa.

Agonisma, the rewarde of victorie.

Agonista, a champion.

Agonius, was named a god, whiche had pishemence ouer thynges to be done.

Agonizo, auis, are, to contende, to fyght valiantly.

Agonotheta, a, or Agonothete, tes, mas, ge, he that maketh a common game, and payeth the rewarde to them that do winne it.

Agoracrit, a famous caruer, or image maker.

Agoræus, a market man, an haunter of markets or faires.

Agoræus, was an image of Mercury, whiche was in Phariæ of Achaia: set in the middle of the market place, out of whiche the buyers haue answers in foure fotowpnyng.

Before the feere of the idole was an altar of stone, wherinto were bounden with leade certain lambs of byasse, by the

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same for an answer, haunred frankincense on the altar, and made his prayers, and after poynted vpon the lampre, and dydde put into the holles hande a stee of money of that countre, whiche was of byasse, and than secretly whyspered in the priestes eare,

what to eue he woulde demaunde, and forth with coppyng his owne eares, went out of the market place, and than opened his eares.

And what voyce so eue he herde spake, he toke it for a sure counsaile in all thynges that he woulde dooe.

Agoræus panis, breade solde in markettes.

Agoranomis, he that setteth the pryce of victayle, a rather, or a clerke of the market.

Agradatus, a kynge of Persia, called after Cyrus.

Agæa, a place withoute the citie of Athens, dedicate to Ceres, also a kynd of soulesoure, and a towne of Arcadie.

Agagas, an hyl in Sicilie compassed with a wall, in the toppe wherof, standeth a towne called also Agigentum.

Agagantinus, a, um, of Agagas.

Agani, a great citie of Mesopotamia, destroyed by the Persians.

Agaria lex, a lawe made for the common distribution of landes, as oure statutes bee of iurisdiction and decaying of husbandry, but amonge the Romanes they were suche lawes as dyd appoynt howe muche land a senatorie shoulde haue, and not excede, and how much shoulde be deuised amonge the people.

Agarius, a, a landed man. Also he that fauoreth suche lawes as be made for the ordering of possessions.

Agarius, a, um, pertypynge to landes of possessions.

Agrestis, te, wylde, growen without culture. Also he that is rude and beastly without gentle maners.

Agria, a, a kynde of scabbes, whiche of course breaketh out euery yere, and is verie harde to be healed, also a soye whiche cannot be cured by any surgerie.

Agriantia, a, a wylde thoyne.

Agicola, a, an husbände man.

Agriolator, oris, the same.

Agriolatio, onis, tillage, or husbandry.

Agrikultor, oris, an husbände man.

Agrikultura, husbandy.

Agrigentinus, a, um, of the towne of Agisgentine.

Agrigentum, a, um, in Sicilie, whiche the Grekes doo call Agrikem, and the countreye Acragen. The people there buyded sumptuously, and fedde delicately. And therefore Plato sayed of them in booke: The Agrigentines dydde buyde as they shoulde alway

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spare. Of this citie the prince is habite, the moste gentle and mercifull of whome shall be spoken in the next booke.

Agri, a people called also Dymolgi.

Agrimonia, a, an herbe called commonly in englyshe Agrimony, and is the right Eupatorium, as it appereth as well by the description of Dioscorides, as by the affirmance of Parnadius, Antonius Musa, and other most excellent physicians of this tyme. The decoction of this herbe, or the poultre thereof dyed, is an excellent remedy agaynst the opplacions of the lyuer by reason of flegme.

It is hotte in the fyfte degree, and drye in the seconde.

Agriocardium, an herbe.

Agriodor, one of Acteons houndes.

Agrionia, orum, the fountes of Dionysius, celebrat amonge the Grecians.

Agriophagi, a people in the west part of Ethiopia, whiche true only by the fleshe of panthers and lyons.

Agripalma, a, an herbe called also Calceopsis, in englyshe Archangel.

Agripentes, a people of Bithynia.

Agripeta, a, he that doeth after his porcion in division of landes.

Agrippa, a, was the name of sundry kynges, of whome one was moste excellent, the sonne of Aristobolus, whiche was by Tiberius, the emperor called in pylon, and afterwarde deliuered by Caligula, who made hym kyng of Jewes, settinge a crowne of golde on his head, and for his chayne of yron, gaue hym a chayne of golde of the same weight.

And beynge retourned in to his countreye, at the fyfte he lyued honourably, and dydde many good deedes. But at the laste, beynge eleuate in pryde, and sufferinge hym selfe to be honoured and wondered at as a god, he was suddenlye stricken by an angel, and in the presence of an infinite number of people, he was with his bodye spelled, and woundes pyned out thereof, with intolerable pynnes and horrible stench.

In the whiche toumentes he looked vpon his flatterynge counsaillours and seruantes, and sayed: Lo, I whome you called a god, am nowe in the pynnes of deathe. And in this wyse he dyed, whan he was of age. lxxx. yerres.

Agrippa, they whiche bee boine with theyr feete forwarde.

Agrippias, adis, a citie, called befoze Antiochia.

Agrippina, the daughter of the noble Germanicus, wyfe to Caligula, by whome she was abused. She was first married to Domitius, by whome she had Nero. After the deathe of Domitius, she was married to Agrippinus, whom

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whome, with his sonne Dittamius, he possessed, to the intent to make his sonne Nero emperor. But his falsehood, abominacion, and crueltie, was not lesse unpunished, for soone after, his owne sonne Nero, not withstanding that he toygned his with hym in equal auctoritie, and as some men supposed, abused his carnally, haunged him in most mortall hate, caused him to bee moste cruelly slain.

Agrippina, mother to the said Agrippina, was daughter of M. Agrippa, and wife to Germanicus, whom Tiberius: by the commandement of Octavian, hadde declared to bee his heire apparant to the empire. And not withstanding, was after poisoned by consent of Tiberius, for whose deathe the said Agrippina tooke such heaupnesse, that she determined to dye, by absteyning from meate. And not withstanding, that the Emperours caused meate to be putte into his throte: she would not receyue it, but in that voluntarie abstynence finally dyed.

Agrippina Colonia, the citee of Colegne in Germany.

Agrius, a verat pleasaunt and holisome herbe used much amonge the Egyptians.

Agnus, the nephew of Mars. Also the sonne of Ulisses by Circe.

Agon, a kynge of Elisiria. also a famous physician of Athens.

Aguntii, people of Aguntum.

Aguntum, a towne in Sicilie.

Aguntum, looke Agyrini.

Agueus, the surname of Apollo.

Agyla, a towne of Chalcians, called after Cate.

Agylleus, a mysslar, exceedynge greatte of bebrt.

Agyni, or Agyrinenfes, people of the citee in Sicilie, called Agurum, or Agyrum.

A ANTE H.

AH, a voyce of lamentynge or sorrowynge, but it is sometyne applied to other affectione.

Ahenum, a pot to heate dyneke in. also a great vatte, wherin purple is dyed.

Ahenus, a vesselle of whyte glasse or copper, whiche is bypghte bothe within and withoute.

Ahera, a citee of Hetruria.

Aheneus, or Ahenus, a, um, is of poetes taken for Aeneas, byasen, or of byasse: And by a metaphoze stronge, harde.

Ahu, an Interfection of one that is troubled.

A ANTE I.

AIX, the sonne of Chelamone by Hecabe, daughter of Leomedon king of Troie, was the strongest man of all the Grekes next to Achilles: but after Achilles was slayne, Aiax contendynge with Ulisses for the armour of Achilles, and Ulisses by force of eloquence, obtayning (of the judges) sentence on his parte, became madde. And in his fury slawe many beastes, supposynge them to be Ulisses and his company. There was also another Aiax, sonne of Oileus, and kynge of Locrenes in Grece, who was wonderfull wyse and experte in handling a speare. This man whan Troie was sacked, dyd violate the noble virgin Cassandra, in the Temple of Pallas. Wherefore, as he returned homewards, on the sea, he and his Myppes were bourned with lightenyng. He was before the incarnation. 1190. yeres.

Aigleues, wyne that is alwaie muste.

Ailoth, was a citee in Judea, builded by Ozias, kynge of Jewes.

Ain for aine: is it as thou sayest?

Ain vero eadem.

Aio, ais, ait, I saye, thou sayest, he sayth, aiune, they saye.

Aioth, the seconde Judge of the Hebrewes. A man of great strengthe, and valiant of courage, and had equal strengthe and aptnesse in bothe handes. He slawe Eglon kynge of Moabites by this meanes. whan Eglon had longe warred on the Jewes, and taken frome them dyvers citees, and kepte them in muche myserie: this Aioth came to hym to Hierico, bypynge vnto hym certayn pyntes, whiche lyked hym well, and desired to speake with hym pryvily, whiche was graunted. And all other beyng commaundered to auoyde: Aioth strake Eglon to the herte twyse. The laste yme with such puissance, that the knyfe with the pylles remayned in the wounde. And so leaung hym deade, departed withoute suspicon, and came vnto his people, declareynge what he hadde dooen. who beyng gladde, armed them, and fell vpon the Moabites, and slawe of them tenne thousande, and byaun all the resydewe oute of theyr countre. And so the Jewes, beyng deliuered by the wysdome and vertue of Aioth, after made hym theyr Judge or prynce, who gouerned them fower score yeres prayly, and dyed a verat olde manne, in muche honoure, before the Incarnation of Christ. About a thousande, thye hundred, nynty and nyne yeres.

Aia-

Aluga, or rather Abiga, idem quod Chalmepatis.

Aluaminij, for aduocate.

Aius, was supposed amonge the Romaynes to be god.

Aizoon, an herbe called also Semper vnum, Barba iouis, & Sedum, in englyshe singreene or housejerke. There bee thereof three kyndes, the greater, factoned lyke to a roundeounge, growynge theke together (the leaues theke and fulle of wyche) on howles or walles. The lesse (called in latyne Vermicularis, or Muris cauda) hath littell rounde leaues and theke: And is called in englyshe pylche madame. The thyrde is called Portulaca sylvestris, wyche pourcelane: Cuspeche of them bee colde in the thyrde degree.

A ANTE L.

Ala, la, a wyng of a byrde, and a wyng of a battayle, whiche is propre of hoysmen.

Sometyne a sayle of a Myppe. also that part of the eare that is open. Whoeuere Ala bee the noseyll.

Ala, is the pynton of the Mulder of a beest: It is also the arme pytte. And in herbes the holownesse betwene the bottome of the leafe and the stalk.

Ala sagitta, the fethers of an arrowe.

Ala hirsuta, heary arme pyttes.

Alas alicui addere, a prouerbe signifying to encourage a man with wordes, or to put hym in hope of a thyng.

Alaba, ba, a citee of Spayne.

Alabanda, da, a citee in Grece, in the countre of Jonia.

Alabandes, and Alabandici, people of Alabanda.

Alabandicus, and Alabandiacus, a, um, of the citee Alabanda.

Alabandina, na, a redde stone myxt with blue, it prouoketh bledynge.

Alabandus, the god that the people of Alabanda wooshipped.

Alabarches, he that hath the rule ouer salt, and amonge the Egyptians it was a noble man.

Alabastr, and Alabastrus, stri, masc. gen. a vessell made of alabastr, to kepe swete oymentes in.

Alabastrus, is also vsed for the greene leaues that couer the rose budde. It is also a kynde of Colte.

Alabastrum, a citee in Egypte.

Alabastrum, or Alabastrites, alabastr.

Alabastrites, is also a piousse stone of diuers colours, myngled with whyte.

Alabenfes, or Alabonenses, people of the citee of Alaba.

Alabern, sythe that hied in the ryuer Aslus.

Alabon, idem quod Alaba.

Alabys, one of the chiefest riuers of Sicilie.

Alacer, alacris, ere, quick of spyrtes, or of wit, full of courage, myrr, and he that lyueth in hope, whiche that is in a meane betwene gladd and wyse. Sometyne it betokeneth a man, ready or willing. Therof cometh Alacris, redynesse or promptnesse of will, also frequentnes of myrre.

Alacer animo sum, I am despyous.

Alachroa, a people called also Lorophagi.

Alaci, a towne of Sicilie.

Alacre, promptly, courageously, gladly.

Alacritas, atis, cherefulness, courage.

Alaciter, idem quod alacre.

Ala, arum, a citee in Sicilia.

Alala, a towne of Sicilie.

Alalcomenium, a towne of Brottia.

Alalia, a citee of the plande of Cyprus.

Alaniticus, a goulfe of the redde sea.

Alana, a citee of Ethiopia.

Alani, people of Scythia, nygh to the ryuer

After of Danubius.

Alania, a region of Scythia in Europe, whiche stretcheth to the great fenues of Moosis.

Alante, a citee of Archadie, an other of Macedonia.

Alanus, the ryuer of Scythia, wherof the people called Alani, toke their name.

Alapa, pa, a blowe or stroke with the hande.

Alapathus, thi, an herbe called also Lapathum, and Rumex, foyell.

Alapeni, a people of Beahie.

Alaricus, kynge of Gothes, besteged Rome, and bourned it, in the yere of our Ioyde. 408.

In whiche siege suche famine was in the citee, that the mothers were constrained with hunger to eate theyr owne chyldrene. There was also an other Alaricus, which was banquished by Clodoues, kynge of Fraunce, the yere of oure Ioyde. 238. In whose tyme the parte of Fraunce, called Gallia Narbonensis, and all Spayne, were in the possession of the Gothes.

Alaris, re, and Alarius, a, um, of or pertaining to the wyng.

Alarij equites, hoysmen, whiche are in the wynges of a battayle.

Alastor, one of the hoyses of Pluto. Also the name of a companion of Sarpodon, kynge of Lycia, whome Ulisses slawe at the siege of Troie.

Alata, ta, a citee of Beahie.

Alaternus, ni, form. gen. a tree that moue beareth fruite or seeds.

Alatium, a towne of Syracusa, called also Clatium.

Alatium, a citee of Campanie.

Alatrinates, a people of Campanie.

Alatus, a, um, wynged.

Alata castra, a citee in Scotlande, called Edinburgh, or the castell of maydene.

Alauda, dr, a lark. It was also the name of one of the legions of the Romans.
 Alaudium, di, a name of appealing.
 Alaura, a towne in Bysayne.
 Alauri, two epuers in Bysayne.
 Alauri, a people in Bysayne.
 Alauri, people of the bettermoste parte of the north.

Alazon, onis, a eyre that disueth Albania from Iberia, and renneth into the river Cyru.
 Alazonia, f, arrogancy, pride.

Alba, ba, a cite nigh to Rome, whyche was builded by Ascanius, sonne of Aeneas. There was an other cite in Lumbardy called Alba. In Spayne an other called Argao. Alba is also a eyre in Spayne.

Alba Aemilius, a mans name.

Alba Heluorum, a city of Rarion in France.
 Albana, a cite in Trebie.

Albanenses, were certayne heretikes, in the pere of our lordz. 1120. This secte helde sundry heresies. One was, that the soule of man after his death, was putte into an other bodye. Another, that baptisme was of none efficacy. The thyrde, that there were two goddis, one good, and an other euill. And that of the good god pceded good thynges, and of the euill god, euill thynges. The fourth, that in hell were none other paynes than bee in this worlde. The fyfte, that the generall iudgement is passe, and that there is none to come. The sixte, that it is not lesse full for any man to sweare. The seventh, that man hath no freewill, called in latine Librum arbitrium. The eight, that the matter wherof the worlde was made, was not made of god, but is coeternal with god. The ninth, that there is no originall synne, and that chylde be not boyn in originall synne. Also that synne cometh not of freewill: but of the dyuell. The tenth, they denied, that the bodye shoulde estioones ayle at the day of iudgement. The leuente they abieted all the olde testament as a vayne thyng, and of none auctoritee.

Albani, people of Alba in Italy.

Albania, is a countrey in Asia, haupnge on the east the sea Caspium: on the weste Iberia, on the north the hylls Caucasus. The people there were first poore and simple, and lrued as shepherdes, not haupng knowlage of moneye, nor of any numbys aboute one hundred, but lruynge by exchange, not knowynge weyghte, measure, nor husbandrye, and yet ready in warres. And honoured for goddis the sonne and the moone, haupng amonge them (as Strabo wyrteth. xxi. languages. Of these people are supposed to come the Albanos, that dwell in Mozen, sometime called Peloponnesus, whyche bee

nowe vnder the Turkes.

Albanus, a Ryuer not farre from the cite of Rome. also the name of wyne. cilles, one in Macedonia, the other in Armenia.

Albanus, a, um, of Albane in Italy.

Albani patres, the senators of Alba.

Alba Pompeia, a cite in Italy.

Albarium, ri, the parget of a walle.

Alba spina. Serapio supposeth to bee that, whyche the Arabians calle Bedeguar. Some thynke the contrary, and that it is a bymble, growynge in hedges and dykes, haupnge flowers whyte, and of good sauour. Some suppose it to be a kynd of thysle, square and full of pyches.

Albatenus, a lerned man, that translated Celsus into the Arabian tongue.

Albatus, a, um, whyted, or apparayled in whyte.

Albedo, albedo, albor, whitenesse.

Albegmina, a parte of the Inwardes of beares, whyche was offered to Dis, called god of helle.

Albenes, people of Alba in Lumbardy.

Albeo, ui, ere, to bee whyte.

Albesco, ui, scere, to be whyte, or waxe whyte.

Albeus, and Albeolus, a chesse board, after Catepine: but he seemeth to bee deceyued, for the places that he citheth, haue Alusum, and Alucolum.

Albi montes, a place in the yle of Landis, where it neuer rayneth.

Albia, a eyre that passeth throughe the costales of Boemia.

Albicera, a kynde of olyue tree.

Albicera ficus, hyde synges with a small stalk.

Albici, a people nere to Massilia.

Albico, au, are, to bee whyte.

Albidus, a, um, somewhat whyte.

Albigenes, were heretikes, whyche beganne by Coloute in Fraunce, the pere of our lordz, a hundred & xx. whyche helde the heresies of the Albanenses, touchynge the soule, Baptisme, God, and the generall Resurrection. Moys ouer, that it was not lesse full for Christian menne to catechize.

Albiminium, a cite of Liguria, called nowe Minima.

Albinga, a towne in Liguria, called in olde tyme Albiganum.

Albinus, the name of an Emperour. also the surname of diuers Romans.

Albion, was the moeste auncient name of this yle, whyche containeth Englands and Scotlands: of the begynnyng of the whyche name haue been sundry opinions: One late feigned by hym, whyche first pynted the Englyshe chynge, wherin is neither similitude

of trouthe, reasons, nor honestie: I meane the fable of the fift daughters of one Maris, than henge of Albion, where nature and other heresies make the mention of a kynde of Albion, so named: and also that name is Greek, and no parte of the language of Syria. Moys ouer the comynge of theis from Syria in a whyte or bore without any marke, thowghe the sea called Mediterraneum, in to the ocean, and to finally to synne this yle, and to inhabyte it, and haue generation by dyuelles, is bothe impossible, and muche repoyche for this noble Royaltie, to ascribe his name and habitation, to such inuentours. An other opinion there is, whyche hath a moze honeste similitude, that it was named Albion, ab albis rupibus, of whyte rocks, because that vnto them, that come by sea, from the east or south, the banks and rocks of this yle do appere whyte. Of this opinion haue I most meruayle, because it is wyrtten of grete leaue and menne. First for that Albion is no latine woode, nor hath the analogie, that is to say, the proportion of similitude of latine. For who hath founde this syllable, on, at the ende of a latine woode. And if it shoulde haue been so called for the white colour of the rocks, men woulde haue called it Alba, or Albus, or Albi. And yet in Italy were towne called Alba, and in Asia a countrey called Albania, and neyther of them tooketh the begynnyng of whyte rocks or walles, as ye maye reade in booke of Geography, nor the water of the eyre called Albi, semeth any whiter than any other water. But where auncient remembrance of the begynnyng of thynges lacketh, if it maye bee lesse full for men to vsethe conjectures, than maye myne bee as well accepteth, as the coniecture of Albion (although he incomparably excelled me in wysdome and doctrine) specially if it maye appere, that my coniecture shall appoche moze nere to the similitude of trouthe. Wherefore I wylle also sette forth the myne oppynon, onely to the intent to excluder fables, lackynge eyther honestie or reasonable similitudes. When the Grekes beganne to prosper, and their ctyes became populous, and waxed puffed up, they whiche marched on the sea, and also the Isles whyche were in the seas, called Hellespontus, Aegeum, and Creteum. After that they coulde practyse perfectly the course of saylynge, and hadde founden thereby profyte, they by spyrell and lyrell attempted to serche and fynde oute the comodities of outward sayntreys, and lyke as Spanyardes and Portugales haue late doon, they experyenced to seke out countreies beyfor vnkownen, and at the last passynge the Streites of Abyroche, they entered into the great ocean sea, where they found

to fawourynge them, they founde dyuers and many Isles, whiche they perceyving this yle to bee not onely the greatest in ctytes, but also moze plentiful of euery thyng necessary to man, the apye moze holson and temperate, the earth apte to bynge forth all thynges that maye susteyne a temperate apye, the fleshe of beestes and muttons most sweete and delicate, the wull most fyne, and lackynge any bynde of metall, haupng an abundance of woodde and tymer to buyde with, also grene and saye eyres, with great lakes of meeres of frethe water, and as well in them, as in the sea, wherewith the countrey is enuyoned, was grete plenty of fythes, of dyuers sortes most apte to bee eaten: they wonderynge and reioysynge at they good and fortunat arriuayle, named this yle in greke, Olbion, whyche in englyshe signifeth happy. In latine Felix, lyke as parte of Arabia, whyche is moze fertile, is called Arabia felix. But in pcesse of tyme, by reioys of sundry people, haupnge dyuers languages, no meruayle though one letter were chaunged, and the first letter, O, tourned into A. And so for Olbion, it was at the last called Albion. whiche woode hath no manner of signification. This chaungeynge of letters is not vnlykely, sene at this present tyme the northern men of this realme dooe vte A, in woodde, where southerne men vte O, as a bane, a stane, a hare, a bande: for a bong, a ston, a boye, a bande. And amonge the Grekes were lyke alterations of letters. And it maye be moze easily susteyned, that one bowell maye be chaunged in a woode, and specially A, into O, whyche in somme mannes mouth, soundeth often tymes lyke, than that a syllable impertinente to the proportion of latine, shoulde bee vnaptly added to. Not withstanding Pomponius Mela maketh mention of a graunt called Albion, whome Hercules slewe in Gallia, whyche was sonne of Reptunus, who mought with moze reason bee named the first eyre of his name to this yle, than that the other surmytes shoulde bee lykely. If any man can fynde matter moze certayne, as concernynge the originall begynnyng of this yle, I will not bee offended, but congnatulate with hym his good fortune and diligence.

Albis, a eyre in Boemia, whyche cometh to the cite of Prag.

Albido, inis, whitenesse.

Albium, a towne of Lumbardy.

Albus Tibullus, a poet.

Albo, au, are, to make whyte.

Albocilla, a woman's name.

Albogalerus, an harte, whyche the greatest ptyer of Jupiter, called Flaminia diala, had.

Albonenses, a people of Sicilia.

Albor, toke Albedo.
Alboscuta, tergettes of whithes of the lastest force.

Albus, ci, some dooe suppose to bee the herbe, whiche is called Asphodelus: some write, that it is onely the stalk of Asphodelus, and that the whole herbe is called Hafula regia, toke after in Asphodelus.

Albus, a kinde of grapes.
Albuginis, a whithes spotte in the eye.
Albula, the olde name of the eyner Eider, also a water in the felds Tiburtinus, whiche was medicinable for sores eyes.

Album, a table openly sette by, wherein they set the names of officers, or some publick doctres is written. It is also a promontorie of Sicily, and another of Affrike.

Albumen, is, the white of an egge.
Albuga, a woode and fontayne by the eyner called Aniene, in Itall. It is also the name of the tenth Satill.

Albuminum, the fild that is in some tree.
Albumus, a mountayne in Lucania. also the name of a fild.

Albus, a um, whith. sometyme pale, and by a metaphore, fearefull, anxious.

Albus fluius, a ryuer called Humber, in the north partes of Englande.
Album plumbum, ynnie.

Albi calculi, whith stones, wherewith the people of Creta dyddenote or marke the dates, wherein they had good fortune, lyke as they marked euill dates with blacke stones, called Nigri calculi.

Albus an iter sis nescio, I knowe not whether than bee whith or blacke. A proverbe spoken of them, whose maners be to be vni known.

Alba anis, a whith byrde, a proverbe spoken of a thynge fortunate or lucke, or elles that chaunceth seldom.

Album calculum addere, to allowe or approue a thynge. A proverbe taken of the ancient foyme of iudgements.

Alba gallina filius, A proverbe spoken of one, whose fortune fauoureth in all his dooings.

Alburius, the name of dyuers men.
Alcra, the taylor of a Lyon. or of any other beaste, that vseth the taylor for a helpe to defende the body.

Alceus, was a famous poete, of theym, whiche are called Lirici, because they made songes to the harpe. He was before the incarnation of Christe. 646. yeres. There was in Athens an other poete of the same name.

Alceus, was also the name of Alcmena sonne, called after Hercules. Also the father of Amphitricio, and furthermoze the sonne of Omphales and Hercules.

Alcamenes, a famous harner, or pynge maker.

Alcander, one of the companions of Hannibal kynge of Lycia, slayne by Muses at the siege of Troop.

Alcanna, an herbe called of the Latines Ligustrum, in the east part of Egypte. of the frumchemen Troena.

Alcanor, a mane name.

Alcaquengi, or Alcacangi, toke Alkakengi.

Alcarnes, the wooyne, wherof crymolyn soe four is made.

Alcathoe, the ciste called also Megara.

Alcathous, the sonne of Pelops, who beyng suspected of the myrth of his byother, fled to Megara.

Alce, ces, or Alces, cis, a wyde beaste in the woodes of Germanie, in facion and shape lyke to a goat, but greater, and hath no topes in his legges: and therefore he dooth neuer lye, but leane to a tree when he dooth rest hym. The hunters knowynge this, doo sawe the tree, that they use to leane to, halfe in sunder, wherby they fall downe, and bee taken. Alce, is also the name of a citee in Spayne: of an harlotte, and of one of the boundes of Aetion.

Alcea, is one kinde of malowe, but he hath leaues dyrted lyke Agerum, and a flower lyke a Rose, longe rootes. v. of. w. whith and byrde. Also Jo. Agriola saith, that it is called of the Apothecaries Herba Simeonis.

Alcedo, dinis, or, Halcyo, onis, a byrde of the sea, whiche dooth hatche yonge chylde kens on the lande, and dooth lape his egges on the landes in the myddes of wynter. And when the sea is most troublous, if she do lay, it becometh so depnely caulme, and the stormes and wyndes doo cese, vntill the byrde haue al hatched, and brought vp his chylde, and made them able to flee, whiche is in the space of. xliii. dayes. This byrde is lytell moze than a sparowe, his feathers bee purple of colour mixte with whith, and hath a long necke and a smalle, his bill somewhat greene, longe and slender, and this byrde is sene verie seldom.

Alcenor, a man of Argus.

Alces, a bea in France lyke a mule, but he hath his vpper lippe so long, that when he fedeth, he goeth backward, so that he can not bite of the grasse and herbes whiche he shoulde eat. The hostehynd of them haue homes on their vpper byowes. Such a bea was late brought into England, and sene in the hynges park at Westminster. Alces, is also a ruer in Bithinia.

Alceste, seu Alceitis, toke before in Aemetus.

Alceas, the sonne of Charpyus.

Alcees, the son of Aemeta, and kynge of Cyren, whiche for his tyrannye was slayne, with all

Alchabitius, is the name of a booke, whiche is an introduction to the subtilties of Astronomie.

Alchech, in the Arabian tongue, is the whiche is called Linx, a begotten of a lion, and a lphard.

Alchidas, one of Rhodes, whiche was renowned on the picture of Cupido, that was made by Apollonius.

Alchione, an hill of Thracie.

Alchippe, a towne of the Macedonians.

Alciades, toke Alcibiades.

Alciadion, is an herbe, whiche Dioscorides calleth Edithon. Crisius Cordus (a famous physician of this tyme) supposeth it to bee a kinde of our boyage, the flowers beyng some what lyke, but that they bee deeper in, and do not lyke to boyde, and bee of a moze purple colour. The seeds thereof is lyke the heads of an adder: in so much that there doo seme to bee cten therein. Some doo suppose it to bee wyde boyage. other write, that it is a kinde of the herbe called Anchusa, haupng the name of Alcibiades, whiche vied it to paynt his face.

Alcibion, an herbe.

Alcida, was a terrible monster, whiche was slayne by Pallas.

Alcidas, a famous wyser, also a philosopher, whiche wyse of mufpe.

Alcidamus, an ancient orator of the grekes.

Alcidas, idem quod Hercules.

Alcimachus, a famous pernetter.

Alcimedea, the daughter of Phylarchus. also the wyfe of Aeson, and mother of Jason.

Alcimedea, a tragical poete of Megaris.

Alcimedon, a counnyng grauer.

Alcimus, a famous orator of Beere. also a kynge of Lydia, for his mekenesse and iustice greatly renowned.

Alcinooi apologus, A proverbe, applyed to longe scalye tales, woosty no select of credence.

Alcinous, a kynge of a people called Phaeacians, excellent in iustice, whiche had a faire and a magnifike palace, with orchardes that bare most plentifully frutes twise in the yere.

Alcion, a physician.

Alcifron, a philosopher.

Alcippe, the daughter of Thars. also an other woman that brought forth an oliphant.

Alcippus, a noble man of Sparta, whiche though enny of lewde persons was banished the cite.

Alcisthene, a woman verie cunning in payntinge.

Alcisthene, a woman of Thebes, whiche for contempnyng the seales of Bacchus, with

Alcisthene and other maydens, was tormented by the gods.

Alcman, a famous poete.

Alcmanes, a counnyng grauer, or a maker of images.

Alcmena, the daughter of Electrio, and wyfe to Amphitricio, on whome Iupiter begatte Hercules.

Alcmeon, a philosopher, scholar to Pythagoras, that spide wyse of the nature of thynge. Also the sonne of Amphitricio, and Alcisthene, whiche slew his mother, and was therfore vexed with furies.

Alcon, was a good archer of Creta, whiche beholdinge a dyagon ready to deuoure his sonne, vnto thoo to craftily, that as the dyagon was subyacing the childe, the arrowe passed in to his heart, and hurte not the childe, in that the dyagon immediately died. It was also the name of a goldefinche.

Alcoranum, a booke of Mahumet, wherof in are myste moste shamefull lyes and abhominacions, with somme parte of scripture, and necessary lawes, though these be fewest. For he geth libertie to men to haue greates number of wyues, and concubynes without number. He imagineth angells to bee in loue, and to comyette aduourte with mortall women. He saunteth, that he hym self went vp to God to receiue lawes, and that he was boyned thither by an asse, that Iesus lence hym: that he founde God besyng of an angell, betweene whole bowes was the space of a iournie of many hundred yeres. And such lyes in great number bee there segned, not withstandinge, in the same booke he dooth prohibyte aduourte, and commaundeth greyghe kepyng of pietytie, and other thynges, not to bee dispensed.

Alcybiades, was the name of a noble manne of Athens, common of the bloude of Alexander Thelamonius. This manne in beautie, goodly personage, actiue, piouesse, eloquence, and warrenesse of witte, excelled all men of his tyme. In so much, that in to what countrey so euer he came, he so adaped hym selfe to the maners thereof, that he was euer where wonderfully loued and honoured. Specially of the wyse man Socrates, who moste encredy loued hym. But with those moste excellent qualities were lighted dunnyng byres: That is to saye, vntemperate and distolute lyuynge in lechery and yote, heuere, and inconstancy: in so much that all men meynagled, that in one man myghte bee such dyuers nature. He achieued many greates enterpryses as well for his countrey, as agaynst it. Finally, he was banished by the meane of

of Lysander kynge of Lacedemonia. Had be-
yng in Thyras, the house wherein he lay was
of pouerpoise on fyre, whiche he escaped
and beyng halfe naked, ballantly defendyng
hym selfe against his enemies, at the last was
slayne, and his head brought to Pharnaba-
zus, capitayne of the Persians. This man
flourished before the incarnation of Christe,
428. yeres.

Alyonx, the name of two ladies, the one was
wyfe to Aetis, who sayng the bodie of her
husbande cast on lande: thyswe hie selfe into
the sea. whome the poetes feigne to bee cou-
ned into a byrd of that name. The other was
daughter to Eueue, called also Harpessa.

Alyoneus, the name of a ggyant.

Alyonium, the sprime of some of the sea in-
durate.

Alduadubis, a countrey in Fraunce called
Leobour.

Alea, a dyce, playng at dyce, somtyme it signi-
fieth chance. Alea, is also a cite of Arcadia.
Aleam emere, to bye a thyng that we know
not, or bee uncertayne of.

Aleam omnem iacere, to sette all at stea
and leuen.

Alea fortunæ, the chaunce of fortune, some-
tyme perill.

Aleator, oris, a dyce.

Aleatorium, oris, dice playng, or a dyceing hous.
Suetonius calleth it Aleatorium forum.

Aleatorius, a, um, belongng to dice.

Alebas, a kynge of Laetia, in Chesalte, whi-
che for his tyranny was slayne of the people.

Alebecerij, people of Arabons in Fraunce.

Alebria, thynges whiche doo nouryshe wel-
le, but after some, thynges that doo sauour well.

Alec, ophalec, a fyre called an hearpyng.

Alecto, one of the furies of hell.

Alector, oris, the sonne of Anaxagoas.

Alectoria, a stone founde in the cockes gyssar
or mawe, of the greatnesse of a beane, and col-
our of chistfall.

Alectorolophes, an herbe called of the latines
Crista, because the leaues bee lyke a cockes
combe. The Italicke call it, the seebe blacke in
rodde. French men call this herbe fetuen.

Alecula, a spotte, or a littell hearpyng.

Alegenor, one of the four sonnes of Boethus.

Alele, a cite of the Phazarians.

Alemanni, people of Germany, called Alimatus
Alemannia, the countrey of Alimatus.

Alemannus, i, a ryuer in Germany.

Alemusi, people of Aetia.

Aleo, onis, a dyce, or dyce playe.

Aleon, a ryuer.

Aleopetra, a ple in Theotie.

Alephanginæ species, is a barbarous woode
beside of the woodes, whereby they doe signi-
fie powder of loote spices, as gynger, pepper,

clouse, maces, nutmegges, synamome, and
other lyke.

Ales, lida, a dyce. Somtyme it signifieth
wythe in slayng or rennyng, as, Aleo planta,
spryng of loote. Ales is somtyme used for
Alitub, that hath wynges.

Alitubis secundis, prosperously with good
fortune.

Alesco, ui, scere, to growe or waxe fat.

Alesium, a towne in Moyses, builded by Ales-
ius. It is also a feld in Egypte, and a cit, a
ryuer, a promontorie.

Alesius, an hill of Arcadie.

Alethes, the name of a Cretane.

Aletini, the Salantines.

Aletrinate, a people of Italy.

Alerudo, inis, fatnesse of the body.

Aletum, ti, a towne of the Salantines in Italy.

Alecuron, i, male, gen. male of wheat.

Aleus, the sonne of Aphidas, whiche builded
the temple of Minerua at Tegen in Arcadie.

Aleus, a, um, the adiectiue.

Alex, a kynde of salt lycoure made of spyes,
verie holme for many thynges. It is also
a ryuer that diuideth the countrey wherof
from Locrus.

Alexamenus, the fieur of Nabis the tyrant of
Lacedemonia.

Alexander, the name of many noble pynces,
but amonge other one was most excellent, the
sonne of Philispy kynge of Macedonie, who
in his childehode was brought by by Aristotle
in learnyng, wherin he profited wonderfully,
and was of such courage, that after the deith
of Philispy his father, beyng but xx. yeres old,
he enterprised to conquire all the world. And
first gate Illiria, now called Slavonia. And
after subuerbed the cite of Thebes, brought
in subjection all Grece, entered into Asia, and
vanquished the great and puissant Darius,
kynge of Persia, & had his mother, his wyfe,
and daughter pyncers, and neuer woude
compane with any of them, nor withstan-
dyng they were exceding faire and beautifull.

Finally he conquered India, and all the east
parte of the world. And all this dyd he in
littell more then xlii. yeres. But when he had
pacified the world from all rebellions: he fell
into suche crueltie and pryde (slayng his most
truiste counsellors in his surp, & commandyng
hym self to be called a god) that he became odi-
ous to his own people, who despyng his des-
truction: at the last when he was in his most
gloie at the cite of Babylon (where he abode
the ambassadours from all realmes) at sup-
per with one of his physicians, was poisoned
by drynkyng out of a cuppe, whiche was laye
posed to be made of an hoyses house, and was
thought to be dooen by the drinke of Aristote-
le, somtyme his master, and Antipater his
fellow.

Antipater, a philosopher, whiche lived in the
same tyme as Aristotle. He was a Macedo-
nian, and a disciple of Aristotle. He was a
great philosopher, and a great statesman.
He was a great friend of Aristotle, and he
was a great enemy of the Macedonians.
He was a great friend of the Athenians, and
he was a great enemy of the Macedonians.
He was a great friend of the Romans, and
he was a great enemy of the Macedonians.
He was a great friend of the Greeks, and
he was a great enemy of the Macedonians.

Alexander Severus, was emperour of Rome,
the yere of our lorde 224. This man from
his childehode was of wonderfull granitie
and pynence. For where the cite of Rome
was beseged by the gothys, he by his coun-
saile, and by his valour, saved the citie.

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mountayne.

Algificus, a, um, that maketh one chyl for cold.

Algor, griefe, sometyne it signifieth cold.

Algofus, a, um, full of such weeds, as be in the sea, and called Alga.

Alguacen, an herbe lyke unto a lily.

Algus, i, and Algus, us, item quod Algor.

Alia, uel Allia, a ruere not farre from Rome, where the hoste of the Romans was bitterly destroyed by Syennus, who (we saye) was a Sypton, sonne to Polimetus, kyng of this royaume.

Alias, an aduerbe, signifieth oyle, els where, an other tyme, sometyne.

Aliis aliud de eisdem rebus iudicabunt, at an other tyme they will geue a contrary sentence vpon the same matter.

Alia, ples in the sea of Ethiopia.

Alia, um, a towne of Beroia.

Alibi, els where, sometyne in an other thyng.

Alibi, le, that nouerth.

Alia, is a thyng made of wheate in this wise.

They take wheate and stepe it in water, and afterwarde beate it: than they dype it in the sunne, and beate it grosse, so that euery corne be broken in foure or fve pieces. Some do put into it chaille, some creame of milke sodden, so make it seeme veray white.

Alia saccharata, frumentis.

Alia, meretrices, common harlots.

Alia, ther that dog make of sell Alicam.

Alia, trum, the fourth sort of the wheate called Far.

Alia, bi, somewhere.

Alia, unde, frome some place, or of some other persone or thyng.

Alia, a, a towne called also Alindra.

Alienatio, onis, an alienation or alteringe, or the withdrauing of the mynd from the frend shipp or fauour of any man.

Alienatio mentis, such a comotion, or troubling of reason, that a man is almost destitute hym selfe.

Alienator, onis, he that altereth a thyng.

Alienatus, ta, tum, put awaie, altered, estranged, alienate.

Alienatus ad libidinem animus, a mynde fallen from vertue to fleshy pleasure.

Alienatus a sensu animus, a mynde clean with out all reason or consideration.

Alienigena, a, a stranger, an alpen.

Alienigenus, a, um, that whiche cometh out of an other countre.

Alieno, ui, are, to alienate, to put awaie, or put of, to attene or alter possession.

Alienare quempiam a se, to put one out of his frendshipp or fauour.

Alienus, a, um, dyuers, vnlike, not agreeable, out of acquaintance or fauour, an other mans none of ours, he that is not of our kynrede,

famille, or countre. Sometyne absurde, vniuersite, not conuenient. also vnholloine, hurtfull, noysome.

Alia, consilij domus, an house vniuersite for the purpose.

Alieno more viuendum est mihi, I muste lyue after an other mans facion, or as other men will haue me.

Alieno animo esse, to be displeased with one Alienos agimus, we become strangers vnto hym.

Alienissimum reipublice tempus, the worst tyme that maye bee for the weale publike. Alienum suis rationibus, vnproposable for his purpose.

Alienus animus. Iam primum illum alieno a nobis animo esse, res ipsa indicat. The thyng it selfe declareth, that euen now he hath no fauour towards vs.

Alia facis, thou castest nothyng to the purpose. A pproverbe taken of dyuers, when they geue chauce vnlike, and not as we wolde haue them.

Aliena loqui, to raue as men doo in extreme sykenesse.

Alienus locus, an vnmeet place.

Alienum tempus, an vnconuenient tyme.

Alienum fortis vultum gerere, to loken otherwise than the present state of ones lyfe requyeth.

Alienus a literis, rude, ignorant, barbarous.

Alienior hares, an herbe that is no hyne to hym, whome he succedeth.

Alia, a citie of the Damascenes.

Alia, looke Aliphe.

Alia, & aliger, any thyng that hath wynges.

Aligmon, a ruere.

Alimentarius, a, um, pertaining to lyuing or sustenance.

Alimentum, sustenance, foode, or lyuing.

Alimodi, idem quod aliusmodi, of an other facion or maner.

Alimon, an herbe that wyll not suffer thym that take it to be hungrye. It is called also Alera, Albuclum, and Alimos.

Alimonia, a, and Alimonium, i, idem quod Alimentum.

Alinda, a citie of Caria.

Alio, to an other place, sometyne to an other thyng, to an other purpose.

Alio responsonem suam deriuauit, he answered not to that he was demaunded.

Alio sermonem transferre, to talke of an other matter.

Quo alio, to any other place.

Alioqui, or aliquin, otherwyle, moresoer, or els, excepte that.

Aliorsum, towards, to some other place, otherwyle.

Aliorsum atq; ego feci, accepit, he take it of

Alouerum, for Alouerum.

Alipana, plantis that haue no fater inges.

Alipes, swift of foote.

Alipede equi, swift carrying hoises.

Aliphan, or Alifani, people of Aliphe.

Aliphe, es, a citie of Campania, and also of Acerra, whiche the ciuer Clanius ofte en-

domageth.

Alipheci, people of Arcadie.

Alipherium, a plate in bathes, wherein men were anointed.

Alipres, he that anoynteth wrestlers in common games, and was called the maister of the wrestlers.

Aliphe, by some place, by some meanes.

Aliphe, multi, for Aliquot, some.

Aliquandiu, any while.

Aliquando, sometyne, nowe and than, at length, ones to tyme past.

Aliquando tandem, ones at lengthe.

Aliquantillum, a diminutiu of aliquantum.

Aliquantisper, a little while.

Aliquanto, somewhat, by a little.

Aliquanto ante, a little before.

Aliquanto post, a little after.

Aliquantulum, somewhat.

Aliquantum, idem.

Aliquantus, a, um, somewhat, netheer muche netheer little.

Aliquantum ad rem est audior, he is somewhat couetous.

Aliquantus, in some parte, by some season, or mane.

Aliquid, some thyng.

Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod, some.

Aliquis est, he is a man of no smal reputation.

Aliquispiam, quapiam, quodpiam, idem quod aliquis, a rare woide.

Aliquo, to some place.

In angulum aliquod abeam, I will go into some corner.

Aliquorsum, towards some place.

Aliquot, some, not many, not fewe.

Aliquotfariam, for aliquot modis.

Aliquoties, at sometymes.

Alirei, plantis vnto for alia rei.

Alisma, called of some Damascenon, of other Lyon, of late wyters Fisula pastoralis, in englyshe water plantayne.

Alista, a citie of the lande Corsica, called at this date, Amasia.

Aliti, an herbe called of the lastnes flos paradyssi, the flour of paradys, of the frenchemen, Oculus dei.

Aliter, or els, contrary wise, otherwyle.

Aliter ac, aliter atq; aliter quam, otherwyle than.

Aliter, atq; aliter, dyuers waies.

Aliter de ea re audio, atq; vt ad te scripsi

nam, I haue heard otherwyle of that matter, than I haue heard you.

Alia, great dyuers, whiche are ferde.

Alia, noneyng.

Alia, els where. Alia, bi, for alia, bi, somewhere.

Alia, atq; alia, bi, melius, better in some place than in other.

Alia, unde, from an other place.

Alia, a, ud, in the gentillie case alia, sometyne is founde Alij, and alia, other, or an other, diuers, contrary, or of an other sort.

Alia alium prapont, one preferreth the one another the other.

Alia alium percontamur, one of vs demaundeth of an other.

Alia fallacia aliam trudit, one deceyfe bynageth in an other.

Alia alium ingenio prastat, some haue better wittes than other.

Alia alio dissipat, he cast one thyng into one place, an other into an other.

Alia alio stans alio sedens, one thyng stans byng an other spetrag, spoken of very vnconstant and waueryng persons.

Alia alio sit iudicium, let other men iudge.

Alia alio tempore. Alia alio modo. Alia atq; alia religiones, many and sundry religions.

Alia es multo quam soles, Thou art farre another felowe than thou were wonte to bee.

Longe alia mihi mens est, my mynd is greatly altered: or I am now of an other opinion.

Alia alios delectant, diuers men be delited with diuers thynges.

Alia sum ab illo quem putas, I am not the man that ye take me for, or, I am an other maner of man than ye thynke for.

Alia ac, for alia quam.

Alia mihi respondes, a rogo, Thou answerest me not to that I aske the.

Alia sunt legati partes atq; imperatoris, the office of a legat, and of an emperor be dyuers, or be not all one.

Alia ex alio malum, one myschance in an other nethe.

Quorum alia sunt candida, alia pallida, of egges some be white, some pale.

Eadem alia, aliter euadunt, the selfe same thynges chauce diuersly to diuers persons.

Alia for alia, and Alia for alia, was used of olde wyters.

Aliusmodi, in an other maner, of an other facion.

Alia, olde wyters used for Aliter.

Alkakengi, is an herbe, called also Halicacabus, and yescaria, and is greke Physalides.

out of whiche groweth a Walthe, haungyng on the toppes thereof a round thyng like to a bladder, of coloure betwene red and yelow, when it is a rube beate less than a cherie, which

in de

In duces wates to wonderfull medicinable
agaynst the strangurie, or stopping of veyne,
bestides other good vertues.

Allabor, sus sum, abi, to slowe by, to syde by,
or to rowe by.

Allaboro, aui, are, to labour, to labour ear-
nestly.

Allaborare alicui rei, by labour to adde to a
thyng.

Allaudo, aui, are, to lighen, to make lycht.

Allambo, bi, ere, idem, quod lambo.

Allante, tes, or Allas, lantis, a towne of Ma-
cedonie and of Arcadie, called also Allanti-
um, and Allanteum, and the people Allan-
tenses.

Allapfus, us, a flowyng by or to, a sllyng to.

Allipfus, a, um, the participle.

Allapfus gembus, falling down at hys knees.

Allatro, aui, are, to bark at, and by a meta-
phor, enuouste to rale or speche agaynst one.

Allantare alicuius dignitatem, To rale or
speake agaynst a mans honoure.

Allarrant maria, the seas roys.

Allatus, a, um, brought.

Allaudo, aui, are, used of poetes for laudo.

Allectatio, onis, an alluring or snipng.

Allecto, aui, are, to allure or drawe to by saye
meanes.

Allector, oris, one that allureth.

Allectus, a, um, allured.

Allecti, chosen, ascribed, appoynted.

Allegatio, onis, a sollicitation or intreaty made
by frendes or messengers.

Allego, aui, are, to allege, or byng forthe, to
name, to depute, or geue auctorytie, to sende
one as a messenger, sollicitour or intreater in
some weightie matter.

Illum ad me hodie allegauit, He sente that
man to me to daie.

Allego, egi, ere, to ascribe, to choose to a com-
pany, to assigne.

Allegere in ordinem, to ascribe to some or-
der, or admytte into a company.

Allegere in praetores, to ascribe amonge the
pretors.

Allegoria, a figure called inuersion, where it
is one in wordes, and an other in sentence
and meaning.

Alleluya, is an herbe, called of the apotheca-
ries Trifolium acetosum, and Panis cuculi,
of Iohn and other learned men, it is na-
med Oxy.

Alleluya, prayse ye the lord.

Alleuamenium, ti, a swagng or dimynshyng
of sorowe, an easing of payne.

Alleuatio, onis, idem.

Alleuo, aui, are, to lyfte by, to heaue aloft, and
by a metaphore, to helpe or succour, to ease
one of sorowe or griefe.

Alluare onus, to lighen ones burdeyn.

Alluare afflictum, to helpe and comfort one
that is in miserie.

Alluatum corpus, a body eased or amended
of his sickness.

Allex, icis, an adiectiue, that allureth or attra-
ceth.

Allia, idem quod alla.

Alliaus, a, um, that senteth of garlike.

Allisfacio, feci, ere, to allure or drawe to.

Allicio, xi, ere, to allure.

Allicere alicuius beneuolentiam, to allure
the fauour of good will of a man.

Allicere somnos, to prouoke slepe.

Allido, si, dere, to squate or throwe any thyng
agaynst the ground or walles, and by a me-
taphor, to hurle.

Allidi in re aliqua, to be hurt, or take harme
in any thyng, to be damaged.

Alligatio, onis, a byndyng to of a thyng.

Alligator, oris, he that byndeth.

Alligatura, re, a bonde.

Alligatus, a, um, bounden to.

Alligata ciuitas foedere, a citie bonde by
some conuention or agreement.

Alligo, aui, are, to bynde to, to stoppe or lette,
to accuse or appeache.

Alligare uulnus, to wrape or bynde up a
wounde.

Alligari & impediri in re aliqua, to be lette
or intangled in a matter.

Alligari beneficio, to bee bounden to one for
any benefite.

Alligare noua lege, to charge with the ob-
seruance of a newe lawe.

Alligare aliquem furto, to appeache one of
felony.

Alligare se furti, to charge hym selfe with fe-
lony, or to shewe hym selfe guilty of felony.

Allino, cui, ere, to annoynt.

Allinere uita sua alteri, to infecte an other
with his vice.

Allium, in, garlyke.

Nec alij quidem caput, he gaue not so mu-
che as a garlyke heade. A prouerbe spoken of
a ygarde, and one that wille departe with
nothyng.

Allobroges, people of Manoy, & Dauphynie.

Allobrogicus, a, um, the adiectiue.

Allocutio, onis, a speakyng to one.

Allocutum ire, to speake with one.

Allophylus, a stranger, an alpen.

Alloquium, qui, communication, speche.

Alloquor, tus sum, qui, to speake to.

Alloriges, a people of Spayne.

Allubescio, ui, scere, an olde woode, signifyng
to please.

Allucinatio, onis, a byndnesse of mynde, an
errour or deception of opinion.

Allucinar, atus sum, ari, to be deceived in opi-
nion, to erre.

Allu

Alludo, si, ere, to speake that which hath some
resemblance to an other thyng, to
speake merily, to leaue at a thyng playfully and
meryly, to smile vpon, to make gesture of con-
tenance of mythe to a thyng or persone, to
saunoure.

Alludere ad historiam, to speake or do some
thyng agreeable, or lyke to some hystorye be-
foye written.

Alludit tibi huius vite prosperitas, fortune
smileth on the, or the worlde goeth with the.

Alluo, ui, ere, to slowe nyghte to, to walke as
the water doeth the grounde.

Allus, the greates toe, whan he lyeth ouer the
nexte toe.

Alluues, is whan abundance of water, mixt
with clafe, couereth the grounde, a flood.

Alluuiio, onis, idem.

Alma, a mayden, hyd, or secreete.

Almedessos, a towne of Thace.

Almo, onis, mas, ge, a nyght nere to Rome,
where the pyelles of Cybele, vied to walke
theym, whan they had doone theyr bloudy
sacrifice. It is also the name of a man, and of
a towne in Chelyaly.

Almopia, parte of Macedonia.

Almops, opis, a geyant, the sonne of Neptune
and Admantis: of whome the countrey of
Almopia was named.

Almus, mi, the sonne of Sisyphus.

Almus, a, um, all thynges that northe be, pro-
pely the earthe is so called Alma tellus, be-
cause we haue therof our sustenance. Some-
tyme it signifyeth saye, beautifull: as, Al-
mus dies, a saye clere daie.

Alnus, an elde tree, sometime it signifyeth a
type or boote.

Alui, ere, to feede, to nourishe, to fynde one
all thynges necessary, as meate, drynke, and
clothe. It is applyed to thynges not corporall,
and signifyeth to increase, to augmente, to
maynteyne.

Alere bellum, to mainteyne warre.

Alit honos artes, honour and abancement
maketh learnyng to flourishe.

Alere audaciam, to make bolde.

Aloe, es, is a tipes of an herbe congeled lyke a
gumme, wherof be two sortes: one is named
Succorina, which is lyke a liuer, red, bright,
and bryble: the other is called Caballina, and
is sandy and grosse. The fyrste cleareth and
confirmeth the stomache of a man, and ther-
fore is mixt with purgatiue medicines, be-
cause they shall not annoy or hurt the stomache
the laste is occupied aboute hoyses and other
beastes. After Iohnie Aloe is an herbe, that
hath a meynation bitter taste, wherof yslyth
this prouerbe,

Plus aloes quam mellis habet, It is more
sowre than swete, more bitter than pleasant.

Alphabecarij, they that doo learne first the or-
der of letters.

Alphabetum, ti, the order of letters, as, A B C.

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der of letters.

Aloagium, or Logium Aloes, is a sweete of
Medicines, whiche beinge receyued in
medicines comforteth the stomache, and all the
inferiour partes of man, and maketh sweete
breathe.

Aloous, was the name of a gyaunt, sonne of
Citan, on whose wyfe Neptune begate two
sonnes Detus and Ephialtes, whiche were
called also Aloids, and were great gyautes.

Alogia, unreasonable and beastly feeding, and
ingurgitation of meate and drynke.

Alogiani, were heretikes, whiche denied, that
the sonne of god was Logos, whiche some
dooe interpretate into latine Verbum, some
Sermo And therfore they rejected the gos-
pell of saynt John, and his apocalypse, say-
yng that they were not his wykes.

Alonx, a citie of Spayne, called commonly
Alicante.

Alone, an plande.

Aloneus, the name of a citie and of an plande.

A longe, farrs of.

Aloni, a people of Asia, nere to whom the re-
uer Zerbis, renneth into Tigris.

Alontigiceli, a people of Spayne.

Alontium, or Aluntium, a towne of Sicillie.

Alope, the daughter of Lection, after whome
a citie in Chelyaly was so called.

Alopece, an plande in Pontus Euxinus.

Alopicia, is a disease in the heade of beaste,
which causeth the heares to fall by the roo-
tes. It is also the name of an plande.

Alopecidae, dogges gotten betwene a wolfe
and a bytche.

Alopecis, a grape facioned lyke a foxes taste.

Alopeconeus, a citie of Asia, and after some,
an plande, and a citie of Belesponte.

Alopecurus, an herb lyke a foxes taste.

Alopecus, he that hath a pyble pate, that is to
saye, the heares falling with scurfe.

Alopes marina, called also Vulpes marina, is
a fische of the sea, whiche perceyvyng the
hooke to bee fastened in his bealy, byteth of
the lyne aboute the eaklyng, and so escapeth.

Aloros, a citie of Macedonia.

Alota, a fische called of the Spantardes, Sauas-
lus, of the Venetians Clupea, of Brittonie,
and other grekes Chysia, which Gaza tran-
slated Alota. This fische, for a feruent de-
sire that he hath to a vyne in the Cunes sa-
wes; killeth hym.

Alotigi, a people of Spayne.

Alpes, the mountayns, whiche departs Italy
and France.

Alpeta, a towne in Spayne.

Alpha, the first letter of the grekes, and is by
sed for the first or principall.

Alphabecarij, they that doo learne first the or-
der of letters.

Alphabetum, ti, the order of letters, as, A B C.

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Alphenus, a colliars name in Bojace.
 Alpheus, a river in Achata, by the cities of Pisa, also the name of a mountayne.
 Alpheus, a, um, of that river.
 Alphon, a lake of mere in Iberia.
 Alphonix, the temple of Diana, and a wodde at the mouth of the river Alpheus.
 Alphon, meals of phistione, it is also taken for barley meals sryed.
 Alphas, a morphew of staynyng of the shynne.
 Alpinus, a, um, of the mountayns Alpes.
 Alpum, for album, vied of olde wyters.
 Alpus, a, um, pale, carefull or studious.
 Alfa, a riuer rennyng by Aquileia in Italy.
 Alinc, an herbe called of some Myosota, in Italy it is named Muris auricula, in englyshe moufere, because the leafe thereof is lyke a moufere. It groweth muche in places shadowed with trees, And chiefly on gardenes walles.
 Allium, a cittle of Tuscan, commonly called saint Seuerus.
 Allisus, a, um, cold of nature, also that thyng whiche is soone hurt or annoyed with colde.
 Altanus, a certayne wynde that ryseth oute of the earth.
 Altare, an aultare.
 Alre, on hygh, depe, with poetes sometyme longe, continually, also farre of.
 Alre terram fodere, to digge depe in the ground.
 Ferrum haud alte in corpus descendit, The swerde perced not farre into his body.
 Altius perspicere, to see farther, or perceyue more in a matter.
 Alte petrum, farre fette.
 Altius repetere, to recite a thyng with all circumstance, almost from the begynnyng.
 Altellus, the surname of Romulus, the fyrste founder of Rome.
 Alter, alterius, teri, an other, the other, proppeth one of the two, the second, but it is often vied for alius. And of olde wyters alterax, is vied in the battue case.
 Alter & vicissimus, one and twente.
 Alter quisquam, any other.
 Quid altero obloquitur, seipsum cotueri oportet, he that speaketh of an other, ought to consider his owne fautes.
 Vnus et alter dies intercesserat, twoo daies were passe.
 Ita fiat vt neuter alteri officiat, soo it shall come to passe, that neither shall hurt other.
 Cum vterq; alteri obiciat, palam est vtrumq; fecisse, When eche of theim latheth it to otherto charge, it is manifeste, that bothe of theim dyd it.
 Vnus et item alter, one of two, significyng an vncertayne number.
 Alter ab undecimo, id est secundus, the

thirtenth.
 Cum alter alterum videremus, when eche of vs sawe other. Likewise alter alterum doceat.
 Altero die q; soluit a Brundisio, The second daie after he departed from Brundisio.
 Alter ab illo, nexte after hym.
 Alter ego, alter idem, alter Cicero.
 Alter, eris, or Haler, eris, posses of leade, made to lyfte by in bothe handes, to exercep men, whiche make not otherwyle labour. wherof there be many now in Englande, specially in students chambers.
 Alteras, olde wyters vied for alias.
 Altercatio, onis, a contention in wordes, where one man purporeth, and an other replyeth, also a chydnyng.
 Altercator, oris, one that contendeth by replication, a wangler, a chyder.
 Altercor, aris sum, ari, to contende with woordes one with an other on sidyng partes, to chide.
 Altercun, siue altercagenum, an herbe called also Fabia porcina.
 Alternatim, by tourne, one at one tyme, an otherto at an other tyme.
 Alterne, idem.
 Alternare, to doo thynges by tourne, now one, and than an other: And being referred to the mynde, it significeth to wauer, to be vnconstant, to bee in druckes tales.
 Alternatio, onis, succession by tourne.
 Alternus, a, um, that is dooen by course.
 Alternis diebus, sundy daies, where one day is betwene.
 Alternis annis, euery seconde yere.
 Alternis peno verbis, almost at euery seconde woorde.
 Alternis annis sunt mares, alternis formis nax, They bee sometyme males, and sometyme females.
 Alterplex, icis, olde wyters vied for Duplex.
 Altero, aui, are, to alter or chaunge.
 Alterta, idem quod alterura.
 Alteruter, the one of the other.
 Alterutrimq; an aduerbe, on either parte.
 Altha, the greates matowes of holy hocke. It is also the daughter of Thestius, and wyfe to Demus, kyng of Calpdonia, whiche repenyng the slaughter of her sonne Meleager, slew her selfe.
 Altilia, a towne in Lumbardy, called at this daie Altetola.
 Altilis, le, the thyng that is franked to be made fatte, be it beest, fysh, or foule.
 Altilis gallina, an henne franked or fobde.
 Altimetor, oris, an instrument, wherewith high thynges are mette.
 Altinates, people of Altinum.
 Altinum, an olde citty by the riuage of Venetia, called now Corfello.

Alid

Alisonus, a, um, that maketh noyse to be above.
 Alisouans, he that chynnyeth, wherby the name the paynys gaue to there sonne Alisou.
 Alitudo, inis, height or deepnesse.
 Alitudo animi, noble courage, hautenesse of mynde.
 Alitrolans, all thyng that flyeth bygh.
 Alitrolus, a, um, that flyeth bygh.
 Altor, oris, he that noursyeth or byngeth by one.
 Altrinfecus, on the one parte.
 Altrix, icis, he that noursyeth.
 Altrouerium, on the other parte, or on the otherto side.
 Altus, a, um, bygh, depe, proppeth in the sea. It significeth also excellent, glorious, auncient, noble, great, haute, lusty, ferere, bydde.
 Altum otium, longe rest, great leisure.
 Aedius in altum, sette alofte.
 Altor spiritus, an haute and lusty courage.
 Alea mente predictus homo, a man of greates and excellent wysedome.
 Altus somnus, deaba sleape.
 Alta quies, great rest.
 Altus dolor, sorowe hepte close, that lyeth twetpyn in the stomache.
 Altiores literæ, profounde learnyng.
 Altum, alone, significeth sometyme the deepest parte of the sea, and fardest frome lande, the maine sea. Sometyme heauen.
 Ex alto in portum, out of the magne sea into the haum.
 Demisit ab alto, he sent doune from heauen.
 Alta et exaggerata oratio, an bygh and pleneyfull stile.
 Altus, a, um, noursyeth.
 Aluear, aluearium, and aluiare, a place where hyues of bees be set, also a stocke of the same hyues. Sometyme the hyue it selfe.
 Alueatus, a, um, made holowe lyke to the place where a ryuer renneth.
 Alueolatus, a, um, holowe.
 Alueolus, li, maff. ge. a baskette of maunde, a chesse bounde of tables to plate on. It is also an holow vessel made of wodde.
 Alueus, ei, an hyue for bees, a vessel to washe in, the bealy of any thyng that lacketh lyfe. Sometyme it significeth a shyppe, and the place betwene bothe banks, where the ryuer renneth.
 Alum, an herbe called also Symphytum peraxum, Consolida, Buglam, in frenche Bugle, in englyshe Comferis, or Camfrey. It groweth abode in sonny places, and being sodde maketh bydes that ease of it so amased, that they maye be easly taken.
 Aluinus, a, um, that whiche is diseased with fretting of the bealy, with continual fyre.
 Alumen, alume, wherof bee thre sortes, one is called Scissilax or plumax, whiche naturally

groweth lyke a stone, and not withstandinge it maketh bydes, there be longe strakes of it. In other sortes is boyled in a cauldon, and therfore is called Alumen Catinæ, and is made more pure by an herbe (lyke to herbe pur) bouyed into ashe, and lye made there with. An other sort is called Alumen Zacharinum, whiche is made with alume resented, rose water, and whites of egges, in to the facion of a sugar lose, wherewith hartottes dooe vs to paynt theyr byfages to deceyue men.
 Aluminatus, and Aluminosus, a, um, infected or myngled with alume.
 Alumna, he that is noursyeth or brought by.
 Alumnari, to nourse or byng by.
 Alumnatus, a, um, noursyeth.
 Alumnus, a sonne of scholar, that is brought by of a man, as of his owne father, epthe with sustenance, maners, or learnyng. Sometyme (vnproppeth) that whiche noursyeth or byngeth by.
 Alura, lether, proppeth tawed, sometyme it is put for a bagge or a purse.
 Aluræ, people of Molauone.
 Alutamen, or alutamentum, any thyng made of lether.
 Alutarius, a whiffe tawyer.
 Aluratio, onis, the sekynng out of gold mynes.
 Aluria, golde oye.
 Aluis, ui, form. gen. a bealy. also an hyue, a panche, the wombe of a woman. Sometyme it is taken for the excrementes.
 Aluum bonam facere, to make solable.
 Aluum ciere, mollire, uel elicere, to make the bealy soue of solable.
 Aluum deicere, ducere, euacuare, exinanis re, to purge the bealy.
 Aluum sistere, firmare, compescere, to stop or bynde the bealy.
 Aluum gestare, to be great with thyde.
 Alui resolutio, the lousyng of the bealy.
 Alui profluuium, the lath.
 Alutracenses, a people of Thracia.
 Alyacmon, a ryuer of Macedonie.
 Alyattes, the father of kyng Crelus.
 Alyba, a countrey not farre frome Myssia, where (as Homerus doeth wyte) were mynes of spier.
 Alypia, idem quod Alypon.
 Alypon, in Diocetides, is of some supposed to be that, whiche is commonly called Sena, wherewith melancoly is purged. After Plinius it is a stalk haung a softe coppe, not vnlyke to beetes, tarte, and egge in taste, wherewith bynyng, and inflame.
 Alysius, the name of Bacchus.
 Alysson, an herbe that differeth frome Rubia, onely in that it hath small leaues & panythes.
 Alysonij, a people of Myssia.

Aly,

Alyssos, or Alysius, a welle of Decadie, the water whereof healeth theym that bee bitten with mad dogges.
 Alyxothor, the daughter of Ormas.
 Alyzia, a citee of Epirania. xv. furlonges from the sea.

A ANTE M.

AM, a preposicion used onely in composition, and signifieth about.

Amabilis, le, amiable, woothy to be loved, lously.
 Amabilitas, atis, amtablenesse, lousynesse.
 Amabiliter, amptly, lousngly.
 Amabo, of fellowship, of good fellowship.
 Amator, a familiar word used among frendes.
 Amundus, he that is a greatesse lover, or amorous.
 Amadoca, a citee of Sarmatia in Europe.
 Amadoci, certayne hylls. also people of the same countreie.
 Amadryades, tooke Hamadryades.
 Amasanius, an yll interpreter of wordes.
 Amalchum, a parte of the ocean sea towards the north.
 Amalec, a woode of hebrue, whiche may be interpreted, a people lykyng or strepyng. He was the name of a kynge of Siria, which resisted the people of Israel, when they came out of Egypt, and slew many of them. wherefore he was afterwarde slayne by the commandment of god. It is sometime taken for the countreie, whereof Amalec was kynge.
 Amalech, the people of Amalec, whome god commaunded Saule, to destitute utterly. And because he dyd not, he was resect of god.
 Amalthea, a woman, whiche with hie spere called Melissa, nourished Jupiter with the mylk of a goate, it is also the name of a prophete.
 Amalthæ cornu, A plover signifyinge great plente, and aboundance of thynges.
 Amare, to help, helpe me.
 Aman, a name of hebrue, whiche signifieth troubling or murmuring. Of that name was one, which came of the house of Zigag, whom Euerus kynge of Persia, and Media, created about at his lordes and counsaillours, and willed all thynges to be doone as he wolde commaund it. Of whose pite, and what punishment fell on hym for it, ye maye read in the booke of Ester.
 Amara, a citee of Media.
 Amardano, onis, a sendyng awate, a banysment.
 Amardus, a, um, sente awate.
 Amardo, au, are, to countremunde awate, to sende awate.

Amardus, a place in India.
 Amanica pila, the Britains, or entiles of the mountayns Amanus.
 Amnoides, a promontorie in Cilicia.
 Amans, he of the that loveth as well himself as unhonestly.
 Amantes doloris, pynfull men.
 Amantur, lousngly.
 Amapies, a people of Hungarie.
 Amanthes, after Calepine, but more betwixt Hammanienles, people of Aphrike, in the furthest parte of Aethiops, who have such plenty of precious stones and salt, that therof they make great houses among them to founde the Carbunkle.
 Amantia, a citee of Macedonia.
 Amanuensis, a clerke or secretarie attwale attending.
 Amanum, an haven in the lyther Spayne.
 Amanus, a mans name. also one of the Persians goddes, and a parte of the mountayns Taurus, nere to Cilicia.
 Amara, a citee in Arabia felix.
 Amaracium, an oyle made of matozom.
 Amaracius, a, um, that is made of matozom.
 Amaracus, an herbe called loose matozom, or matozom gentle. It is also called Sampichus. But Coleneareth, that Amaracus is that herbe, whiche the apothecaries calle Matricaria.
 Amaracus, was also the name of a pong man, (whiche as poetes feigne, was touned into that herbe.
 Amaramis, the father of Moyses.
 Amaranthi, people of the countreie of Colchos, wherein was a shepe that bare the golden fleece.
 Amaranthos, & Helicryfos, is all one herbe, and is supposed to be that which is commonly called Stoeas or Silcados citrina. There is therof two kyndes, the floure of the one is yelow, and hath a soote savour. The other hath a purple floure, whiche hath no savour. The yelow is layde amonge clothes to kepe them from mothes, and therfore of some it is called Tincaria. The other is called Flos amoris, the floure of love. Some suppose it to be the glysser gentile, or flower gentle.
 Amaranthus, an herbe whiche groweth a fote in height, and hath leaues lyke basyle, and hath a floure facioned lyke an eare of wheate of colour crimson, and never dieth. In frencche it is called Passeclure. Some suppose it to be called in englyshe Bardane.
 Amari, people in the oceanica by Drythia.
 Amardi, people of Epirania.
 Amardus, a ruere of Media.
 Amare, bitterly.
 Amareco, u, scere, to waxe bitter, or to be bitter.

Ama

Amarace, a people in the oceanica.
 Amarice, a little Mynde of the oceanica.
 Amice, Tamarice, Myrice, Briar.
 Amario, au, are, to make bitter, to make angry.
 Amarillis, idos, a womans name.
 Amariscus, an herbe called Spathe, or dogge fenelle.
 Amaripus, a ruere.
 Amaritudo, inis, and Amaricles, ei, bitternesse.
 Amatri, people nere to the Hyrcans.
 Amaror, idem quod amaritudo.
 Amarulentus, a, um, vexed with malice, very bitter, spitefull, envious.
 Amarus, a, um, bitter and by a metaphore very angry, cruell, pynfull, hurefull, spitefull, frowarde, unpleasant.
 Amara mulier, a cruell queene.
 Sales amaræ, bytyng scoffes.
 Amariorem me facit senectus, age maketh me more austere, frowarde, unpleasant.
 Amara mors, deathe pynfull, heauy, unpleasant.
 Amarus hostis, a cruell enemy.
 Amarus rumor, a spitefull rumour.
 Amarusia, the name of Diana amonge the Atheniens.
 Amarynus, a ruere that boundeth upon Ercadie, also a towne in Euboea.
 Amasia, a name of hebrue, signifieth the people that spareth, or bytyng by the people. It was the name of a noble man, sonne of Abigail, sister to David. also of a Capitayne, whome Joab slewe, in bytyng and saluting hym, under the colour of frendshipp.
 Amasenus, a ruere in Italy, an other in Sicilia.
 Amasia, a city in Germany, called Warburg also a ruere betweene Rhine and Elbe.
 Amasias, a name of hebrue signifieth the strength of the lorde. Of that name was one kynge of Judea, sonne of Joas. 853. yeres before the incarnation of Christ, he reigned. xix. yeres. a man verie eloquent, and at the begynnyng of his reigne, of muche humilitie towards all men, and observed competently the commaundementes of god. But yet he dyd not utterly take awaye ydolatrie. He was longe tyme fortunat, and waxed ryche, but at the last he forgate god, and became proude, and not contented with his estate, he wote unto Joas, kynge of the Israelites; commaunding hym and his people to be under his subjection. But Joas after bestaunce, gathered an army, and went agaynst Amasias, amonge whose men fell such a sobeyne feare, that all seemblyng they fledde: or else they came to strokes. Amasias was taken and brought to Joas, who threatened to kill hym, except he caused the gates of Jerusalem to be opened agaynst hym, whiche was doone. And with

standing he caused 400. cubites of the walle to be breken downe, and shewd into the cite that wote to a chariot, leadinge Amasias with hym as a prisoner, and took all the treasures of the temple, and of the houses, and caused it to be brought into Samaria. Afterward, beinge disquayed, his owne people slewe hym.

Amasis, a noble kynge of Egypte. he made a lawe, that every yere eche man should make a reckenyng to the hiepriests of his estate, howe and by what occupation he livyd, and he that dydde not so, shoulde be putte to deathe.

Amasius, ei Amasia, he of the that loveth, or is in love.

Amasius, or amisin, the ruere in Germany commonly called Elbe.

Amasi, people about Amasius.

Amasso, idem quod amauero.

Amatris, the principall citee of Paphlagonia, also an other in Bithynia, called coinmente Sopyasto.

Amata, the wyfe of a kynge of Latines, and sister of the goddesse Minerva. also the name of a virgine Geste, when they were spide admitted.

Amata, people of India.

Amatai, people of Arabia.

Amath, the sonne of Chanaan.

Amathunus, and Amathunus, a, um, of a perpetuall to the citee Amathus.

Amathus, unis, a citee in Cyprus, dedicate to Venus, of the whiche that place was called Amathusia.

Amathus, thi, a ruere rennyng by the citee Pyllos, where Nestor was borne. It is also the father of Arias, whiche buylded the temple of Venus in Cyprus.

Amathusia, the yle of Cyprus.

Amatio, onis, a lousyng, a wanton lousyng.

Amator, oris, a lover, or he that is amorous.

Amatorculus, a small of symple lousyng.

Amatoris, lyke a lover.

Amatorius, a, um, that perpetuall to Idus.

Amatorium poculum, a bynke charmed to make a man a lover.

Amatrix, a woman lover.

Amatrix, the bynne of the esen.

Amatrix, in latine Plantum, a waine, loke Hamaxa.

Amatrix, a citee of Cilicia.

Amatrix, a citee of Media.

Amatrix, a citee of Media.

Amatrix, people of Sarmatia, so called of Amatrix, which they used in the of bones.

Amatrix, women of Sarmatia, whiche were a great part of Asia. They had all the men childless, and kept the women children, of whom they bought the crythe payre, because it

Quide

Should not lette them to thowes theye James
lyne, or to thowes. Amazones, be sometyme
taken for poore people that lyue barely.

Amazonicus, a, um, pertaininge to the Ama-
zones.

Amazonicus, ci, a countrey called after Cesa-
ris. It is also the name of the mountayne
Caurus.

Amazonides, idem quod amazones.

Amazonius, a, um, idem quod Amazonicus.
Amazonius, ni, an hill in Cappadocia, wher-
by renneth the river Thermodoon.

Ambactus, a, servant.

Ambages, fer, ge, a circuit of woodes, or a
calle drawn in lengthe.

Ambagiosus, a, um, that aboundeth in such
foyme of speaking.

Ambatæ, people of Asia.

Ambar, or Ambarum, looke Ambra.

Ambarri, people of the countrey of Lyons in
france.

Ambarialis hostia, was a sacrifice made for
the fieldes, with a fowle great with farrowe.

Ambatæ, a people of Asia.

Ambatium, a river in Asia.

Ambe, es, a citee in Arabe.

Ambedo, edi, ere, to cate of gnawe aboute
a thynge.

Ambegni, were an oxe and a ramme, whan on
euer syde of them lambes were brought to
be sacrificed.

Ambest, idem quod circum est.

Ambesius, a, um, eaten vp, or gnawen rounde
aboute.

Ambiani, seu Ambienfes, people in france a-
bout Languedoc called Ambosse, som suppose
it to be Amiens.

Ambidentes, Mepe of two tethes, of some cal-
led hogges, and of some theaues.

Ambidexter, he that useth bothe handes lyke
well. And by a metaphore, he that taketh mo-
rte of bothe the parties.

Ambigatus, a kyng of the Galles, which sente
his two newwes, Bellouesus and Sigouesus
to seke adventures in strange countreies.

Ambigo, egi, ere, to compasse or dyue about,
to dout, to be at controuersie or variance.

Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, oure
neighbours hereby are at controuersie for the
boundes of their landes.

Ambigitur, menne doute, of the controuersie
it is.

Ambigitur ius aliquod inter peritos, That
lawe is in controuersie betwene learned men.

Ambigue, doubtfully.

Ambiguitas, ais, doubtfulness, vncertayne,

Ambiguum, gai, a doute.

Ambiguus, a, um, doubtfull, vncertayne.

Ambiguus futuri, vncertayne what shall
chaunce hereafter.

Ambiguus imperandi, vncertayne whether
he myghte gouerne lyke an emperoure or no.

Fidei ambigua uir, a man of slipper credite,
a man of small fidelitee.

Ambiguum non habeo, I doubt not.

Ambilares, people in thele Bytayne, called
Darenchia.

Ambio, iui, ire, to compasse, to go aboute, to
like for promotion, to desyre, to praye, to in-
crease, to make suite of labour.

Ambitio, onis, inordinate desyre of honoure or
authoritee. Also the seking for the fauour of
men, earnest suite of labour in a matter. Some
eyne obsequie, and wyllynge readynesse to
doe any thyng.

Ambitiose, pyowdely, curiously, with greue
laboure.

Ambitiose tristis, one that dooeth affectate or
uermuche grauitie.

Ambitiosus, a, um, that hath a great compasse
of circuite, that couereth ouermuche to haue
the fauour of men. Mercurious earnestly and
studiously doone, superfluous, nothyng to
the purpose.

Ambitiosus amnis, a river that keepeth a
large compasse.

Ambitiose amicitia, feigned amitie, wher-
in be many gage woodes, and small frende
shyppe.

Ambitiosa decreta, ordynances published
by the suite, fauour, and frendshipp of men.

Ambitiosa diligentia, to curious diligence.

Ambitiosus index, a iudge desirous of the
fauour of men, lothe to displease.

Ambitiosa ornamenta, superfluous orna-
mentes.

Ambitiose sententia, sentences pronounced
for fauour of frendshipp, and not of a right
conscience.

Ambitiose preces, affectuall desyres.

Ambitiosus, si, he that immoderately desyeth
honour.

Ambitus, tus, a circuite, inclosure. Also the of-
fence of ambition made by the lawes, the in-
ordinate suite to obtayne the fauours of men,
by byshping or other meanes.

Ambitus verborum, a full or taste perforce.

Ambitus, a, um, enuyroned or compassed, in-
creased or fured vnto with many desyres and
prayers.

Ambo, bothe.

Ambra, a verate sweete thyng, which is founde
on the sea by a countrey called Zingi, in the
east part of the world, and (so for) his gray
colour) commonly called (of the apothecar-
ies) Ambra grisa. Hereof are made verate
precious and cordiall medicines. It is hot in
the second degree, and drye in the first.

Ambrasia, a citee in Egypte, in a countrey, wher-
of the people be called Theoproti. This
citee

ettee was by the called Ambrasia, and was
in. Of this citee was named a countrey
some called Sinus ambrasiensis, whiche is, as
well by nature as by arte, made wondrously
stronge, hauing a double walles, and inclosed
on bothe sydes with fannes, hauing none en-
tree, but one narrow waye.

Ambrasienses, and Ambrasiotæ, people of
Ambrasia.

Ambratius, a, um, of Ambrasia.

Ambrices, tyles whiche belapde ouerthwart
betwene other tyles.

Ambrones, people of France.

Ambrosia, called of the paynims the meate of
the goddis, after som, is an herbe of the kynd
of Mugwort. It is properly sayd, whiche is
used to be seped with egges at Easter. This
name Ambrosia, wandred, as Irling sayeth,
in diuers thynges. For were it meate, or drink,
or herbes, whiche for the delicatenesse ther-
of, was offered to the goddis in sacrifice, they
called it by that name.

Ambrosia, is also the feast of Bacchus, used to
be kept in the month of January.

Ambrosia alendus, a pious signifyinge
that one is woorthy to be a god.

Ambrosica, æ, a kynde of grapes.

Ambrosius, and Ambrosiacus, a, um, of or per-
taininge to Ambrosia, also sweete, pleasant,
delectable.

Ambrosius, fil, the name of a man, of the which
one most excellent, was byshop of Milan, in
the yere of our lord, 373. who was a woman
borne of a noble and ancient house, and had
been consull there. As this man, beinge sente
by Valentinianns the pious to Ambrosius,
to pacifie a sedition, perswaded the people to
concorde: suddenly the voyce of an infant was
heard of all men, whiche cryed: Ambrosius
is woorthy to be byshop: whiche voyce so fer-
uently cryed the people, that they all conde-
scended to make hym the byshop, not with-
standinge he was not yet baptised, but newlye
instructed in the faith. And so, he instantly
refusinge, that compelled hym to take it vpon
hym. And shortly after all the people of Aum-
barde agreed in one opinion of the faith.

He was of such holynesse, such gentynesse,
such excellent wysdome and learninge, that
not onely in his lyfe, but also after his death,
he was thynghout the world, had in ho-
nour and reuerence. His case forme of electi-
on, and as a rare thyng it is to fynde a by-
shop or pious of Ambrosius qualitee, al-
though he were halfe a paynime, and a tem-
porall man whan he was chosen byshop, wher-
at that time hee was chosen, that hee christened
in his infancy, and by the yere of more yeres
he was byshop, and yet some not woorthy
to occupy that reuerende office.

Ambrum, a name of some of Rome.

Ambryus, the name of two cities, the one in
thorpe, the other in Sicilia.

Amburici, a people of a parte of Bababie,

Ambubala, drunken drabbes that wandre a-
bout the strettes.

Ambubela, or ambugla, the common cypre,
with the long leafe, and blew floure, whiche
will close at the goinge downe of the sunne, and
open at the risinge.

Ambulacrum, cri, a piate place to walke in,
a galee, an alep in a garden.

Ambulatio, onis, walkinge, or a walkinge place.

Ambulatio, oris, a walker, or syrer.

Ambulatorius, a, um, and ambulailis, le, that
goeth on wheels, or maye be remoued from
place to place, as Turris ambulatoria, a tow-
er in waers, that may be brought to a sho.

Ambulatri, a people of Cusan in france.

Ambulatrix, icis, a woman that walketh.

Ambulo, aui, are, to walke or stye about, to go.

Ambulare in ius, to come before a iudge.

Ambulat hoc caput per omnes leges, This
clause is often repeated in the lawes.

Amburbale, or amburbium, a sacrifice, whan
the heast that is sacrificed goth about the city.

Amburo, usi, ere, to bourn all aboute.

Ambustio, onis, a bournyng.

Ambustus, a, um, bourned vp.

Ambustus ad cinerem, bourned to ashes.

Amecus, et ameca, olde whetters used for amica
cus et amica.

Amelas, a towne of Syria.

Amellus, a phyllosopher, the disciple of Plotinus
and master to Iodaphyrus.

Amello, an herbe, whiche groweth muche a-
bout the ryuer Rhodanus in france.

Amemelides, a kynde of medlars, whereth be
stee stones.

Amen, a word of hebyne, whiche after the in-
terpretation of Aquila, signifyeth fideliter,
after the 7. C. interpretours, it signifyeth si-
at, be it.

Amenis, agere, ragyns, without all counsell
or without.

Amenis, a, um, the participle of amencio.

Amenis, foli, madnesse.

Amenio, aui, are, to fasten a littell thynge, or a
lyke thyng on a dart or sautyn.

Amentum, ti, a thynge, or that whiche is boun-
den to the middes of a dart or sautyn, wher-
with it is thynghen. It is also the oke appyll,
or a good thyng that groweth on an oken tree.

Amentis, idem quod ammi.

America, an olde citee in Italy.

America, a countrey late founde in the west
part of the world by Americus Vesputius,
the yere of our lord, 1477.

Americum, an herbe called Aizoon males.

Amerinus, a, um, of *Amerina*.
Ameriola, a, cille in *Itali*.
Ames, eris, mal, ge, a perche, a little fish, where
 on nettes beeste in hauyng or hauyngs.
Amestratin, people of *Sicilie*.
Amethyslinatus, one apparaild in colour lyke
 to the amethyst.
Amethysinus, a, um, of an amethyst, coloured
 lyke an amethyst, violetete.
Amethystus, called also *Anterites*, is a precious
 stone, called an amethyste, whiche is of a pur-
 ple colour, but the more it is mixte with rose
 colour, the better it is. *Amethystus*, is also a
 kynde of grapes. also an herbe in colour lyke
 wyne.
Ametor, oris, he that is without mother.
Amin, a, fpe the lyke to a tunc, but he hath no seas-
 les, but a playne flayne, whiche syneth lyke
 to siluer mixt with blew. And his tale is in
 fashion lyke the newe moone.
Amianthon, is of *Ericius Cordus*, supposed to
 be a stone, wherof bee made matches lyke to
 chydres, whiche beynge ones on fyre, are neuer
 extincte or put out.
Amica, a woman that is loued, also a concubine
Amicabilis, le, frendly.
Amice, lyke a frende.
Amicor, for amicior, I wil be clothed, araisd
 or apparaild.
Amicinium, a canne or pot : but after *Spoyman*
 it is the hingt of a bottell.
Amicio, cui, ere, to clothe, to put on a garment.
Amicior, ictus sum, iri, to bee cladde.
Amiciter, frendly.
Amicitia, x, amicee, or frendshipp.
Amicitiai, in the genetiue case, for amicitia.
Amicitias, ei, for amicitia.
Aserbere aliquem ad amicitiam, Accipere
 in amicitiam, to admytte one to be his frend.
Amicitia claudicare videtur, he seemeth not to
 be a sure and truly frend : he seemeth to bee a
 feynt frende.
*Amicitiam conglutinare, coniungere, con-
 iugare, connectere, constituere*, to foynne or
 knytte in frendshipp.
*Amicitiam dirumpere, dissoluere, discinde-
 re, diffuere, dissociare, euertere, extinguere,
 tollere, violare*, to bryake frendshipp.
Amicitia mihi est cum eo, Ipe & I be frendes
Amicitiam conseruare, confirmare, colere,
 continere, tueri, to maynteyn frendshipp.
*Amicitiam alicuius dimittere, deserere, exue-
 re, renuntiare, repudiare*, to forsake a mans
 frendshipp.
Amicitiam gignere, conciliare, comparare,
 acquirere, parere, contrahere, to get or wyne
 frendshipp.
Amisicorium, rij, a tynnen vasse that women do
 vse to weare.
Amictus, a, um, cladde, or elles the araying of

Amictus, *us*, a garment of apparaple.
Amicula, *e*, a diminutive of amica.
Amiculus, he that wearerh a mozt cloke.
Amiculum, *li*, a mozt cloke.
Amiculus, *li*, a diminutive of amicus.
Amicus, & amica, a friend, a lover, he of Me.
Amicus, *a, um*, frendly, pleasant, acceptable, and togged to a thyng that lackerh lyfe, it signifieth profitable of holsonge.
Amilcar, the name of two noble capitaines of Carthage, one in great Alexanders tyme, the other Annibals father.
Aminum, called also Salernum, a towne of Campanyn in Italy.
Aminus, *a, um*, of that towne ofountrete.
Aminga vites, vines growng by Salerno in the colofms of Naples.
Amipias, a comical poete of Athens.
Amilius, loke amalius.
Amisio, *onis*, the losse of a thyng.
Amisus, *a, um*, losse.
Amisus, a towne of Galatia.
Amira, *x*, my fathers sydee, myns aunt. also a towne not farr from Bundeis.
Amiternini, the Sabines.
Amiternum, *ni*, a towne in Campanya, wher Salust was boyn, nowe called Aquila.
Amiternus, *a, um*, of that towne.
Amithaon, the father of Melampus.
Amithocura, a courtesie in Arabia.
Amittenfes, a people of Italy.
Amitini, consens germanys by wyther a sister.
Amitto, *si*, ere, to suffer, to departe, to lose, to sende, to lette passe, to take fro, to call away.
Amittere iusiurandum, to bryake an othe, to lose credence.
Quod si non dederit, atq; hic dies praxeris rit: ego argentum, ille iusiurandum amises rit, If he doo not paie it, and this daye dooe passe, I shall lose my money, but he shall lose his credence.
Amittere libidinem, I am non possum, amitt omnem libidinem, I make dooe no moze, I am past all pleasure.
Amittere rem de manibus, to rydde ones handes of a matter.
Amittere hominem de manibus, to let a ma go that was taken.
Amittere ciuitatem, to lose the libertie of franchise of a citee.
Amitit colorem, he hath loste his colour.
Ammanethus, an glande of Arabia.
Amni, or ammium, a little white seeds, it hath the taste of Oliganum, and is hoote and drye in the third degree. It groweth most common ly in Ethiopia. The apothecaries (sayth Jod. Agricola) haue not the verate true Amni, but in steede thereof, they sel the fede of cherulle **Ammochrylus**, a pretiouse stone, in colour like golde.

golde mixt with green.
Ammodites, a woument muche like an adder,
 a cabler longe, in colour like grauell with
 blacke spots, and hath a herat hard sayle.
 It is of some called **Cenchrias**.
Ammon, an hebrus name, significth the sonne
 of my people. The sonne of **Loe** (whom he be
 gate on his younge daughter, whan he was
 dyunte) was so called. Of this Ammon callis
 the people in **Egypt**, **Ammonites**, whom **Jo-**
sephus dooeth call **Ammanites**. by this name
 was **Jupiter** also worshipped in **Egypt**.
Ammono, loke admoned.
Ammoniacum, called also **Gutta ammoniaca**,
 is a soote gumme, wherby the apothegaries
 call **Benisewyne**. It issueth out of a caane, or
 (after Plinys) out of a tree, called **Myrcopis**,
 which groweth specially in **Ephra**, where the
 temple of **Jupiter Hammon** stood.
Ammonitrum, a bunche of white glasse.
Ammonius, the name of a philosopher, who
 was master to **Pythene**.
Ammoueo, ul, ere, for amoueo.
Amnetia, forgetfulness of thynges passed.
Amnicola, lx, one that dwelleth by a brooke.
Amnicus, a, um, of the brooke.
Amnis, a ryuer or brooke.
Amnus, a ryuer in the land **Dolcia** in **Heaby**.
Amo, ui, are, to loue heartly, eo loue wantonly.
Amare certatim, to loue who can loue best.
Amare in matrimonium, to loue one to the
 intent to marry hie.
Amare, (absolutely) to be intangled in wana
 conloue.
Amare ex animo, to loue with hert & mynde
 Amare se in aliquo, to please ones selfe in a
 ny thyng.
Amas quod, for Gaudes quod.
Amare ex, or de hac re, I loue you, or I see
 muche by you, or I thank you for this thyng.
Amat, for Soler, it is wote, or the facton to so.
Amodo, from henceforth, hereafter.
Amabrum carmen, verses songe by course,
 whan one answereth to the other, with equal
 numbre of verses, and speaketh either a con
 trarie, or a farre greater thyng, like to **Esop**
 gilles thirde eclogie.
Amena, a substantiue, pleasant and delecta
 ble places, goodly to beholde.
Amoenitas, asis, pleasure, delectableness, myth.
Amoeniter, uerely, pleasantly.
Ameno, ul, are, to make mery or glad.
Amoenus, a, um, pleasant or delectable.
Amorum ingenium, a pleasant wittes.
Locus amoenus, a delectable place.
Amollor, I remove or put awaie with great
 pynne, somer tyme to comforte.
Amollimini, hinc, sette you hent.
Amollit, particul, to put away pyn or digne
Amomum, id, an herb like to **Ammonum**.

Amomum, is a little badge wrapped round together like a cluster of grapes, and hath a little flower like a white violet, the leaves like white wine, of white bitter leaves. The best commeth out of Armenia, wher it is yelow as golde, the wood is white and very soft in cleaving. It is decreitied (Cato in Ruellius & Agricola) that take it for the rots of Hierusalem, called also our ladies rots.

Amor, oris, loue, sometime lecherous lust. Some tyme it is taken for Cupido, the god.

Amoramarus, unpleasant or hurtfull loue.

Amor inflammare animam, to set ones heart on fire with loue.

Amorabundus, a, um, that is amorous.

Amores, wanton pastimes or pleasures, when in we delite. Sometime a person whom we loue.

Amorgis, such a kind of line, wherof is made earres of Lypes.

Amorgos, an islande.

Amorrhæi, a word of hebrue signifieth cruel rebeldes or great babies. Of that name was a people, whiche were neighbours to the Jewes, and of sicimias subdued by them, and as the last hyng Salomon made them tributaries to hym.

Amos, father of the prophet Esai, signifieth stronge or puissant.

Amos, one of the xii. prophetes, signifieth but deined or charged. The first hath in the begynnyng the letter Aleph. The other hath the letter Ahn. This man (borne in the town called Thome) was a shepherde, and sent by god in to Samaria. And when he had thre prophesies against x. tribus, and somewhat spake of the other two, Amassas caused hym often tymes to be beaten: but when he could not resist the holy goss, Echolias, sonne of king Amassas, caused a great napie to bee thurst into his temples: And being half dead, was caried in to his owne countrey, where he soone after dyed.

Amosio, for annuo.

Amoueo, onis, a removing or putting away.

Amoueo, uere, to remove, to put from a place or a chynge, to putte awaie, to lape asyde, to take awaie.

Amouere crapulam, to parryke whan ones is drunken.

Amouere signifiem, to cast a wasteflourthe.

Amouere aliquem ab officio, to put one out of his office. A se culpam amouer, he putteth the fault from hym selfe.

Amouere metum, to put awaie feare.

Amouer in istulam, to be banished or cast away into an islande.

Per fallacia amouit, he toke it awaie by deceite.

Amplius, a kind of rougher sactie, like the tyme called Blumen.

Angelodesmon, an herbe, wherewith they make

make bombes to the vines.

Ampelociba, a towne nere to Smyrna.

Ampelos, a citie of Candie, and a towne of Macedonia. also a child whom Bacchus loved, and after his death turned into a sterre, also a wilde vine.

Ampelos agria, called Labrusca, a wild vyne.

Ampeloleucis, a white vine called also Ophiostaphilos, Melothros, commonly Bryonia. It groweth in hedges and bushes, in englyshe Wyponie.

Ampelomelana, of some is also named Bryonia, and Chironia, of the latines Vuaraminia, and Vitis nigra.

Ampelus, an island, or a promontory in Samos.

Ampelusia, an isle called nowe Cinge. Also a promontory of Africke.

Ampendices, old wyters used for appendices.

Amphi, in latine Circum, about.

Amphiarus, son of Apollon, an Argive boye, was a soothsaier, whom Adrastus, kynge of Argiours, wold have taken with hym, whan he made warre agaynst the Thebans, but knowing that he shoulde not retourne, he lye hym selfe. At the laste, beinge discomfited by his wyfe, he was compelled to go with the boye. And the first date that he came to Thebes, the erthe opened, and swallowed hym.

Amphibia, byrdes of beastes that doo lyue as well on the water as on the lande.

Amphibolia, amphibologia, or amphibolon, a forme in speakinge, where a sentence may be taken two sundry of contrary waies.

Amphibracus, a foote of meter begyn of thre syllables, the first and last short, and the middle syllable longe, as Cupido.

Amphicarpa, that beare on bothe sydes double fruite.

Amphictiones, a noble counsel in Grece, assembled at a place called Thermopylae, wherein were the xiiij. sundry people of Grece, Iones, Dorcs, Perthebi, Boethi, Magnes, Achii, Phthiotcs, Melientes, Dolopes, Aenianes, Delphi, and Phocenses. Of this counsaile wyte, Suidas, Strabo, lib. 9. Dionysius, 14.

Amphicyrtos, is the state of the moone, whan it is not come to the diameter of iust middle.

Amphigenia, a citie.

Amphiloclus, a phitosopher.

Amphimacrus, a foote in meter, the first syllable and laste longe, the middle short.

Amphimalla, clothe of garmentes tryed on bothe sydes.

Amphimedon, one of the Centaures.

Amphimerion, a fever cotidian, whiche cometh of fleume.

Amphinome, a nymphe.

Amphion, a manne whiche with naturall eloquence, brought rude and wilde people to a civile forme of luyng. And (as some suppose)

founded first harmonie.

Amphionius, a, um, of Amphion.

Amphipolis, a citie nigh to Macedonia.

Amphippi, called of Idine Desultores, some doo say that used to leape fro one horse to another.

Amphiroe, a nymphe of mardyn of the epures.

Amphisa, a river in Phocis, a citie of Grece.

Amphibana, a serpent having two heades, wherof the one is before, the other behynde, where his tale shoulde be.

Amphissa, a citie of Locris in Grece.

Amphistratus, a certain grauer of image makee.

Amphitana, a precious stone, the bypume of edge wherof shyneth like golde.

Amphitapa, pa, a garment that is rough on bothe sydes.

Amphitalami, a kynde of chambres.

Amphiterum, a cuppe whiche well stande on euery syde, and hath dyuers bottomes. Also a great suggle of dyshynge porre.

Ex amphitro bibisti, A proverbe spoken of one that hath drunken vnicuersally.

Amphitheatralis, le, and Amphitheatricus, a, um, of or pertaining to a theatre.

Amphitheatrum, a rounde place made with seates of scaffoldes, where men beheld plays.

Amphitheatrales ludi, playes exercised in those places.

Amphitoe, a nymphe of mardyn.

Amphitrio, onis, the husbnde of Alcmena, mother of Hercules.

Amphytrionides, he that cometh of the lyne of Amphytrio.

Amphitryte, was daughter to Poseidon, and wyfe to Neptuneus, god of the sea. and sometime it is taken for the sea.

Amphitus, lasto, and Pollex charret man.

Amphora, called also Quadrantal, an old measure of Rome. It is a tote square euery waie, and conteyneth 4.8. of the old measures called Sextarii, of our englyshe measure: v. gals.

In weight it conteyneth 80. pound of wyne. 72. of oyle, of hony, 120.

Amphoralis, le, that conteyneth the measure of Amphora.

Amphorarius, he that beareth the porre, a car hard bearer.

Amphrysus, a river in Thessaly, by which Adpollo kept the shepe of Admetus. also a citie.

Ampruo, au, are, is properly where in daunce, lyke meynyng of countenance that one maketh, he vnto whom it is made, shall dooe the semblable. It was firste used of the pylasnes called Salij.

Amplant, olde wyters used for amplificant, they enlarge.

Ample, amply, largely.

Amplecto, used of old wyters for amplector.

Amplector, xus sum, ti, to embrace, to compass, to loue heartly, to receiue gladly, or geetly, to holde, sometime to comprehend or conuey.

also to conceiue in ones mynde, or vnderstand. Amplecti artem aliquam, to applye ones mynde earnestly to a facultie of science. Amplecti ius ciuile, to studye the ciuile lawe earnestly.

Quod ego pluribus verbis amplecterer, for complecterer, whiche thyng I woulde declare of sette forth to you in two wordes.

Ut totum genus ludicorum amplectamini, That you make perceiue and vnderstand the hole course of accusacions.

Amplecti amore, to loue.

Amplecti aliquid virtutem, to bee in loue with ones vertue or honestie.

Amplector libenter talem animum, I receiue gladly and fauour such a mynde.

Amplexari, for amplecti.

Amplexo, used of olde wyters for amplexor.

Amplexor, aus sum, ti, to embrace or loue well to fauour or haue in estimation.

Amplexus, imbracings.

Amplatio, onis, a deferring of iudgement, as concerning mans lyfe.

Amplius, a man repysed, whose iudgement is deferred vpon som difficultie or consideration.

Amplificatio, onis, an augmentation.

Amplificatus, a, um, augmented.

Amplific, noble, magnificently.

Amplifico, au, are, to augment, to make better, sometime to extolle, to magnifie.

Amplio, au, are, to make more, to drawe to, to desire of detat a thyng in iugement, to repy.

Ampliter, largely, abundantly, magnificently.

Ampliter occupatus, let with much busynesse.

Ampliter testis, witness of all the hole matter.

Ampliter mentiri, to lye shamefully.

Ampliter receptus, sumptuously receiued.

Amplius, inis, greatness of power or maiestie, sometime it significeth largenesse.

Amplius, inis, largenesse of the countrey.

Amplius, inis, largenesse of the bodye, in proportion to the length. Sometime the height or length.

Amplius, inis, maiestee, noblenesse of mynde, haute courage.

Amplius, inis, muche wandyrng.

Amplius, inis, more largely, sometime used for Plus.

Amplius horas quatuor fortissime pugnauerunt, They fought valiantly more than four howres.

Ceperunt amplius tria millia hominum, They took prisoners, 3000. men and aboue.

Haud nummo amplius, not a peny more.

Amplius morando, by longer tarryng.

Hoc amplius, for Etiam, vltra, preterea, forther more, moreouer.

Amplius, a, um, large, wyde, great, abundant, noble, honorable, of great authoritie or powere.

Amicitia ampla, honorable or great frendship.

Amplissimus ordo, was used for the best course of some.

Amplissimus magistratus, the highest officer.

Amplissimum magnitudine, of passage great by gressse.

Funus amplum, a sumptuous and honorable buriall.

Occasio ampla, a verie good occasion.

Fortunas amplissimas amittere, to lose meete uastous great treasure and substance.

Amplissima familia natus, descended of a noble house or kynage.

Amplustre, neut. gen. & plur. Amplustra, or amplustria, like aplustre.

Ampron, a coide of chapy fastened to the pokes, wherby beastes doo drawe a wayne.

Ampulla, le, an oyle pot, most commonly of glasse.

also a bottell of flagon. Sometime it significeth a thyng that is blowne or puffd.

Butentus, weth that wooide for a dyshynge glasse. It maye be called a bole.

Ampullæ, pious and statly wooides.

Ampullaceus, a, um, of ampulla.

Ampullacea mulier, Pliantus semeth to be for a woman goyngoutly appaialed.

Ampullarius, a bottell maker, a glasse maker, of such lyke.

Ampullarius, a, um, idem quod ampullaceus.

Ampullor, to swell for pride, also to be pious or haue wooides in speaking or wytyng.

Amputatio, onis, a cutting of or away.

Amputo, au, are, to cut of, to cut round about.

Amputare quicquid est pestiferum in republica, to cut of cleane take away the occasion of any great mischief in the comon weale.

Ampycides, le, Amphius, the son of Amphius.

Amianthus, a well in Italy, whiche after some stuteth out of hell.

Amisgeres, they whose landes lye by the hygh waies syde.

Amula, a pot, wherein for religion they carryed water: it maye be used for an hole water pot.

Amuletum, any thyng that is ordeined agaynst poisoning. It is also taken for euery thyng, whiche is hanged about ones necke or arme, to preuent any inconuenience or synnesse.

Amulus, kyng of the latines, sonne of Proca, great vncle of Romulus and Remus.

Amurca, the mother of some of all oyles.

Amurcaria dolla, vessels to put that some in.

Amusium, an instrument to fynd out wyndes.

Amusim, by rule or lyne.

Amusis, le, form. ge. a measure of a carpenters rule or lyne.

Numerus ad amusim, the iuste and euen measure, neither more nor lesse.

Alba amusi, a proverbe significyng to dooe a thyng without choyse.

Amusianus, a, um, made by lyne, well proportioned, perfect, absolute.

Amusus, he that knoweth no learninge, an ignorant doote.

Amycla, one of Nobes daughters.

Amycla, a citee in Lacedemonia, where Lacedaemon and Pollux were borne, an other in Italy.

Amyclus, a, um, of that citee.

Amycus, the sonne of Neptune, that was flaine of Pollux.

Amydon, a citee of Beonia.

Amygdala, a, form. gen. an almonde tree, somerime the almonde.

Amygdalinus, a, um, of almondes.

Amygdalites, an herbe, the leaf wherof is like to an almonde.

Amygdalum, li. neut. gen. an almonde.

Amylum, is a thyng made of wheate the monethes olde, whiche is laid in water till it wake softer, the water beinge chaunged v. tymes in the date, and as often in the nyght: and when it wareth tender, the water is poured oute fayne and soft. After when it is as soft as mate be, than the water beinge softly poured out, it is troden with mens feete, effoones the water is poured out and troden agayne. Finally the bianne, whiche swymmeth on the water, is taken awate with a spue, and that whiche remaineth, beinge streped, is layde on newe siepes, and sette in the hot sunne untill it be thorough dreyed. This is verely medicinale agaynst distillacions into the eyes, and ymplexes of the eyes. Agaynst speckling of bloude, and mixt with milke, it causeth one to be fatte.

Amymone, the daughter of kyng Danaus, on whom Neptune begatte Rauplus. Also a well in Argos, which hath the name of that woman.

Amynias, a shepherdes name in Virgil.

Amynias, was the xv. kyng of Macedonie.

Amynior, a gouernoure of the people called Malopes.

Amyus, a tree that hath a verely pleasant saour, but it byrgeth for the no fruite.

Amyson, a citee in the realme of Pontus.

Amytis, a certayne drinke, which the Chierians used to drinke vp at one draughte, wrynging. Of some it is taken for the pectious stone called Amithysus.

Amythaon, the father of Melampus.

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AN, an aduerbe of asking, as, obsecro, an is est? I praye you, is it he: some tyme of doubting, as, Haud scio an illam amat, I cannot tell whether he loue hie or no. It is used for Aut, as Meum contumacia? For feare of so subburnesse Anne, for An, both interrogatiuely and doubtingly. An, is used for circum, of olde wyters.

Ana, a ruier in Spayne, whiche discludeth the

realme of Granato, from Portugal. It springeth in the hithermoste parte of Spayne called Amitaus ager. And sometime springeth it selfe into greatte ponde of meeres. Sometime scante apperyng in littell brookes, or elles hidden vnder the grounde. At the last it falleth into the Spanysh sea.

Anabaptista, a sect of heretikes, whiche beganne in Germany, aboute the yere of our lord. 1524. whereof the fyrste author was Balthasar, whiche taughte, that baptisme dyd nothing profyte childer, but that they oughte esteemes to be baptised, when they come to yeres of discrecion. wherefore they be called Anabaptista, whiche dooeth signifie rebaptisme.

Anabasis, an herbe called also Equisetum, of the grekes Hippuris, in englyshe (after some) horse tale.

Anabasis, he that riseth by poste hoyses.

Anabathrum, thri, a pulpit or other lyke place, whiche standeth on hygh, wherevnto a man must go vp by a ladder or gretes.

Anabula, a, a beast in Ethiopia, haung an hed lyke a camel, a necke lyke an hysse, and legges lyke an oxe, and is of colour a byght red, full of whipe spotes. Also an herbe called Lactoris, or Lactaria.

Anacabea, a tree called also Lotus.

Anacamferoris, an herbe, whiche by the touching therof, restoreth lous betwene men, after moste deadly hate.

Anacardium, a, a tree unknowne to the old grekes: it groweth in India, also in Sicilia, in the mountaynes, out of the whiche fyre cometh: The fruite thereof is lyke the herte of a littell byde, and hath a redde sapre lyke to bloude. The vulgare people of Sicilie and Naples call it periculum elephantis, an elephantis louse. Ther is contayned in the fruite honny, whiche dooth exulcerate, and burneth the bloude and other humours, it rooteth vp wertes, and is holme for the synewes, whiche be hurt with colde, by it selfe taken it is venym, but there is therof a confection made by Rasie agaynst all colde diseases.

Anacephaleosis, a shorte capitulation or red petition of thynges before reheerd.

Anacharis, a philosopher of great wysedom, all be it he was borne in the barbarous countre of Syethia, he (as Plinie supposeth) founde first the potters wheels. And being in the tyme that Solon made lawes to the Athenienses, said, the lawes were lyke to copwebbes, whiche tyed fast littell flies, and the great byake, and wente cleane thoroughe theim. In likewise the poore and meane men are faste wounden in the penalties and dangers of lawes, but lordes and men in greatte authorites daryng byake theim, and are not

corrected.

Anachites, that is holme agaynst potters, and dyeth awate mad fantasies, and paynfeare out of mens myndes.

Anachoretis, wilderness, a solitary place.

Anachoreta, an hermite, he that lyueth a part, and out of company.

Anacinterium, a mattress to lye vpon.

Anaculthos, a vice in wytyng of speakyng, when the wordes amf were not the one to the other.

Anacreon, an olde poete, whiche songe to the harpe. he was borne in the towne of Bonta, called Teum. This man beinge aged, was strangled with the kernelle of a celsyn, and so dyed.

Anacreontius, a, um, of Anacreon.

Anadendromache, a plaster made of the leasnes of holly hocks.

Anadiplosis, is a doubling of a worde, as wha the laste woordes of the first verse, is the first woordes of the seconde, as,

Certent vrygnis vlyg, sic Tityrus Orpheus in syluis inter Delphinus Orion.

Anadyomene, a name of Venus.

Anza, a citee in Caria, also one of the Amazones, after whom it was named.

Anaxis, idis, a goddess that was worshipped in Lydia, and of the Armenians.

Anagallida aquatica, called also Sion & Lauer an herbe, whiche groweth in water, with a freight upright stalk, whiche is fatte, and hath byde leaues lyke Alysaunde: but they be lesse, and haue a good saoure. Surgions doo vse it in healing of woundes.

Anagallis, an herbe, called vulgarly Morfus gallina, in englyshe as I suppose chikwede. This herbe hath both kyndes: the male beareth a redde flower, the female a blue.

Anaglyphia, & anaglypta, vesselle or plate of gold or syluer chaled, as cuppes or bolles beate with the hammer, and not ingraued.

Anaglyptes, he that wyrteth such vessell.

Anaglyptic, ces, the craft to chare or imbore plate.

Anagnia, a citee, wherein Antony caused monie to be coyned.

Anagnostes, a, mal. gen. he that readeth to other men, as a bible clerke, or any other that readeth whyle another wyrteth.

Anagoge, es, form. gen. the hygh and subtyll understanding of the scripture, or other thyng.

Anagyris, a verely spynnyng herbe.

Anaitis, the inhabitants of Anaitis.

Anaitis, a countre of Armentis.

Analecia, orum, neut. gen. fragmentes of meate that fall vnder the table, and bee after warde sweped awate.

Analestes, a, he that sweepeth or gathereth vp byckettes or fragmentes.

Analestia, a fourme of blase to honnyr the hys that is late crowned or richesse.

Analestia, is a symbole of the heade, whiche taketh awaye sensiblenesse frome the whyle partes of the heade, and cometh of the weaknesse of the stomake, or of to muche meate, or of to muche lecherie, or bynnyng muche colde water, or to muche drye, or of indigestion.

Analogia, a, aduentente, or proportion, whose propriete is to confesse that whiche is vnto full, with that whiche is lyke to it, whiche is more certayne, to make it more playne.

Analogos, proportionable.

Analysis, a resolution.

Analyticum, that whiche resoluth.

Ananchitis, a pectious stone, whiche magicians used.

Anandatus, one of the Persians goddis.

Ananestides, thynges made of cotton, or such lyke, as it were littell pillowes that women vse to sette on their shoulde, the better to facion their bodies.

Ananias, the cloude of diuination of the loyde. It was the name of one of the thre hebreu children, whiche by the commaundment of Nabugodonosor, were put in the founnys of fyre, and came forth without damage, also it was the name of one of the capitaynes of kyng Drias, also of one of the disciples of the apostles, which with Sapphira his wife solde his lande, and bought a porcion therof to the apostles, and kepte backe the resydue. Wherefore being rebuked of saynte Peter, they both fell downe dead, for that they wold haue deceyved the holy goste. Of that name was an other disciple of Christ, whiche baptised saynte Paul. Also a byshop that commaunded saynte Paul to bee stricken on the mouth, when he preached.

Anapæstum, ti, neut. gen. of Anapæstus, ti, m. ge, a kynde of verse.

Anantopodoton, a figure in wytyng, where some littell clause is lefte out, either in the beginning, mynde, or ende.

Anapæstus, a figure in meter of thre syllables, haung the two first feete more, and the last longer.

Anaphe, an plante.

Anaphora, or Epanaphora, a figure called reuelacion, or repetition, when one woordes is reheerd in dyuers clauses, as, Verres adesse iubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres iudicabat.

Anaphora, bee astracions of the planets from the fast parts by the daily course of the firmament.

Anaplas, a mans name.

Anapis, a ryuer in Sicilie ten furlonges from the citee of Syracusa.

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Anarchus, without a pynce, or without a begynnyng.

Anas, aus, form. gen. a ducke.

Anatomos, form. ge. of phisicians is taken for the opening of the veynes.

Anatrophe, es, for. ge. a turning out of a common order: as Italia contra, for Contra Italiam.

Anatarius, a, u, of a duck, or that hepeyth ducks.

Anatarius, in, a keeper of ducks.

Anathemata, were men accused and abandoned to the diuill, as the Latines vse sacrum sometyms to the euill parte.

Anathema, in holy scripture betokeneth separation, els where it signifyeth a thyng offered or sette vp in a temple or church, as images of warre, spuer, or any other metall.

Anathematizo, au, are, to curse or geue to the diuill.

Anatiborum, pounce in Fraunce.

Anaticula, la, a littell ducke.

Anatinus, a, um, lyke a ducke.

Anatocismus, recepyng of vsuer perely.

Anatolius, was byshop of Naodicea, the pere of our lord. 27 S. a veray holy man, and of great leaue.

Anatomia, or Anatome, anatomie, or cutting of men by phisicians, to consider the inward partes and members.

Anatros, a spuer in Thessalia.

Anautis, one of Medeaes woones, and the father of Aetes.

Anax, the sonne of Celum and Terra.

Anaxagoras, a famous philosopher, noble of bloude, but more noble in verue and wyse dome. whiche abandoning at his possessions gaue hym wholly to the study of naturall philosophy. And whan one asked to hym: Haste thou no care for thy countrey? he answered, verily, I haue exceeding care for my countrey, populating by his synger to heauen. Also whan he had ben long out of his countrey, and was esloones returned, and behelde his possessions destroyed, he said: I had not ben safe, except these thynges had been losse.

Anaxarchus, a philosopher, falling in the indignation of a tyran, called Nicocreon kyng of Cyprius, was by hym apprehended, and put into a greates myter of stone, where he was beaten or pounde with yron pestilles: whiche torment taking patiently, he donated these woordes worthy of remembrance, Beate on, beate on Anaxarchus wynd bag: for Anaxarchus thou beatest not, accceptyng his body but a bagge full of wynde.

Anaxilaus, kyng of the Rhegines, which builded the cite of Messana in Sicilia.

Anaximander, a philosopher, which fyrst found the description of the compasse of the sea and lande, and made fyrst the sphere.

Anaximenes, a philosopher, disciple of Anaxi-

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mander, who said, that the begynnyng of all thynges was the ayre. And that the ayres dyd moue infinitely, not ouer the earth, but aboute it.

Anaxylides, a philosopher, whiche said, that Plato mother conceived only by a vision of Apollo, without carnall copulation.

Anazaba, a towne in Cilicia, where Dioclesides the noble phisician was borne.

Ancaea, grauen vessel.

Ancaus, a mans name.

Anceps, itis, doubtful, vncertaine, sometyms it signifyeth double. also cutting on bothe sides, or that hath an handel at bothe endes, or two heades or faces.

Ancipiti mucrone, with a two edged sword.

Ancipites bestie, bestes that lyue bothe on water and lande.

Anceps fortuna belli, doubtful fortune of warre.

Anceps ius, a lawe that is in contronery.

Ancipitia vocabula, wordes that make be sef bothe to the good and euill parte.

Anchaces, the name of a captayne in the host of Persia agaynst his brother Aexen kyng of Colchis.

Anchemolus, the sonne of Rheus kyng of the Maracubians.

Anchesmus, an hill in the countrey of Athens, wheron stode an image of Jupiter.

Anchiale, a cite in Cilicia, builded by Saradanapalus, where also was his sepulchre.

Anchilops, is superfluous fleshe in the greates corner of the eye, wherunto humours gather.

Anchiseus, a, um, of Anchises.

Anchises, the father of Eneas.

Anchisiades, patronymicum.

Ancholia, a blew vgolette.

Anchora, an ankoze. also the gable wherby the ankoze is tyed.

Anchora, the bondes wherewith the sayle pard is fastened to the mast.

Anchoralis, le, idem quod Anchorarius.

Anchorarius, a, um, pertaining to an anker.

Anchurus, the sonne of Midas, kyng of Phrygia, whiche willingly caste hym selfe into a gapping of the earth, for the safegarde of his countrey, as Lucius dyd afterwards amonge the Romayns.

Anchusa, an herbe, called in Fraunce Orcha nera. women vse it to set a ruddynesse in their chekes. Of the wyce therof is dyed sanguine colour.

Anchyle, is an incision or cutting of the cordes of the necke or of the tayles, wherby the vis of the member is lette.

Ancile, is, a Mele without corners, suche one in the tyme of Roma kyng of Rome, was seen faile out of the skye.

Ancilla, a mayden seruant, it was properly taken

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hen for a bonde woman.

Ancillariolus, a vyle fellow, that getteth hym the loue of wenches.

Ancillaris, re, that pertaineth to a woman seruant.

Ancillor, aus sum, ari, to serue humbly or dista gently, or to serue lyke a slaue.

Ancillula, a littell or poore wench seruant.

Anclabria, vesselles, whiche plectes vied in sacrifice.

Anclabris, a table vied in sacrifice.

Anclor, au, are, lyke Antio, au, are.

Ancon, properly an elbowe. also a parte of the spuer of Atlas. also a noble cite and haven in Italy, in the countrey Idicenum, whiche standeth vpon the sea Adriaticum: and was so called, because the sea bankes there, dooe bend in fourme lyke to an arme with the elbows. It was fyrst builded by people of Scitacensis, afore the incarnation of Christ. 179. pears. And the haven was augmented by the noble Crasianus emperour of Rome, after it was destroyed by Saracens, and esloones builded and inhabited, and is now a famous cite.

Ancones, the copnes or corners of a wall. also amonge Geometricians, it is the bownges that maketh the corner, called angulus rectus

Ancular, olde wyters vied for ministrate.

Anculi, et ancule, goddis and goddesses offering women.

Ancus, he that hath a crooked arme.

Ancus Marcius, the fourth kyng of Rome, son to the daughter of Roma Romplius, and succeeded Tullius Hostilius, afore the incarnation of Christ. 642. pears. He as well in civile policie, as martiall prowesse, was equal to any before hym. also he enlarged the cite, and made a byldge ouer Tiberis. also a pylon in the midde of the cite, to the remembrance of offendors, whiche dyd than daily increase.

Ancyra, the name of two cites, the one in Phrygia, the other in Galatia.

Ancyrus, a, um, of Ancyra.

Andabate, menne that fought with swoordes wythynnyng, or rather a kynde of plate.

Andegau, the people of Angew.

Andegavia, a countrey in France called Angew.

Andes, the fable people of Antio in Fraunce.

It was also a village by Mantua in Italy, where Virgill the poete was borne. Wherfore he is sometyms called Andinus vates.

Andianum vinum, wyne of Antio.

Andrachne agria, an herbe, whiche the Italians call Illecebra.

Andrachne, in greke is in latine Portulaca, in englyshe purslane.

Andrago, a woman haupng a mans herte.

Andreas, one of the .xii. apostles, brother to

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Peter, preaching at a cite called Bithria, in the countrey of Bithia, was imprisoned, beaten, and at last hanged on a crosse, wher on he preached two daies, and then dyed.

Andricus, an hill in Sicilia.

Androdamas, a pretious stone, hard and ponderous, bryght like spuer, and in foume of diuers littell squares. It is founde in the sand of the read sea, it putteth awaie the surge of yre, and the rage of lecher.

Androdus, the man that the yron saue, for plucking the stubbe out of his foote.

Androgeoneus, a, um, of Androgeneus.

Androgeus, the sonne of Minos, kyng of Crete, whiche by enny was slayne by the Athenienses. For the whiche many pears after the sonnes of the Athenienses were sente to Crete, to be deliuered to the monster Minotaurus, whiche was afterwarde destroyed by Theseus. It was also the name of a noble Briton whan Julius Cesar cam into this realme of Britayne.

Androgynæ, people in Britte, begyn of bothe kyndes in one person, man and woman.

Androgynus, a man haupng both members of a man and also of a woman.

Andromache, chies, the wyfe of the valpant Hector.

Andromede, the wyfe of Perceus, whome he saue from a monster of the sea, and was after (by Minus) tourmed into a sterre.

Andromon, he that builded the cite Colopho.

Andron, otos, mas, ge. a chamber, wherinto men onely do come. also a space betweene two bondes, wherinto rapie faller.

Andronæ, feastes, wherunto onely men come.

Andronitis, itidis, form. ge. idem.

Andronium, a medicine for the disease in the roots of the tongue called Vm.

Andros, an yle betweene Grece and Asia, diste cty agaynst the cite Ephesum. also a towne.

Androsace, Andros and some other suppose it to be that which is called Cuscuta, in englysh wyllywende, whiche wyndeth about yn and hempe. Andrus and Andriardus thynke the contrary: helens whome he left. Dioscorides describeth it in this wyse: Androsaces, is a bitter herbe, growinge aboue small stalkes lyke rushes, without leaues, haupng littell rodde on the toppes, wherin be seedes, it groweth on the sea coasts of Syria.

Androsaxon, an herbe called samete Jobus wood, it beareth a yelowe flower.

Andruare, olde wyters vied for recurrere, to come agayn.

Anellus, lyke Anellus.

Anemone, an herbe lyke to rocke, the leaues are ful of holes, the flower neuer openeth, but whan the wynde bloweth. In greche it is called Loquon, or Loties.

Anethum

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Anechum, an herbe called dyll.
Aneurisma, the cutting slender of the sinewe, which contayneth the receptoyle of bloudd, or taking awaie the matter, wherein the spirit is be conteyned.
Anfractus, us, mal, ge. wyndpynges and couerpynges, specially in grounde. Sometime a streete of compasse.
Anfractus iudiciorum, the perplexites and harde doubtfulnesse of iudgements.
Anfractus littorum, the crooked wyndpynges of water bankes.
Anfractus, a, um, that is broken rounde about.
Angaria, a constraint of compulsion, seruage.
Angaria, arum, some doo expounde it a prouision of postes in sundry places, for speedynesse of messages.
Angarij, postes or carroues, whiche go in messages.
Angario, aui, are, to consigne one to dooe a thyng.
Angelica, is taken of **Agynardus**, for that whiche is called Alexander. John Cantlerius, a well learned man at this tyme, supposeth that whiche Dioscorides calleth **Morinda**, to be our **Angelica**.
Angellus, a little corner.
Angelus, an angell. In greke it properly signifieth a messenger.
Anger, a certayn serpent, after whose stingyng hapneth intollerable payne.
Angerona, or **Angeronia**, the goddess of silence, the mouth of her ymage was stopped and sealed.
Angile, people of Affrike, of whom the women, the first nyght they be married, dooe accompany with all men that come to the wedding, but euer after they be chaste.
Angina, of the grekes called **Synanche**, is an inflammation of the muscle of the inner gargill. Of this disease bee thre kyndes. The first is **Synanche**, wherein appereth neither swelling nor rednesse, but the body waxeth leane, the members are leued, and the breath is stopped. The second is called **Vitrynachie**, there appereth rednesse and swellinge, and lette of speche with veryng. The thyrd is called **Parasynanche**, wherein only the chekes do swell, the other tokens doo not folowe.
Angiologia, is a poynt of surgery in the beynges of the temples hnd, beinge disabled frome temple to temple in depende.
Angiportus, a great hole in the earthe with many cournynges, of that whiche hathen no way out, or a lane in a towne, whiche leadech the nexte waye to a streete, or that whiche lyeth on an haucn, whereby marchandise is caried from the water or recaried.
Angleria, is now a castell in Lumbardy, whiche sometime was a wylde forye nyghte frome

A ANTE N.

Anglaine, see on a beaich high mountayns.
Anglia, the isollane of Englande, parte of the yle called **Britannia**, the people are called **Angli**, of a people of Saxons, whiche were at that tyme most of reputation, and therefore they name longest continued, as well in the people as in the countreie, reade more hereof in **Britannia**.
Ango, anxi, ere, signifieth properly to throtte or strangle, and by a metaphoye, to trouble, vex, or trouble with care.
Angie, animum illa cura, that care troubleth my mynde.
Angor, properly stranglyng, angustie of body or mynde.
Angor nos afficit, angustie of grete of mind tourmenteth vs.
Angorem capere, to take sorowe.
Angoribus & molestis implicatus, wryaped in angustie and payne.
Anguilla, an eele, whiche, as the beste authoys affirme, cometh without generation or spawne, neither there is of that kynde male or female, but is engendred of the bowels of the earthe, whiche is of claye mixt with most earth: and that appereth by standyng pooles, where after the earth hath been thysen wete cleane, after dyuers houres of rayne, eyles haue been founde. For in dyt was they increase not, though it be in a spuer. And they that syndyng littell thynge lyke heartes or eyles toynd with them, sale, that they are yong eyles are deuoted. In the clene of Ganges in India, haue been founde eyles. xxx. fette in length.
Anguilla est, elabitur, he is an eele, he slippeth awaye.
Anguiculus, a littell snake.
Anguifer, a keeper.
Anguimanus, an vlyphant.
Anguinum, a kinotte of snakes rolled together lyke a bottome of threde.
Anguinus, and **anguineus**, a, um, of a serpent, or wyndyng and crepyng lyke a serpent.
Anguipedes, certayne gygantes, whiche had crooked fette.
Anguis, a snake.
Anguitenens, idem quod **Anguifer**.
Angitia, the daughter of **Aeeta**, and syster of **Atres** and **Medea**, she inuented comedies agaynst poppon.
Angularis, re, or **angulus**, a, um, cornerde.
Angulatum, cornerde wyse.
Angulus, a, um, full of corners.
Angulus, a corner or narrow place.
Angustatus, a, um, made streight.
Anguste, an aduerbe, signifyinge straitly, narrowly, paynfully.
Anguste ut re frumentaria, to spare vnto the
Anguste scriptum, simply, and selde written

A ANTE N.

written, without copie or eloquence.
Anguste & presse rem desinare, to desine a thyng hysely and in fewe wordes.
Angustius pabulari, to haue great scarcitee of forrage.
Angustissime continere, to holde one very close, to kepe one in great danger.
Angustia, or, or rather **angustia**, arum, greetes and narrowe places, that make scantely be passed by. Sometime perplexitee and trouble of mynde.
Angustia rarior, scarcitee of money in the common treasury.
Rei familiaris angustia, small substance.
Angustia temporum, aduersities, or the troublesome tyme of any tyme.
Angustitas, atis, a streete, or streete place.
Angusto, aui, are, to make streete or narrow.
Angustus, a, um, greetes or narrowe.
Angusti animi & parui est amare diuitias, it is a poynt of a wretched herte, or base courage to loue rychesse.
Angustae disputationes, disputacions with shorte argumentes.
Angusta viarum, narrowe wayes, or streete passages.
In angustum venire, to bee in some necessitee to haue great lacke of helpe.
Anhelatio, onis, an harde or difficulte fetchyng of breathe after vehement labour.
Anhelator, he that fetcheth his wynde often, or bloweth muche, called a puffie man.
Anhelatus, a, um, breathed out.
Anhelitus, breathe of wynde of a man.
Recipere anhelitum, to take breathe.
Mouere anhelitus, to make one to blowe or breathe hardly.
Anhelitus vini, bechynge after once muche drynkynge of wyne.
Anhelo, aui, are, to fetch the wynde, to dyuue breathe, to breathe out.
Anhelare scelus, with all endeuour to aspyce to naughtynesse and mischiesse.
Anhelus, he that dyuue his breath paynfully.
Anhelus, a, um, that breatheth.
Ania, a Romayne woman, whych beinge saue and younge, after his husbande was deade, was counsaile to take an other, but she wold not consent thereto, forye (saied she) I wold hadde to haue as good as I haue had, I wold not be in feare to lose hym: yf I wold haue an euill husband, what shall I haue after a good man to suffre a shewe?
Anicetum, or anylum, or anidum, an herbe light to sell, wherof cometh anyle seeds.
Aniciana pira, a kynd of excellent good peares.
Anicola, or, one that dwelleth by the sea.
Anicula, a littell olde woman.
Anien, enis, or **Anio**, a ryuer in Italye, in the felde called **Tiburinum**.

A ANTE N.

Anienus, a, um, of **Anio**.
Anigrus, a ryuer in Thessaly, wherein the Centaurs washed theym, when Hercules hadde wounded them.
Anilis, le, of an olde woman.
Aniles supersticiones, folyshe and vayne supersticion.
Aniles fabulae, olde wyues tales, that haue neither truthe nor credence.
Anilitas, atis, form, ge. olde age.
Aniliter, lyke an olde foolle.
Anima, is a substance created, immortall, most like vnto the immortall god, hauyng none ymage or figure, but onely of his creature: it is called in englyshe the soule. Sometime it is taken for lyfe. also it signifieth the breathe. otherwhyle the wynde, sometime the water. Sometime the ayre.
Animam adimere, vel extinguere, to kyll.
Animam debere, he oweth more than he is worthy. he oweth so muche, that he hath not his lyfe but in lone.
Dicamabo, an forer anima vxoris tuae: tell me of good felowshyppe, dooeth thy wyues breathe spynke?
Animam comprime, holde thy breathe.
Ego illi puro, si ocepso, animam omnem intertraxero, If I ones begyn, I wold draw all the water out of that well.
Animam agere, effundere, mittere, edere, efflare, exhalar, expirare, exuere, relinquer, to dye.
Claudere animam laqueo, to hang ones self.
Concedere animam alicui, to pardons one his lyfe.
Obiectare animam periculis, to putte ones lyfe in danger.
Animas ademptas reddere, to restore to lyfe.
Interclusio animae, the stoppyng of the breath.
Animae mex pars, animae mex dimidium, spoken of one, whome we loue exceedingly.
Animae follis, the wynde of the bellowe.
Animaduersi, they whiche bee punnyshed or corrected.
Animaduerso, onis, iugement, consideracion, punnyshment, somer tyme Rudy, sometime condemnation or forsaite.
Animaduorsor, he that punnysheth, one that correcteth, wepeth, and taketh good heed of any thyng.
Animaduorsus, a, um, then known, pertynged, conspyred, punnyshed.
Animaduero, i, ere, to conspyde, to take heed, to pertyng, to regard, to sette mynde on a thyng, to beholde, to synke, to punnysh.
Exasperata nutrit animaduersi dormitena tem circumplexum serpentis amplexu, the wynde awaked, and pertynged the childe, being on slape, wrapped all aboute in the wyndyng of a serpent.
Dae

Date operam, et cum silentio animaduerti-
te, take heede, and with silence attend or mark
well what I will say to you.
Ea sunt animaduertenda peccata maxime,
quæ difficillime præcauentur, Those offen-
ces ought to be moste sharply punished, whi-
che moste hardly are prevented.
Hæc re animaduerta, Cæsar iubet signa con-
uerſi, That thyngs beynge perceived, Cæsar
commanded to aduance the standerbe.
Animaduertere in aliquem, to punishe one.
Animaduertere re aliquam, to haue respecte
or regards to a matter.
Animaduertere iniuriam, facinus, peccatū,
to punishe an offence or naughtie acte.
O facinus animaduertendum, O shamefull
deede, worthy to be punished.

Animus quies, a, um, patient or suffering.

Animal, for animæ.

Animal, lis, all thyng that hath lyfe, and is sen-
sible, commonly it is taken for a beaste.

Animalis, le, and animabilis, le, truely, that
hath lyfe, or that pertayneth to lyfe.

Animans, idem quod animal, sayng that it is
more large, for it maketh signification of thynges that
haue spright of lyfe.

Animatio, onis, fce. ge. and animatus, us, maf.
ge. the guping of the soule of lyfe.

Animatus, a, um, that hath soule of lyfe. also ha-
uynge a fantasie or fauour to a thyng, or to bee
disposed.

Ita animatus fui, atq; nunc sum, vt ea te pas-
tera donem, I had such a fantasie, and haue
yet, that I woulde geue that cup to you.

Animabo, ti quid animatus est facere, fac iam
vt faciam, I'll be disposed or mynded to doo
any thyng, let me knowe it, I praye the.

Male animatus erga aliquem, angry, wroth,
or owynge small fauour to any person.

Bene animatus, contrary.

Animi, for cogitationes or thoughtes.

Animus, from the beate soule of lyfe.

Animus, aul, are, to geue courage or boldnesse,
to quicken.

Animari, to quicken or take lyfe, as the child
dooth in the mothers wombe.

Animose, courageously, lustily.

Animositas, atis, boldnesse, lusty courage.

Animosus, a, um, bolde, stout, courageous.

Animus, mi, the mynde, the will. Sometyme it
is put for the soule, sometyme for affection or
delectation, sometyme for wynde or blast. Som-
etyme for wythe. Sometyme for a towne.

Animos addere, to make one bolde, or to
pyche hym forward to doo a thyng.

Animos comprimere, to abate ones courage.

Animos retardare, idem.

Animos efferre, to loke high, or to be proude.

Animos lactare, to draw mens hertes with
sappy promysse, to make fooles fayne, to byng

men in a fooles parabolle.

Animi pendere, to be in doubt what to doo.

Animi causa, for pleasure. Cur eam emit? T.
animi causa, Wherfore dyd he bye hys? C. for
hys pleasure.

Animo male est, it groweth me at the very herte.

Animo præſenti, with a bold sperte of courage.

Animo bono sis, bee of good cheere, take a
good herte.

Animo iniquo pari, to suffer vnpaciently.

Animo obsequi, to take pleasure, to folow ap-
petite or will.

Animo morem gerere, idem.

Animum adicere ad virginem, to set hys lone
on a mayden.

Animum adiungere, to apply or set ones mynd
on a thyng.

Animum aduertere, to take heede.

Animum appellere, to dispose or apply hym to
doo a thyng.

Animum eicere ab aliquo, to pull affection or
lone from one.

Animum recipere, to take herte or courage, ab-
so to fetche breathe.

Animum sumere, to take a good herte.

Animi amplius, great courage.

Acer & præſens animus, a quicke and ready
wyte, a lyeuety mynde or courage.

Aequo animo ferre, to take paciently.

Animo altiore esse, to haue a lofty and hygh
mynde.

Animus angustus, demissus, simplex, humilis,
iacens, minimus, infirmus, exiguus, paruus, pus-
sillus, a bite and base courage.

Animus amplius, excelsus, altus, fortis, ingens
magnus, a stout stomache, a greate or lusty
courage.

Animus auerſissimus, a beate froward mynd.

Animo faciliore abuti, to abuse a genyly mynd,
or ones genylnesse.

Hoc animo sum, I am of this mynde.

Animus inflatus, a proude stomache.

Animo quidem meo, after my iudgement or op-
inion, as I thynde.

Animis mutuis amare, to lone eche other.

Animo abhorre, to hate or be ageynst.

Animo abiecto homo, a desperate person, a
man folyne.

Animus accessit nobis, our courage is increased

Animum adhibere, or aduertere, to attende
or harken.

Animo agitare, to thynde, or cast in ones mynd.

Animo concidit, hys herte falleth hym.

Pluribus ad fugam animus fuit, whan wee in
mynde to flee.

Animus est in hortis, I thynde, or my mynd is
on my gardenes.

Animum inducere, to persuade.

Pascere animum, to delite the mynds.

Amare ex animo, to loue hertely,

Ex

Ex animo tuo colligere potes, you maye ge-
ther by your owne mynde.

Mihi est in animo, or in animo habeo facere,
I purpose, or I am in mynde to doo so.

Animus erga te idem ac fuit, myne affection
or good wille, is towardes you, as it was
went to bee.

Animum alicuius recolligere alteri, to recon-
cile one man to another, to byng one in fa-
uour agayne.

Nouit ego amantium animos, I knowe the
affections and fantasies of louers.

Animus impotens, an vnpacient courage, a
proude or dogged herte, an vneuly mynde.

Animus tibi pendet, thou standest in doubt
what thou mayest doo.

Anime mi, my deere herte.

Animule, idem.

Anio, looke Anien.

Anisum, looke anicetum.

Anius, a kynge of Delos.

Anna, a name of hebrus, which signifieth gras-
touse, pitefull, resting or geuynge. Of this
name haue been many noble women. One
was a Jewe, wyfe to Elicana, whiche beynge
a longe tyme barayne, by continuall prayse, at
last obtained of god to be fruitful, & broughte
forth by her husbande, the good and holy pro-
phete Samuell, who afterwarde was the
chefe piety and byshop of Israel. Another
was an olde wydowe and propheteſse in Hieru-
salem, at the tyme whan Chyſte was pre-
sented in the temple. This woman serued god
bale and nyght in prayse and fastyng: and be-
holdyng Chyſte, declared all that was pro-
phered of hym. Another Anna, was daugh-
ter to Blachar, of the tribe of Leui, or as
Damascene saith, of the tribe of Iuda, and
was marryed to Joachim of the same tribe,
whiche beynge long barayne, at last broughte
forth the blessed virgin Mary. And after the
death of Joachim, he was marryed to Histo-
phas, and after hys death, to Solome.

Anna, also the name of a goddesse, the daugh-
ter of Belus, and sister of Dido, queene of
Carthage.

Annalis, in the singular numbre, and annales
in the plurall, are most commonly vsed for hy-
stories of actes perely dooen.

Annalis, le, that whiche is dooen perely.

Annarius, a, um, aged, or that whiche is dooen
perely.

Annaria lex, was a lawe in the xii. tables of
the Romans, whiche was appointed, at
what age, and during what tyme, gerat of
fines in the publike weale shoulde be taken
and lepte.

Annas, was byshop among the Jewes, whan
Chyſte began to preache.

Annalcor, to graue, or bee boyned in a place

or man.

Annato, aul, are, toke Adnato.

Annugo, aul, are, to faste to.

Annecto, ui, ere, to knyt, fasten, tye, or loyn to.

Annellus, a little ringe.

Annexus, a, um, knyt, or tye to.

Annibal, looke Hannibal.

Anniculus, a, um, that whiche is of one yeres
age or growth.

Annifer, that continueth all the yere.

Annus, a, um, and annuus, a, um, the particu-
ple of annitor.

Summa ope annixi sunt, They beate they
mynds to it, & endeuoured with all diligence.

Annitor, xus, sum, ti, to resist, or to helpe, to set
to my mynde, loke adnitor.

Anniuersarius, a, um, that euery yere returneth
at one tyme.

Anno, aul, are, looke Adno.

Annominationis, a figure, wherby is allusion of
wordes, that sounde lyke, as Venit a te an-
te Romam venit.

Annona, vitæ, sustinere, or byng, coyn, som-
etyme it signifieth byng in meat, dyntie, &
apparell. It is vsed also for a monethes, or
a yeres stypende or wages.

Difficultas et grauitas annonæ, scarcitie, and
dearth of vitaille.

Vilius annona, plente and good cheape
of vitailles.

Inferre caritatem annona, and Incendere an-
nonam, to make scarcitie or dearth of vitailles.

Ingrauescit annona, vitaille waxeth deere.

Annona haud multum laxauerat, coyn waxeth
eth lyttell better cheape, coyn was styll at an
hygh pryce.

Prodesse annona, leuare annonam, to make
coyns or vitaille better cheape, or at a low
wee pryce.

Conualeſcit annona, there begynneth to bee
more plente of vitaille.

Graui annona consistat, to bee greued with
great scarcitie and lacke of vitaille.

Facta durior annona, coyn made deere.

Annunarius, a, um, pertaynyng or belongyng
to vitaille.

Annunariæ expensæ, expensies in vitaille.

Annosus, a, um, aged, of many yeres growthe
or continuance.

Annotatio, onis, a notyng or marking of thyng-
es for a speciall remembrance.

Annotator, one that marketh or obserieth.

Annotinus, a, um, of Annus, that is one yere
olde.

Annotinus, a, um, of Annona, that per-
tyneth to vitaille.

Annotina naues, shippes that carry coyns
or vitailles.

Annoto, aul, are, to note, to saile, to make or
put a thyng in wytyng for remembrance, to
appoint one.

Anno

Annotari, sometimes to be made notable.
 Annotatum est, it was observed.
 Annotare cursum, to mention a thing by the way, to touch a thing by the way.
 Ex noxijs laniandos annouit, if they that were hurtfull, he appointed which should be killed.
 Annouare eos absentes, when the judges or deeply persons, that were accused in their absence, to be sought for.
 Annuatim, yearly.
 Annularis, re, pertaining to a ring.
 Annularius, rij, one that maketh or selleth rings.
 Annularis, ringed, or having the fingers full of rings.
 Annulus, a ring.
 Annulus signatorius, a ring with a seal.
 Annumero, ui, are, to number to, to add to in number. sometimes only to number, also to account, tell, or pale money.
 Annuntio, are, to declare a message, to shewe.
 Annuntiare salutem, to give of salute in an other mans name.
 Annus, ui, ere, properly to nodde with the head. Also to asseme or promise, to assent or graunt, with nodding to demaunde a question, or will one to do a thing, to signifie or appoint, to fauour.
 Ego autem venturum annuo, I asseme or promise, that I will come.
 Annuit capitis deus, god fauoureth that we go about.
 Hoc mihi significasse & annuisse visus est, he seemed to me, to signifie and make semblance as though he would say thus.
 Si deus annuerit, if god boucheface it. If god say Amen.
 Annus, is commonly called a peere, not withstanding Annus, is diuided into thye significationes. Annus lunaris, whiche is. xxx. daies: Annus solstitialis. xii. monethes: Annus magnus, called also Annus vertens. 1255+. peeres: in whiche space of tyme the planets and sterres returne to the same state, that they were in at the tyme, frome whense we doo accompte. Josephus calleth the space of. 1000. peeres Annus magnus.
 Anni extremo, anni exitu, sine anni, in the end of the peere.
 Cedere annis, spoken of wyne that will not abyde. Ferre annos, the contrary.
 Annutrio, ui, ire, tooke adnutrio.
 Annuum, a pension or annuall.
 Annuus, a, um, that dureth one peere, or that is doone euery peere.
 Annuum munus, an office for one peere.
 Annua vices, course of succession yearly.
 Annua febris, an yearly feuer.
 Anodina, thynges whiche by pynnyng slepe,

doe put a wale peynes of greafe.
 Anomalia, x, inequality, unlikenes, contrariety to Analogia.
 Anomalum, vnequall, byuers, rough.
 Anonium, an herbe called beede nettle, or anchus.
 Anonymos, without name: there is an herbe so called.
 Anophrys, spongen or growen upon a thyng.
 Anormis, without rule.
 Anguina, the cold, wherewith the saple is bound to the masse.
 Anquiro, sui, ire, to seeke, to make inquisition of information.
 Anquirere capitis, or capite, to proceede against one in a great offence.
 Pecunia anquirere, to pursue one to condemnation, to haue amende.
 Ansa, the eare or handle of a pottle or cuppe, and sometimes it signifyeth occasion. sometimes a latchette.
 Dare aniam, to geue an occasion.
 Anclius, on euery syde help.
 Anclius, a, um, hauping an handell.
 Anclius homo, a man that goeth with his armes on henbowe.
 Ancler, feris, a goose. They treade to singendes in the water. They set on their egges in cold countreys. xxx. daies: In warme countreys or wether. xxb. daies, as Columella saith. They were muche made of by the Romans, forasmuche as when the frenchemen besieged the capitol of Rome, they within beyng on slepe, the capitol had been wonne, if a certayne numbre of geese, perceyving the enemies, had not cried: wherewith the Romans awaked, and by the valiant prowesse of M. Marius, slew and dyane out the frenche men, wherfore geese were had in great reputation: and prouision was made, that they shoulde neuer lacke meate.
 Ancler, also the name of a poete.
 Anclerulus, li, a little goose, or a gosling.
 Anclerinus, a, um, lyke or pertaining to a goose.
 Anclula, la, a littell handle or latchet.
 Antaei, as Strabo wytteth, he sayeth in the quier Hypothenes, lyke to dolophyns without finnes, and be vreate delicate and pleasant to eat.
 Antachates, a pious stone, that fauoureth lyke myre.
 Antacles, a ryuer in the syde of Asia, nere to the towne Epyambis.
 Antae, arum, sambes, also postes on euery syde of a doore.
 Anteci, people that dwelle in the contrary to Antichones.
 Antex, tooke Antheus.
 Antalcides, a Lacedemonian,

Antanactis, a figure, when there be thre or more contrary or unlike significacions of one word, as, Amare iucundum, si curetur, ne quid in sit amarum.
 Antandros, a citee in Whysgia.
 Antapochia, the counterpane of a dede in wyse thyng.
 Antarcicus, the southe pole.
 Antarium bellu, barapt before a citee or towne.
 Ante, before, a preposition signified to an actus lastue case of tyme, place, or persons.
 Ante lucem, before daye.
 Ante diem tertium, id est nudius tertius, before the thirde daye after was finished.
 Ante diem octauum idus Nouembris, before the viii. daye of the idus of Nouembrye was finished.
 Ante oculos, before our eyes, in our presence.
 Ante pedes, before us, piouser saye.
 Ante me illum amo, I loue hym more than my selfe.
 Ante omnia, chesely, specially, before all thynges.
 In ante diem quartum distulit, he deferred it until it was before the fourth daye.
 Ex ante diem quintum, seno before the fifth daye.
 Ante alios, aboute other, before other, more than other, or besyde other.
 Antea, ante, aduerbes, before.
 Antecellus, a, um, done or past before this tyme.
 Antea vita, the lyfe that we haue led before.
 Antecambulo, onis, a lachap or other seruant that goeth afore his master.
 Antecanis, a sterre.
 Antecapio, cepi, capere, to present, to take up before.
 Antecaptus, and after some antecceptus, taken up before hande.
 Antecedo, celsi, cedere, to go before, to excell, to passe.
 Antecedit me xrate, he is elder than I.
 Antecedere precio, to be more costly, or of hygher price.
 Antecedens annus, the yere before.
 Antecello, lu, ere, to excel, to haue preeminence.
 Antecellio, onis, a goyng before, an excellency, or passing.
 Antecessor, oris, a fore goer, an antecessor.
 Antecessus, us, mal. gen. seemeth to be used for Anticipatio.
 In antecessum dabo, I will geue or pale thee money before hande.
 Antecanium, a colation or dynnyng betwene dyner and supper, a boouce.
 Antecursor, oris, a fore ryder, a scurrer.
 Antedico, xi, ere, to shewe or say before.
 Anteco, ui, ire, to precede or excell, or to go before.
 Anteceteris virtute, to excell other in vertue.

Antesce xrate, to be elder.
 Anteri ab alijs, to be passed or excelled of other.
 Antecpectum, an aduerbe, sobryly, before it was looked for.
 Antefacium, a dede doone before.
 Antefero, fers, uili, ferri, to put before, or sette more by.
 Antefixa, thynges cast in moules, and set or uer doores, under the cause of pynnyng.
 Antegenitalis, ie, an adiective of Ante and genius.
 Antegredior, to go before.
 Antehabeo, ui, ere, to pretere.
 Antehac, before this tyme, or before that tyme.
 Antelapides, stones sette at vorthy sydes of a doore for strengthe.
 Antelatus, a, um, preferred, sette before.
 Anteloculium, the first toorne in speaking.
 Antelucanus, a, um, that whiche is before daye lyght.
 Antelucanæ cenæ, suppers that contynue from the euentide to the sonne setting.
 Antelucani venti, wyndes that dooe blowe from the water, or from some crenne.
 Anteludo, an aduerbe, before daye.
 Anteludo, ui, are, to wake before daye.
 Anteluculo, before daye lyght, or an howre as fore the sonne setting.
 Antemalorum, of ruffles or myfforunes that be pale.
 Antemeridianus, a, um, that is, or that is done before noone.
 Antemia, na, the crosse pteer, wherunto the saple is fastned, the saple garde.
 Antenne, a citee in Italy.
 Antenor, was of aliance to Priamus, and after the destruction of Troye, he remayned there with the Trojanes, whiche were left on lyue: and beyng dyuen thence by the sonnes of Hector, fledde with. 2000. Trojans, into the countreie called Venetia, where he builded the noble citee Patanius, called commonly Padua, & ther reigned during his lyfe.
 Antecupatio, onis, a pynnyng of one in the possession of a thyng.
 Antecuppo, ui, are, to pynnyng one in the possession of a thyng.
 Antepaguentia, looke antipaguentia.
 Antepono, ui, ere, to sette before, to pretere.
 Antequam, before, ere.
 Antequam de republica dicam, ere I speake of the weale publike.
 Anterior, and hoc anterior, that is somewhat before, for more.
 Antermini, the inhabitants of the marches or frontiers of a countreie.
 Anteros, oris, the sonne of Amos and Mare.
 Anterotes, the west wynde of Amasie, which hath a purple colour towards a red all.

Antes, rium, plur. mal. ge. outwarde pylles of
poyses, whereby the house or frame is su-
steyned.

Antesignani, they that bee nexte the standerde,
appointed to defende it.

Anticito, fletu, arc, to excell of stonde before.

Robore alios antea, he excelleth other in
strength of the body.

Antecitor, aris, an olde wooyde vsed among the
Romayns, whan one byd arrest his aduersa-
rye, to make him appere in iudgement, whiche
he coule not dooe, excepte he tooke one that
was present for a wytnesse.

Antecum, antecui, antecelle, to excell an other in
any thyng.

Anteuenio, ueni, nire, to psequente, to excell of
passe.

Anteuerto, ti, ere, to psequente, to ouer ryde of
ouer goone, semetyme to dooe one thyng be-
foze an other, to do or speake befoze an other.
Maiores mihi anteuertunt gaudijs, my so-
rowes come vpon me befoze my ioyes.

Anteuolo, aui, are, to slee befoze, to psequente in
sleepinge.

Anteuoria, a goddess of the Romayns, whys
the foursaue thynges to come.

Anteuobanus, a, um, nigh to the citie: as An-
teurbanum pradium, a manour nigh to
the citie.

Antiedon, onis, form. ge. a kynde of medlar,
whiche hath leaues lyke an almonde tree, the
fruite lesse than the common medlar, but mus-
che pleasanter, and will be longer kept.

Anthemion, a Troiane, the father of An-
themius.

Anthemis, an herbe called Camomill.

Anthemodorus, a philosophy of the secte of
theism that were called Stoici, he flourished
xv. yeres befoze the incarnation of Christe.
of whome this wysse sentence pceded: Thou
mayest thinke thou arte free from all coue-
nouse, whan thou arte come to that poynt
that thou wilt despye nothyng of god, but that
thou maist openly craue.

Anther, a certayne saluie, whiche hath a floure
spyring and open coloure: reade Cozm. Cel-
sus. Att bee it Ioannes Mainardus sayeth,
that physicians doo call Antheras, compoun-
ded medicines for diseases in the mouth, where
in roses bee myngled, but he thowdeth Cas-
sane de compo. medica. Shall synde Anthe-
ras, withouth the floures of roses.

Anthericon, idem quod Asphodelus.

Antheus, the sonne of Neptuneus and Terra,
was a man in Mauritania, of meruaylous
strength, befoze the Incarnation of Christe,
1588. yeres, with whom Hercules wrestled:
who perceyving, that as often as he throwe
hym to the earth, he esloones recouered his
strength: he at the laste tooke hym in his ar-

mes, and pressed hym aboue grounde, and so
held hym, till the soule went out of his body.
Habellicus wyrteth, that Herodotus founde
the sepulchre of Antheus, in a citee called Te-
gena, in Barbary, whiche was in length. xl.
cubits.

Anthias, a fywe, a greates deuourer of marmes
flewe, haung teethe lyke to a combe. yet not
withstandyng, in the partes where this fywe
bryedeth, is no monsther of the sea, and there-
foze he is called Sacer piscis, the holpe fywe,
he is also called Callionymus.

Anthinus, a, um, that flourissheth, that is full
of floures, or made of floures.

Anthirrhinos, an herbe lyke to ignis, haung
no roote. it hath a purple floure, and groweth
commonly among coyne. The feede is lyke to
a calues head with the nosethylles open.

Anthos, eos, mal. gen. is commonly name for the
floures of rosemary. Att bee it, it is the gene-
rall name of euery flower. One of Platoes
sonnes was so called.

Anthraceus, a colpar.

Anthrax, acis, a cole. also a soze called a Cane
buncle.

Anthracides, a stone, wherein semeth to bee as
it were sparkes of fyre.

Anthracinus, a, um, blacke as it were a cole.

Anthropographus, the surname of Dionysius,
whiche peincted nothyng but men.

Anthropophagi, people whiche eate of dea-
uoure men.

Anthropos, a man.

Anthus, a byrde that countrefaitheth the noygh-
yng of hoyses. also a floure.

Anthylla, a citee of Egypte.

Anthyllis, is called commonly hebe pur.

Antia, the daughter of Amphianasia, a wyfe
of Perus, kyng of Argies.

Antiz, the beace of a woman that is laide ouer
hys foyleade, gentylwomen byd lately calle
theim the colles.

Antiaes, people of Antium.

Antibacchius, a foote in meter, haung the two
syllables long, & the last short, as, Audite.

Antica, the foyleparte, wherevnto politica, is
contrary.

Anticanis, looke Antecanis.

Anticategoria, a pleadyng, whan one accuseth
an other.

Anticipatio, an anticipacion, or takyng befoze,
also a figure called Prolepsis.

Anticipo, aui, are, to psequente, to take befoze,
to anticipate.

Anticlus, one of the Grekes, whiche were en-
closed in the hyasen hoise, whereby the citee of
Theop was betrayed. And whan the sayre He-
lene, mystryng that engyne, came vnto
so it, and (sleynng the doores of the hyasen
of Grece) byd speake as euery of theym had

had spoken to ebery husbande, none of them,
whiche were in the hyasen hoise, regarded hys
oney Anticlus, thehyng he herde the voyce
of hys wyfe Landonia, woulde haue answ-
ered, had not Anticlus with his hande stopp-
ed his mouthe, vntill Helen, commaunded by
Hallas, was departed: by occasion where-
of Anticlus was strangled.

Anticithones, people dwelling in the bettermost
partes of the wynde directly agaynst vs.

Anticyra, an yle in Asia, where the herbe Cle-
rebus groweth, whiche purgeth melancoly:
there it maie bee taken without any danger.
whereof grewe this prouerbe, spoken to men
in their melancoly:

* Nauiga ad Anticyras, So sayle to Anticy-
es, as who sayeth, purge your melancoly.

Anticyra, is also a citee of Phocis.

Antidimaritis, a secte of heretikes, whiche
affirmed, that the blessed virgin Mary (after
she had brought forth Christe) was carnat-
ly knowen of Joseph, and had other chyldren
by hym. The authours of this hereise was
Melitidius, about the yere of our ioyde. 406.

Antidor, ri, neut. gen. remuneration, gyfte for
gyfte, one for an other.

Antidotarius, a booke of medicines.

Antidotum, ti, neut. ge. Antidotus, ti, sc. ge.
a medicine to expelle poison.

Antigenides, a mynstrell of Thebes, the scho-
lar of Orphocleus.

Antigero, olde wyrters vsed for valde.

Antigone, es, the daughter of Laomedon and
Phiamus syster, who beeyng proude of hys
beautie, was of Juno turned in to a roke.
also a daughter of Deipus kyng of Thebes.

Antigonus, kyng of Macedone, and brothere
to greates Alexander. Also a kyng of Asia, an
other of Turpe.

Antigraphareus, a controller.

Antigraphus, idem.

Antigraphum, an example wyrtten out of pesis-
ted by an other exam ple.

Antileua, a petrell.

Antileuio, a petrell.

Antileuio, a petrell.

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Antileuio, a petrell.

befoze the company of Christe. he called it the
name of his father Antiochia. Though
this citee semeth the cytye of Antiochia, yet
this citee was faine in the apoclie vithop, vii.
peres. And after hym (saith Luke the spua-
list) other vii. peres. There was the first
countesse celebrat, where the name of Antio-
chia men fynde began. This citee was in the
handes of christen menne. 1000. peres. And
there hath been in succession. 153. byshops. It
had within it. 366. churches. Antiochia is
also a part of Syria, and an yle in the sea Mes-
diterraneum.

Antiochus, was the name of the kynges of Sy-
ria, of whiche the fourth of that name was
called the great Antiochus, afoze the coming
of Christe. 212. peres. He was also called
Haterax (whiche signifieth a faulton) for the
raueny he vsed in takyng from euery man his
possessions and goodes. So this kyng came
Antibal, duke of Larchage, after Larchage
was distressed: to whome Antiochus shewed
his armie gathered agaynst the Romaynes,
meruaylous rychely armed with gold and sil-
uer. And he (retorcyng therein) demanded of
Antibal, if he thought it not enough for the
Romaynes, meaning the puissance of the as-
sipe. Antibal, little esteemyng the rychesse,
answered in scoyne: yea although the Roma-
nes of all other were most courteous. Finally,
the Romaynes vanquished bothe Antiochus
and Antibal, who fledde to Babilas kyng
of Bithenia. Antiochus was constrained to
despye peace, to relinqyue the the Romaynes
all hys interest in Europa and Asia, to leaue
his sonne Antiochus in hostage, he hym selfe
to departe to the hyl Taurus, and to be con-
tent with the countre therabout. At last, be-
yng esloones stricken with a courous mynde,
to haue a greates treasure, supposed to bee in
Peride, the chief citee of Persia, in the tem-
ple Nanea or Fortuna, he was deceyved by
the pylles of the temple, and cut in small pie-
ces, and caste out to be deuoured of byrdes.
This was the ende of that rauenous and co-
uetous pynce, whan he had moke gloriously
reigned. xxxvi. peres.

Antiochus illustis, the noble Antiochus, sonne
to greates Antiochus (whiche was lesse in
hastage to Rome by his father) gaue hys
daughter in marriage to Ptolemius kyng of Egypte
that by piece of familiaritee, he might take
the realme of Egypte from hym, which he did.
for comyng vnto hym vnder the colour of alle-
giance: he slewe Ptolemius (syringe at supper,
he also subdued the Jewes in Hierusalem,
and robbed the Temple and citee, and bydde
slee by hys, and with sundry tourmentes
compelled the Jewes to breake the lawes of
god, and commette pblaty. But he escaped

not unpunished. For when he had resigned a leuen perss, he fell into an horrible sickness and tourmente, so that wourmes issued abundantly out of his bodye, whiche so corrupted his flesh, that no man about him might susteyne the sauer thereof. At last he returning to the kingdom of god, dyed verie conuetic. Others other haue ben of that name, some kynge, and some philosophers.

Antipagmetia, garnishings of poches or doores, wrought in stone or timber, or in pincted.

Antipater, was the name of dyuers kynge, as well of Macedonia, as of Judea. Also a noble capitayne, whome the greake kynge Alexander made his lieutenant of Macedonia, whiche he was in his conquest, who dyd many valiant actes in the absence of Alexander, and kept the royaltes and dominions of his master in good state throught his wisdom and piety. But being at discension with queene Dymptias, mother to Alexander, who wrote many great complaints to his sonne agaynst hym, finally dyed by the traictee, as well of Alexander as of his mother. It is supposed, that he consented to the poisoning of his master.

Antipater, was a philosopher boine in the cite of Cyprus, of the Stoikes secte, whiche from the tyme of his birth, vntill his death, had alway a fetter, and yet he lived till he was olde. There was a famous poete, dyuers philosophers, and a sophister of this name.

Antipater, is also an herbe, whiche hath an harde steame, and leaues like rosemary, but they are broader, and not so longe. The properties thereof is, that the flowers, whiche growe late, doo springe vpon highest: therefore Pandecta callet it, Filius ante patrem, the sonne afore the father.

Antipathia, a repugnance, or contrarietie of naturall qualities or affections.

Antipathia, a mutuall thankfulness, remuneration, one good tourne for an other.

Antipathia, a lette, restreynce, or repulsiue on euery parte, whereby where heate cometh colde is expelled: where colde is, heate is expelled. By this is welle water warme in wynter tyme, because the hygh partes of the apie (beinge colde) the heate draweth to the lowest partes. Likewise in the bodye of manne, the spirite is kept in more feruente, by the outwarde colde, by the toyn confort and tolleracion of al the partes of the bodye.

Antiphatas, the laste sonne of Asarpedon.

Antiphon, an ancient poete of Attic.

Antiphona, bee interpreted antemnes, songen after psalmes. These were songes ordeined to be songe in the Church by sayntes Ignatius, the disciple of sayntes John the

angelus, Archbysop of Antioche, the pater of our lorde. 109.

Antiphonus, and Antiphus, the sonnes of Isidamus by Heruba.

Antiphrasis, from gen. a woode haupinge a contrarie meaning, as Parca, the myrtales of deathe, so called, because they spare no man. Also a figure in an oracion, whan we touche that, whiche we late we will not speake of: as, Non tango, quod avarus homo cit.

Antipilani, an order of souldiours in the Roman army.

Antipodes, a people the whiche dooe inhabyte the parte of the world, in respecte of the roundnesse thereof vnderneath, so that there faete seeme to be agaynst oure.

Antipolis, a cite of Marbon in Fraunce, called commonly Ragui.

Antipophora, a figure, whanne we recite the saynges and objections of our aduersaries, to the intent to answer or confute them.

Antipodis, idis, from gen. a figure, whiche one case is put for an other.

Antipyrus, a cite of Marmarica, called commonly Lucio.

Antiquarius, ri, mask. gen. he that searcheth for antiquities, or readeth olde woordes, or useth to speake or write woordes of ancient tyme, whiche haue been longe out of custome.

Antiquatio, an abollition, or abrogacion.

Antique, anciently.

Antiquitas, as, ancienttee. It is sometyme used for a louyng affection towards a thyng or persone.

Antiquitas generis, ancienttee of bloude.

Antiquus, of ancient and olde tyme.

Antiquo, aut, quare, to make voyde, to reduce to the fynde state, to repelle, to abrogate, to abolyshe, or to put out of memory.

Antiquare legem, to abolyshe a lawe.

Antiquus, a, um, ancient or olde. Sometyme it signiflieth great, noble, or woorthfull, also it signiflieth muche sette by.

Nihil antiquus, nothyng more set by or fauoured.

Antiqua ratio, the maner of tyme past.

Antiqua terra, a noble countrey.

Terra antiqua, potens armis, & vbera gleba, A noble countrey paynted in armes, and of a fertile soyle.

Antiqui homines, menne of the olde facton, men ancient in maner and behauour.

Antiquum obriues, thou hepest thy old wone of facton.

Antiquus hospes, myn hoste of longe tyme.

Antiqui mores, honest maners.

Antiquus amicus, an olde frende.

Antimus, mi, merge (saying) of scolding without

out anger.

Antipasis, a plucking the contrary wise.

Antissa, a towne in Lesbos.

Antistes, itis, a pstat of a pstat: and by a metaphor, he that excellith, or is chiefe in any science.

Antisthenes, was a famous philosopher in Athenes, afore the coming of Christ. 384. years: who to heare Socrates, went euery daye on his feet from Hyppus to Athenes, whiche was his ryle. He first began the sect called Clinici. but he supposed the chiefe goodnesse to be in veritas.

Antistia, an abbess of pyrothe, a woman pstat Antistitum, pstat of pstat.

Antistitor, he that hath pstatence ouer other, or that standeth before them that worke, and controllith them, A controller, or an overseer of workemen.

Antisto, still, are, used of olde wyters for antes, to excite.

Antistichon, or antistichon, neut. ge. a trope, whan one letter is put for an other: as, Sella for Seda.

Antistrophe, es, from gen. a figure, whan one word is repeated in the ende of diuers clauses.

Antistis, a plucking backe.

Antitaurus, an hill for right agaynst the mountayne Taurus.

Antithesis, is, for ge. a figure, whan one letter is set for an other, as Olli, for illi.

Antitheton, ti, neu. gen. a figure, whereby one contrarie is assigned with an other: as, Frigida pugnabant callidis, humentia siccis. Molliia cū duris, sine pondere habentia pondus. Colde thynges contended with them that were hotte, myste thynges with drye, harde thynges with soft, light thynges with heauy kept not one note.

Antitacum, a promontorie in Cornwell, called sainte Barten.

Antium, a cite in the part of Italy called Latium, by the sea syde.

Antianes, ymages of antiquities ouer doores in the corners of an haunce.

Antlia, a pumpe, or lyke thyng to drawe vp water.

Antio, ai, are, to drawe vp.

Antonius, the name of an ancient family in Rome, of whiche was Augustus the diuine, and Antonius Triumvir, whiche caused Cicero to be slayne. Of this name were dyuerse Emperours, and one specially, called Antonius Pius, whiche succeeded Hadrian, the yere of oure lorde. 144. and reigned xlii. yeres, and chise manerly with Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius. His progenitors were Spaniards, as Capitolinus lateth. He was a moste good man, for he gouerned wth such moderation and gentleness,

that he was therfore called Isidus, the father of the countie. He was neuer troubled for any pynne of common cause. He was often this saying: We haue more than one laboure, than better a ryght and entenelle. For his beuour luyng, gentleness of maner, mercy, iustice, and temperance, he was compared to Iunio. wherfore many kynge and prince of diuers nations, luyng more apart, by his commandment, committed all theyr contentions vnto his iudgement, and helde them therewith contented. For whan he not so desirous of glory or wealth, that he would attayne therunto by other meane damage. He died at the age of 70. yeres.

Antonius Musa, physician to Octavian the Emperour, deliuered hym of a dangerous sickness, and therfore the Emperour caused an image made of byss to be sette up by the pynde of Esculapio. There is now luyng a physician of that name in Ferace, who is right likely to sette forth a wonderfull knowledge in physike, of ambition or auarice lette hym not, as it dooth other men of greater learning.

Antonomalia, a figure, whan the spiche count is used for the proper name: as Sauturna for Iuno.

Antor, one of the Centaures.

Antrax, arum, the spaces betwene trees.

Antrax, acis, quicke spere earth.

Antropomorphice, a secte of heretikes, who affirmed, that god had a body and memberes as a man had. This secte beganne in Egypt, about the yere of our lorde. 380.

Antrum, tri, a denne or caue vnder the earth. Sometyme holownesse.

Cicum antrum, a darke denne.

Antus, looke Anthus.

Anubis, was a God of the Egyptians, whom they honoured for Hercurus, in figure of a dogge.

Anuicallia, and Anuifera, certayne herbes, as Ysops, Achyropall, Dozell, fenell, and byerle other, whose stalkes are in wynter drye, and seme dead; but towards Sommer, they springe with greene leaues and blesse out of the roots.

Anularius, looke Annularius.

Anulus, looke Annulus.

Anulus, a part of Annularia.

Anus, is, from ge. an olde wyse.

Anus, ti, mas. gen. an arse.

Anus, a figure ouer the tree.

Anus, curuatus, inwardly, with great paine and heauynesse.

Anus, acis, care, heauynesse, angustie, sorrow.

Anus, idis, idem.

Anus, he that causeth sorrow.

III

Anus

Anxius, a, um, carefull of heauy.
 Anxia oratio, an oration made wistly to mus-
 che diligence.
 Anxio animo esse, to haue an heuy and care-
 full mynde.
 Anxia ægritudines, pynfull synneshes.
 Anxur, tam mas, y neu. gen. a cite called also
 Tarraſina, and a well in Campaine.
 Anxurus, the surname of Iupiter, because he
 was neuer Maen.
 Anygrus, looke Anigrus.
 Anylis, a kynge of Egypt.
 Anytus, one of Athens, enemye to Socrates.

A ANTE O.

A On, the sonne of Neptune.
 Aonia, a part of the cuntrey of Boetia.
 Aonius, a, um, of that countreie.
 Aornos, a place wherunto no byrde maie come.
 also a cite of Egypt.
 Aorin, people of Asia.
 Aoria, one of the principall beynes of the body.

A ANTE P.

A Pari, people of Ethiopie.
 Apage, sp, fr.
 Apage, laud nos debeat fugitios &
 mitari, fr, fr, it will not beſeme vs to playe
 the mychers. also ramoue, put awaye, byue
 awaie. It hath also a ſignification of a moie
 beheweney: as, Apage hanc caniculam, A-
 waie with this byrche: or hence awaie with
 this byrche.
 Apage a me, haue awaie from me.
 Apage te, gette the hence.
 Apage ſis, let bee, gette the hence, awaie.
 Apagina, is a cutting of the bone of, in the os
 uter part apperyng, deſcendp downe in the
 pores fornyng to the rupture: or it is, when
 the ende of a bone is broken, where he is toy-
 ned with an other bone.
 Apalæſtris, he that can neither waſte nor doo
 any other myſtey.
 Apamea, an yle in the ryuer Tigris. also a
 towne in Aſſyria.
 Apamia, was a citee in the leſſe Aſſia, throughe
 the myddell wherof ranne the ryuer Parſis.
 It was also the name of a citee in Parthia,
 an other in Syria.
 Aparine, an herbe, whiche ſome men ſuppoſe to
 bee burres: ſome ſay herbe, whiche is called
 Rubra tinctorum, in engliſhe the madder.
 Apathes, philoſophers, whiche of a frowarde
 and ſtubborne nature, helde opynion, that a
 wiſe man had none affections or paſſions.
 Apaurtenc, a countreie of Syria, wherein is
 che pounte of Hircania.
 Apeda, x, a byrd, whoſe ſete be ſo liſte that he ſe-
 meth to haue none. I ſuppoſe it be a martlet.
 Apella, x, mas. ge. was a name, whereby the

Jewes were called in deſiſion, as it were. *ſi-
 ne pelle*, because the ſkyn of theſe yarb was
 cut of, when theſe were circumciſed.
 Apelles, was an heretike in Grece, the pore of
 our loyde. 174. whoſe heretie was, that he
 knew not the god, whiche he woozhypped,
 and that Chriſte was not god in verite dede,
 but a fantaſy apperyng to men as a man.
 Apelles, an excellent painter in the tyme of
 great Alexander, boyme in the yle of Cos, of
 whome onely Alexander would bee pyncted.
 When he dyed he leſt an ymage of Venus by-
 performed, whiche no man after hym durſte
 enterpriſe to ſynpſe, for the incomparable
 beautee thereof.
 Apeliotes, x, mas. ge. the eaſt wynde.
 Apelleus, a, um, of Appelles.
 Apeneſte, a cite of Idue, communely called
 Manſrebonia.
 Apenninus, looke Apenninus.
 Apeptia, id est crudus, cruditee, or lacke of
 good digeſtion.
 Aper, pri, mas. gen. a boye. It is also a ſylſhe,
 whiche hath a voyce.
 Aperio, ui, ire, to open or vncover, to ſhewe or
 diſcloſe, to expounde or declare.
 Totam rem aperiam: I wil declare the helle
 matter.
 Neceſſario ſe aperiant, theſe muſt nedes ſhew
 what they be.
 Fontes ſcleratiſſimorum conſiliorum aper-
 uit, he diſcloſed the fountaynes and begyn-
 ninges of theſe moſt vngacious purpoſes.
 Aperire dubia, to expound doubtful thynges.
 Aperit caput, vncover your head.
 Fuit aperire caput, to byrke ones head with
 a cudgell.
 Aperire iter ferro, to make wate with the
 ſwerde.
 Aperire locum ſuſpitioni, to make one ſuſpe-
 cted, to geue occaſion of ſuſpicion.
 Aperire occaſionem, to geue occaſion.
 Aperire fores amicitie, to begyn frendſhip.
 Aperit ſtorem arbor, the tree ſpreadeth his
 bloſſomes.
 Aperire ludum docendi, to ſet by a ſchoole.
 Aperte, openly, playnly, euidently, without co-
 loure or diſſimulation.
 Aperte falſum, playne falſe.
 Aperte odiſſe, to hate without diſſemblyng.
 Apertiſſime inſanit, euery man maie iudge
 that he is ſo ſharke madde, or doctly agaynſt all
 wytte and reaſon.
 Apertio, onis, an openyng.
 Apertura, a lyttell hole, left open in buydynges
 for ſome uſe or purpoſe.
 Apertus, a, um, open, playne, euident, diſcon-
 ſeſed, without colour or cloke.
 Aperta pericula, manifeſt perilles.
 Apertus aer, cleere weyther.

Aper

Aperta æguora, biode fieldes.
 Apertus dolor, ſorrow that is not hidde.
 Aperti & ſimplices homines, playn and ſim-
 ple perſons, that knowe not to diſſemble with
 the woylde.
 Apertum (absolutely) open, playne.
 In apertum proſeque, to byrde byrde.
 Apes, uel apis, is, form. ge. a bee.
 Bombus apum, the humming of bees.
 Examen apum, a ſnaeme of bees.
 Apelus, onis, a mountayne in Grece.
 Apex, itis, mas. ge. is properly a lyttell wollen
 chape in the crowne of a cappe, the creſte of
 tuſſet on the head of a peacocke of other byrde,
 the note that is ſeene ouer letters for the ac-
 cent. also the crowne of the heade, the topp
 of euery thyng, ſometyme a myre. ſometyme
 the highest perfection of honoure or dignitee.
 Apex falcis, the point of an hooke, or ſickle.
 Apexabo, onis, a puddying called a bludding.
 Aphareus, the father of Lynceus.
 Aphareſis, a figure, where a letter or ſyllable
 is taken from the begynnyng of a woyle, as
 Pone metum, for Depone.
 Aphæſas, idem quod Apelus.
 Aphedontes, people of Egypt.
 Aphidæ, ari, a place in the cuntreie of Athens.
 Aphilos, he that hath no frende.
 Aphractum, i, neu. ge. of apiractus, cl, mas.
 ge. a bynde of myttes, whiche the Aſſyrians
 vied: A byrgantine, or a backe.
 Aphrica maior, the theſe parte of the woyle,
 whiche is ſeuered from Aſſia, on the eaſte by
 the ryuer Nilus: On the weſt from Europe,
 by the pillars of Hercules. The hither parte
 is now called Barbarye, the people Moores.
 The inner parte is called Libya, a Ethiopia.
 Aphrica minor, is in this wiſe bounded, on
 the weſt it hath Numidia: on the eaſte Cy-
 naica: on the north the ſea called Mediter-
 raneum. In this countreie was the noble ci-
 tie of Carthage.
 Aphricanus, a name given to two noble Ro-
 maynes, called Scipianes, becauſe the one van-
 quyiſhed Anniball, and ſubdued Carthage:
 the other afterwards viceroy ſubuerred and
 deſtroyed it.
 Aphrodiſia, daies of ſacrifices, dedicate to Ve-
 nus, or beneſſall paſſimes.
 Aphrodiſium, an ymage of Venus, also a py-
 ramonte of Caria, an other of Sparyn, cal-
 led Labo de cruz, and a citee of Aſſyria.
 Aphrodiſius, a piſſate, the diſſile of Cyprus
 Peter.
 Aphrodice, es, the ſurname of Venus.
 Aphronitum, the ſome of Caly Peter, called be
 the Arabians Baurach.
 Aphtha, is an excuſeration of breaking out in
 the mouthes of children, whiche doo ſuche
 Aphthonius, a ſophiſt, whiche wyte theſe

ſea for children.
 Aplya, a bynde of itell ſet in broken, whiche
 che are ſuppoſed to haue none other beyn
 nung but of abundance of rayne: for they are
 founde all tymes of the yere, and the more the
 water is troubled, the better they are. Iſtate
 calleth this ſylſhe Aplya: Theophrastus nameth
 hym Aplya, I ſuppoſe they be dales.
 Aplya, is also of Cicero vied for the byle and
 baſe ſort of the people.
 Apianus, a, um, that wherin bees doo beſette.
 Apianæ vux, a bynde of grapes, whiche beſe
 chiefly deſyre.
 Apiarium, the place where bees be ſette.
 Apiarius, he that nouerſeth bees.
 Apiaſtra, a byrde that dooeth deuour bees.
 Apiaſtrum, ſtri, neu. ge. called also Meliſſophyl-
 lon, Meliſſhyllon, and Melinon, an herbe,
 wherin bees greatly deſſe, the frenche men
 call it Meliſſe.
 Apianus, a, um, rayed or ſpied with bees.
 Apica, x, a ſhepe that hath no woull on his
 beale.
 Apicula, x, a ponge bee.
 Apicalus, a diminutiue of apex.
 Apidanus, a ryuer in Chetia.
 Apitius, a Romayne, whiche deſſed in deſſate
 myſtes, ſo muche that he profeſſed cookery,
 and infected Rome with gluttony, whiche be-
 ſore was the myſte of temperaunce. And
 when he had conſumed in gourmandiſe, Mil-
 lies ſeſterium, whiche amounteth (after the
 computation of Seneca) to two myllions,
 and 400000. crownes: whiche is after one
 rate, 53505. li. when he grew in debt, and
 made his ſeekenyng, there was left but Cen-
 ties ſeſterium, whiche amounteth to this rate
 in our moneth. 59505. li. bill. Myllinges, ſea-
 ryng in that ſubſtance to lye in penury: he
 wiſſyngly dyd his poſſon, and dyed.
 Apina, x, of Apinæ, arum, a citee of Idue,
 the name wherof is vied as a prouerbe.
 * Apinæ, reſayng thynges.
 Apinæ, ſuites wiche beſe then ſales.
 Apinus, a tree, wherof cometh pitch.
 Apionia mala, rounde apples, whiche I take
 to be pome royall.
 Apion, a byrde.
 Apria, inſiſtenteſſe, where there is none ende.
 Apria, or, is, called also Serapis & Oſyris,
 a byrde, whome the Egyptians honoured for
 chey conſtancy. Also an oke, whome they
 woozhypped, and a towne of Aſſyria, and a
 bynde of Aſſyria, whiche was ſet to Ju-
 ſtice and iudgement.
 Aplicor, whiche ſum, apicel, an olde woyle vied
 for to byrde out.
 Apionis, whiche, i, fr. gen. a pyſſous ſtone,
 whiche beſe ones byrde, conſiſteth of
 ſome ſales.

Apli

Apium, called also **Sclmon**, properly due comes mon per seip.

Apus, the name of a familie of Rome.

Aplanes, that mouerth not, that wandreth not.

Apluda, wheaten barme.

Aplustre, tris, neu. ge. plura. **Aplustria**, o3 aplustia by sinuacion, the encheing of a ship.

Apnoa, the vice of a short breathe.

Apocalypsis, sios, form. ge. a reuelacion.

Apocha, x, fac. gen. a quittaunce for moneye that is payde.

Apocleti, counsaillours of the priuy counsaile.

Apocope, es, fac. ge. a figure, by whiche a letter or a syllable is taken awate from the ende of a woord: as, **Peculi**, for **peculij**.

Apocopi, men being gelded.

Apocroti, men that bee harde and miserable in iuyng, frowarde, austere.

Apocryphus, a, um, hypode, not knownen.

Apocryphi libri, bookes, the autho3s where of bee vnkownen, o3 rather not to bee vsed openly in the church.

Apocynon, i, neu. ge. a littell bone in the left side of a scogge, wherewith (it is supposed) thynges maye be dooen, whiche were not expedient to bee openly knownen.

Apodes, dum, plu. loke apus.

Apodixis, is, fac. ge. an euident probacion, a demonstration.

Apodocis, cis, fac. ge. a figure, whan there is a certayne correspondencie of woordes in a sentence.

Apodyterium, the place by a bapn, where they whiche be bapned, doo put of their clothes.

Apornicola, is, a dweller on the hyl **Aporninus**.

Aporninigena, x, idem.

Aporninus, an hyl that diuideth all Italy into two partes.

Apogae, windes that do arise out of the ground.

Apographum, an exauple wrytten o3 pegned out.

Apolastrizo, aui, are, to stryke wth the heeles, also to despyse o3 sette at nought.

Apolectus, ti, a chosen man, a pyked felowe, also a syme of the hynde of **Tunie**.

Apolis, idis, m. g. a stranger.

Apollinaris, re, of **Apollo**.

Apollinares ludi, playes made in the honoure of **Apollo**.

Apollinaris, an herbe called **Penbayne**.

Apollinaris, the name of dyuers men, one was bishop of **Hierapolis**, a citee in **Asia**, the pere of our loyde. 1045. a grete learned man. he wrote a booke of the faith of **Christe**: an o3ther wrote against the gentiles, dedicate vnto **Antonius** the emperour. also agens the heretikes called **Caraphrige**. An o3ther of the same name was bishop of **Laodicea**, whiche also was a noble learned man, and wrote xxx. booke for our faith agens the poophetys. not

withstandynge he fell into heresy, saying, that **Christe** receiued not flesh of the virgin **Mary**, but that in the acte of his incarnation, some parte of the woide was conueried into flesh. He saide, that **Christe** soule was not of that part, whiche was rationall, but ony of that parte, whiche kept the body iuyng. And therfore in his incarnation, he toke ony the body, and not the soule.

Apollinea, a citee in **Lumbarby**, nowe called **Vercellae**.

Apollineus, a, um, of **Apollo**.

Apollo, ius, called also **Liber pater**, the gentiles honoured for god, referreng to hym the inuencion of musike, poetrie, and of phisike. It is sometime taken for the sunne.

Apollonia, a blessed virgin, boyn in **Alexandria**, who for confessing the faith of **Christe**, the pere of our loyde. 265. had all hir teeth pulled out of hir heade. And after, whan the tyran menaced hir, excepte she woulde blaspheme **Christe**, she should be bourned in a grete fyre therfore prepared: after she had aduised hir selfe, she brake from the ministers, and wrytyngly lepte into the fyre.

Apollonia, is also the name of a citee in **Egypte**, nowe called **Alonisa**, an o3ther in **Treca**, an o3ther in **Byssa**, also a towne in **Thracia**.

Apolloniata, people of **Apollonia**.

Apolloniensis, se, of **Apollonia**.

Apollonius, the name of dyuers learned men, one boyn in **Greece**, aboute the pere of oure loyde. 90. in his infancy to profited in lea3nyng, that being but a chyld, he was a grete philosopher, and folowed the secte of **Sophagoras**, goynge alwaie in lynnen, and neuer wearyng any thyng that had lefe. And not withstandinge he was excellently learned in the mysticall knowlage of philosophy and naturall magike: yet to haue mo3e knowlage, he went into **Egypte**, **Perfia**, **Ethiops**, and **India**, to learne of the **Magmanes**, and **Gymnosophistes**, and returned into **Greece** and **Rome**, where he was had in great admiration, for the meruailes that he shewed. And at laste, beinge aboute the age of. 80. yeres, in a greate assembly of people, was suddenly conueighed awate: No man knoweth howe nor whether, as **Philostratus**, who wryteth his lyfe, saith. Also saynte **Jerome** maketh abundantly mention of hym in his prologue to the olde testament. There were of this name the grete phisicians: One called **Apollonius** **Demophilus**, the disciple of **Crassistratus**; he spak of any phisicion whate of the partes of mans bodye. The o3ther two were of **Antioche**, the father and the sonne.

Apologatio, onis, the bying of fables.

Apologia, x, a defence o3 answere to a rebuke.

Apologo, aui, are, to taune, froffe, o3 rebuke.

Apo

Apologus, a fable, wherein beastes by wordes doo speake.

Apomeli, vel **apomeli**, a dypric made with honey combed thowen in honey, vntill the waxe be cleane consumed awate, and then soled, and put in a fagge earthen pott.

Aponus, a place in **Italy**, nere to **Padua**, where be hot bathes, holloins for many diseases.

Apophasis, is, fac. ge. a denyng of a thyng, as to an inuentio3e.

Apophlegmatismus, a medicine, whiche causeth one to vomite by fume.

Apophorea, orum, neu. ge. presenters o3 gyftes like to our newe yeres gyftes.

Apophthegma, aris, a short and quick sentence.

Apoplexia, uel **apoplecticus morbus**, is a sicknesse ingendred of abundance of grete humours, whiche dooe spyl those recepyto3es o3 vessels of the head, from whence the feelinge and mouyng of the body cometh. And therfore they that haue this disease, bee depriued of feelinge, speche, and mouyng.

Apoplecticus, he which hath the said sicknesse.

Aporeta, castettes, o3 coffers, wherein wer put secreete thynges.

Aporia, doubt, necessity, perplexitee, despayracion.

Aporior, aris, to doubt, to bee vncertaine, to be in a perplexitee, to be brought into a straits. Sometime to lacke.

Apopsopsis, sis, fac. ge. a figure, where somethat is lefte out, specially in speakinge, and left to the coniecture of them that he heares.

Apostasia, rebellion, o3 forsakinge of a mannes profession o3 allegiance.

Apostata, x, mal. ge. a rebell o3 renegate. It is nowe used for hym that forsaketh the religion of **Christe**.

Apostato, aui, are, to flee from o3 forsake hym, whom we profess to folowe.

Apostema, an impostume, wherein corrupted humours haue recourse in any part of the bodye, properly it signifyeth space.

Aposternimus, is a cuttyng awate of the bone with the wounde.

Apostolus, an apostle. It properly signifyeth a messenger or legate.

Apostrophe, es, fac. ge. a conuersion in speakinge from one to an o3ther.

Apostrophus, i, mal. ge. a note, like an halfe circle, set at the laste ende of a woide, and signifieth part of it to be taken awate.

Apostrepha, a pronunciation of declaration of the signification of wordes as a many natu3rales, o3 the beginninge of any thyng, wherewithal happeneth.

Apothea, x, fac. ge. a wyne cellar o3 wyner, wherein thynges be feruente.

Apotheosis, onis, fac. ge. a translation of conuersion, properly of men into goddes.

Apomienos, he whiche wyppeth awaye speche from any bodye.

Aporema, a decoction of water with herbes o3 viales, whiche the grekes used in dede of ouer synners.

Appareat, cleant, blyssomly, gayly, iustomly, galantly.

Apparatio, onis, idem quod **apparatus**.

Apparatus, us, preparation, apparaplyng, o3 deckyng.

Apparatus belli, preparation for warres, artillearye.

Apparatus, a, um, prepared, made ready, decked, tymmed.

Apparatus sum ut videtis, I am ready as ye see.

Appareo, ut, ere, to appere, to be seene, to be manifest o3 euident, to be present o3 gyue attendance, to summon o3 make one appere before an officer.

Res apparet, the thyng is euident.

Fac sis promissa nunc apparent, See that thou stike to thy promises, o3 se that thy promises make shew them selfe.

Quid restum sit apparet, quid expediat obsecrum est, what is honest, to apparet: but what is most profitable, is vncertaine.

Ex quo facile apparet, whereby it made easye to appere.

Appareat in aliquo loco, to be seene in any place.

Appareat questioni, to serue proccesse, as sergantes and balliues doo.

Apparatio, onis, an apperance, attendaunce, whan a man is redy to doo his duetie.

Apparitores, officers of iustice, attendinge on the greate mynistres: to summon o3 attache whom they will commaunde, sergantes.

Apparitura, the office of a sergant o3 balliue, in summonyng o3 attaching men.

Apparo, aui, are, to apparail o3 trimme, to be redy to doo a thyng, to prepare o3 ordeyne, to make redy.

Apparare prandium, to make redy dyner.

Hanc fabrica apparo, I go aboute this wile of discreete.

Appellatio, onis, a namyng, callinge, o3 appealing to an higher iudge.

Appellatio literarum, the pronounciation of letters.

Appellatio ignominiosa, a reprochful name.

Appellator, one that appeleth to a higher iudge.

Appello, aui, are, a frequentative of **appello**.

Appello, aui, are, to name o3 call, to call vpon, to call by name, to call vpon a man for duetie, to summon o3 talke with one, to comence an action agens one in the lawe, also to call the grete lawyer, with whom it is thought, to wote a man to haue the righte.

Some

Sometyme it signifyeth to arrive, Sometime to appeale to an higher iudge.

Appellare blandē, to talke pleasantly, or to saye woordes to one.

Appellare Caesarem, to appeale to the Emperour.

Appellare literas, to pronounce letters.

Appellare nuntii et significatione, with countenance and tokens to declare whom he meaneth, when a man dare not name hym.

Non appellatur hæc in lege, the lawe spekyth not of these thynges: or they be not mentioned in the lawe.

Vis ut appellem hunc gallicū? wilt you that I shoulde common with this man in frenche?

Virum appellat, he calleth upon his husband Comiter vnumquemq; appellabat, he spake to euery one gently.

Appellare de re aliqua, to common with one of a matter.

Appellare literis aliquē, to send letters to one.

Appellare aliquem, to conuince an action agaynst one.

Appellare aliquem de pecunia, to call vpon a man for monie that he oweth.

Quos appellem? To whome shoulde I call for helpe?

Appellare deum, to take god to wytnesse.

Eum victorem appellat, he pronounceth hym to be victour.

Appello, poli, ere, pulsum, to arryue. Sometime to apply of sette the mynde, to direct. also to appoche.

Appellere animum ad aliquid, to sette the mynde to somwhat.

Appellere nauem ad locum aliquem, to arrive with his shyppe at any place.

Cum nauis appelleretur, when the shyppe was arryued.

Haud auspicato huc me appuli, I came hither vnluckily.

Appellere ad scopulos, by a metaphore, to put in daunger.

Appellere animalia ad aquam, to byrue cattell to water.

Animum ad uxorem appulit, he gaue his mynde to marriage.

Me ad mortem appulit, it had almost vndone me, or caste me awate.

Appendicula, a diminutiuus of appendix.

Appendix, icis, fæ. ge. that whiche hangeth at an other thyng, it is also a shed or penthouse, an addition, or that whiche pertaineth to a thyng, as a parte thereof.

Appendico, di, ere, to hange by or mygh, to hang out, to pesse or weigh in a balance or beame.

Appendeo pecuniam, I weygh the counte out monie.

Appendere mutuo, to lende.

Appendere verba, to ponder or weygh ones

woordes.

Appenninus, the parte of the mountaynes of Alpes, whiche begyn at Beane, and diside Italy, and extendeth vnto the sea betwene Naples and Sicile.

Appensus, a, um, hanged at a thyng, weighed, pondered.

Appetens, verate desirous of a thyng.

Appetentia, appetite, desyre of meate, inordinate desyre of other thynges.

Appetentiam ciborum prauit, It maketh one haue a stomake to his meate.

Appetito, onis, appetite, desyre, endeuour to catche holde on a thyng with ones handes.

Appetitus, us, appetite, inordinate desyre, sensualite, and in the plurall numbre, the affectiōs of passions of the mynde.

Appeto, ti, ere, to desyre muche, to go to, some come to inuade, with desyre to hurt one, to desyre a mans harme, to appoche, drawe nere, or to be at hande. Sometime to intreate.

Dies appetebat, the daye was come, or at hande.

Leuans se alis, os, oculosq; hostis, rostro & vnguibus appetit, cpyng vp with his wynges, with his talons and bill, he assailed the face and eyes of hym that faught on the other parte.

Nox appetit, the nyght draweth nere.

Appetit vitam hominis, he goeth aboute, or he endeuoureth to wocke that mans death, or ridde hym out of lyfe.

Appetere ferro, to assaile one with a wea-pon, to sette on one with a sword drawn.

Appetere lapidibus, to hurle stones at one.

Appetere dextram osculis, to kysse ones right hande in metyng.

Appetere aliquid manibus, to endeuour to take holde on a thyng with his handes.

Appiades, were among the paynims these goddes, Venus, Pallas, Pax, Concordia, Vestita. Of these doo make mencion Ouidius de arte amandi, 2. & de remedio amoris, Et Tullius 3. fami. epistolarum.

Appia via, the name of an hygh waye of carres, from Rome to Campayne.

Appiana mala, a kynde of apples, as greete as quinces, hauing as great a sauour as they, and of colour rebbe.

Appianum, ni, neu. ge. a kynde of perynginge coloure.

Appianus, a noble hystorian, boine in Alexandria, who wrote most excellent warres of the Romayns civile warres, whiche bookes I counsaile all them that bee studious in Tullies warres, to reade diligently, whereby they shall vnderstande many thynges, that els can not well be vnderstanded.

Appingo, egi, oxi, ere, to pectre or wyth more to a thyng.

Appo, a famous geamarian boine in Egypt, agaynst whome Joseph wrote his warres De antiquitate ludæorum.

Applius Claudius Cæcus, an orator of Rome.

Applaudo, di, ere, to moue handes or feete for tope of fauour that we beare to a thyng, or to beate any thyng to the grounde.

Applausor, one that reioiceth on that maner.

Applausus, us, the clapping of handes for tope. Sometime an open gratulation, or appoyning of a thyng.

Applicatio, onis, an applynge or bendyng of the mynde, a resoytyng or repayryng to any persone. &c.

Applicatus, a, um, arryued, applyed, lated to, bent or steeled.

Applicare aures, eares playne and close to the heade.

Applicus, the other participle, toyned to, &c.

Applico, aui, oxi, are, to toigne, to put or adde to, to late or sette to, or to apply, or bende to, sometime to actiue, to leane to.

Applicar primum ad Chrysidis patrem se, he first made repaie to Chrysis father.

Applicare naues terræ, or ad terram, to arreyue or byng the shippes to lande.

Applicare aures, to herken, to geue eare.

Applicare se ad arborem, to leane to a tree.

Applicare scalas, to sette vp ladders to scale the walles.

Applicare se ad aliquem, to accompany hym selfe with one.

Applicare aliquod, to resoyt to a place.

Ut ad honestatem applicetur, that it maye be applied to honestie.

Applicare se ad aliquod studium, to set his mynde on any kynde of study.

Applicare se ad conuiuia, to haunt feastes.

Applicare animum ad frugem, to waite thyrstie.

Applicare oscula, to kysse.

Applodo, oxi, ere, looke Applaudo.

Apploro, aui, are, to wepe or waille to or by one, to make moone to one with wepyng.

Appluda, looke Apluda.

Appluere, to rapne, to rapne by.

Applumbo, aui, are, to souler.

Appono, sui, ere, to put or adde to, to sette to, or appoynt.

Apponere notam alicui rei, to set a marke on any thyng.

Apponere mensam, to make ready the table.

Apponere cibis aliquid, to myxe somethyng with meates.

Apponere cibum alicui, to set meate before a manne.

Argentum illi purum apposuit, he serued hym onely with siluer vessel.

Custodem alicui apponere, to appoynt a keeper or ruler over one.

Calumniatores apponere, to subioyne or

App

Apponere accusatorem alicui, to cause one to accuse a man.

Apporrigo, to dresche ouer by a place.

Apporto, aui, are, to byng to, to carie to, to weie or byng thynges.

Apportare ab aliquo, to carie awaye frome a manne.

Apportare vehiculo, to carie to a place in a waggyn.

Quidnam apportas? what thynges byngest thou?

Apportare nuncium, to byng a message.

Apportare damnum, to byng harme, or be the occasion of damage.

Anni tempora morbos apportant, The seasons of the yere byng sicknesses.

Apposco, poposci, ere, to after more.

Apposito, apiti, conueniently.

Appositio, onis, a meuyng, addyng, or puttynge to a thyng.

Appositus, us, idem.

Appositus, a, um, put to, or set to, toigne to, set or put by, subioyned or sent pynally. Sometime it signifyeth conuenient, or to the purpose, ap-
pyte, sometime lated vp.

Appositus erat ab isto vt emeret, he was sent or caused pynally of hym to byt it.

Homo appositus, a man fiers for the purpose.

Appositum & propinquum nobis, harde by nere to vs.

Apposui, well wette with bynke, well waf-
shed or twilled with bynke, almost bynke.

Apprehendo, di, ere, to take, to attache, to late handes on a thyng, to gette.

Apprehendere palmam, to get the victorie.

Apprehendere morsu, to byt.

Apprehendere manum alicuius, to take one by the hande.

Apprehendere regionem, to obteyn the gouernance of a countreie.

Apprime, chiesly, pynically.

Apprime doctus homo, a man excellently well learned.

Id apprime rectissime dicitur, that is excellently well spoken.

Apprimo, sai, ere, to ptesse to, to put harde to.

Apprimus, pynically, chiesly.

Approbatio, onis, the allowyng of a thyng, sometime a probation.

Approbator, one that alloweth.

Approbo, meritaously well, verate honestly.

Approbo, aui, are, to approue, or allowe, to weie or pteue, that a thyng is worthy to be allowed, to make good a cause, to confyrme and pteue with reasons.

Approbare opus, to pteue or shewe euidently, that the worke is perfect and good.

Approbus, verate honest.

Appromissor, one that dooth confyrme and shewe

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Appromissor, one that dooth confyrme and shewe

ther mans promise, as it were a suretee.
Appromitto, si, ere, to confirme that an other man hath promised, to bynde hym selfe for an other mans promise.
Appropero, aui, are, to make haste of speede, to come.
Appropere gradum, hie you apace.
Appoperare mortem, to haue ones death.
Appoperatum opis, a speeche woorth, a woorthie hast forwarde.
Appropinquatio, an appoehing of drawing to.
Appropinquo, aui, are, to appoeh, to drawe nigh to.
Appropinquat tempus, the tyme draweth nigh.
Appropinquante definita die, when the day appointed was at hande.
Appropinquare alicui dignitati, to bee nere to some honour of preferment.
Appulia, looke **Apulia**.
Appulus, us, drawing of beastes to watering.
Appulus, us, arriuall, appoehing, or coming to of nere.
Appulus solis, the appoehing of the sonne.
Appulus, a, um, arriued, come to.
Appulus, looke **Apulus**.
Apricatio, onis, a beatehinge of walhinge in the sonne.
Apricator, aris, ari, to sitte of go abode in the aye, or in the sunne, to sette a sunning.
Apricitas, aris, the warmenesse of the sunne in wynter, a saye clere wether.
Si diei admittit apricitas, If the date be fatre and cleere.
Apricus, a, um, sunny, warme by reason of the sonne, open vpon the sonne.
Apricus dies, a sunny date.
Apricus locus, a place that standeth open vpon the sonne, a sunny place.
In apricum proferre, to bynge abode.
Apricus homo, one desirous to be in the son.
Aprilis, is, mas. ge. the moneth of **Aprille**.
Aprilis, is, of **Aprille**, somtyme the moneth is selfe.
Aprinus, a, um, of a boie.
Apronia, an herbe called also **Vitis nigra**, a blacke vyne, whiche renneth by and wyndeth about trees and stalkes of herbes, and hath a leafe like to ruse, but greater, and beareth beertes in clusters, whiche at the begynning are greene and blacke, when they be ripe: the roote is blacke with in, and yelowe withoute lyke boie.
Aprono in genua, I kneele on my knees.
Aproxis, an herbe, the roote wherof kendlith fyre farre of.
Aprugna, the bynson of a wyld boie.
Aprugnus, a, um, of a boie.
Aprugnum callum, the byaune of a boie.
Aprutium, a parte of **Italy**, the people wherof were somtyme called **Samaites**, agaynst

whome the auncient **Romaynes**, had warred longe tyme, in it be these cities, **Aquila**, **Adria**, **Sulmo**, **Ortona**, **Arpilius**, **Aquilum**, and other.
Apis, the name of a carte wheele, also the cles in **Arres**, also the bowing in arched houses.
Apforus, an yle in the **Athenian** sea, and a citee in **Monte**, nowe called **Archant**.
Apicius, a, um, made fitte of agreeable, somtyme myngled with a thyng.
Apie, fctip, conueniently, well to the purpose, somtyme togncly.
Aptera, orum, a citee in the countre of **Lycia**, and a towne in **Crete**.
Aptitudo, dinis, aptnesse.
Apto, aui, are, to fornye, to agree two thynges together, to make fitte of apply one thyng to an other, to settle, addresse, or make redy ones selfe to any thyng, to place a thyng fctip.
Aptare se pugnare, he maketh him redy to fyghte.
Aptare consilium, to prepare or make ready a feate.
Aptidum, ti, vndeclined, without cases.
Aptus, a, um, apte, agreeable, mete, necessary, properly conuenient. Somtyme tognced of compacte.
Apta & connexa inter se, compacte and tognced fctip one with an other.
Apta inter se, agreeable one to the other.
Qui est totus aptus ex se, whiche hath all thynges necessary in hym selfe.
Nam cui viro ex seipso apta sunt omnia, For that man, whiche hath all thynges requiste in hym selfe.
Aptum ex illis tribus, compacte of those three thynges.
Aptum aliquo vinculo, tyed of fastned fctip with some bande.
Apta & accommodata naturæ, thynges conuenient and agreeable to nature.
Aptum & consentaneum tempori, & personæ, mete and agreeing to the tyme & person.
Curationi aptus æger, a sicke person mete to bee cured.
Cibus stomacho aptus, meate agreeing with the stomache.
Aptius uber, more fruitefull or fertile.
Aptum ad omne anni tempus palli, a garment mete for all tymes of the yere.
Apta compositio membrorum, a good proportion of the members.
Aptus verbis, one that vseth propre and fead wordes, mete for the matter.
Aptus mihi homo, a man mete for my purpose, a man after my fantasie.
Aptus sum, somtyme, I haue gotten.
Apua, a fcthe ingendred of the rayne, looke **Ephra**.
Apuaui, people of **Liguria**.
Apuchii, a temple in the countre **Cyrenica**.
Apua,

Apud, at, nere to or by, somtyme amongstwhan it is toignd with a person, it significth with.
Apud eum **Sulpicius** sedebat, **Sulpicius** was by hym.
Apud se ruri, at his owne house in the countrey.
Tecum apud te ambulabo, I will walke at home with the in thyne owne house, likewise **Secum** apud se.
Sum apud te primus, thou settest most by me of all men: or, I make dooe as muche with thee as any man.
Apud iuuentutem, amonge yonge men.
Apud maiores facitara, dooen often of our forefathers.
Apud matrem recte est, All thyng is well at my mothers: or, my mother is in good helth.
Apud me minimum valet, It doeth nothyng auayle with me: or, I sette littell store by it.
Cum apud te aliquem laudo, when I praise any man to you.
Apud eum est primus, he is his princypall mynion.
Apud me priores partes habet, he make doo more with me.
Facio te apud illum deum, I make hym take the for a god.
Per eam te obsecramus ambæ, si ius, si fas est, vti aduersa eius per te recta, racitay as pout omnes sint, We bothe desyre you on hie behalfe, if it maye be by any meanes possible, that by your goodte hie myffortune maye bee keuered, and from all men kepte secreete.
Apud aliquem mentiri, to make a lye to one.
Apud nos imperium tuum est, we remembre your commaundement.
Apud animum meum statuo, I determyne in my mynde.
Apud forum, in or at the market.
Apud ædes, in the house.
Apud orcum, in helte.
Apud quem, in whose presence.
Apud maiores nostros, in the tyme of oure forefathers.
Apud se non est, he is out of his witte: or, he is not in his right mynde.
Vix iam apud me, ita animus commotus est meus, spe, gaudio, mirando hoc tanto, tam repentino bono, I am well nigh out of my witte, my mynde is so vexed with feare, hope, and ioy, with this good chaunce, whiche is so wonderful, so great, & so sodenly hapned.
Apud te sis, see that thy wittes be thine own, thyne what thou haile to dooe, remembre thy selfe.
Apud ignem, by the fyre.
Apud aquam, by the water.
Apud quem, by whome.
Apud eum, by hym.
Apud te exemplum experiendi habes, non

eges foris, ye haue the experyence at home, ye neede not to seeke for it abode.
Apuleius, a philosopher borne in **Africa**, now resident in **Athens**, and wrote in latine dyuers styles, as de vita et moribus **Platonis**, & de deo **Socratis**, in a right eloquent and temperate style. In his booke called **Floridorum**, ex de alio auro, he wrote to affectately and flowerlyngly, that he is more to bee moched than praised. He made also a right commendable booke of the names and vertues of herbes, he was about the yere of our lord, 300.
Apulia, Duell, a parte of **Italy**, bordering on the sea **Adriaticum**, a countreie populous, and hath in many towne and castles, as abundance of corne, wine, oyle, and good roue fers for the warre. The chiefe citee therof is **Bundulium**, there is also the mount of **Saine** **Adriaticum**, called **Gargarium**. This countrey is called by other names, as, **Lapegia**, **Mellapia**, **Calabria**, and **Salentina**. The people are called **Apuli**.
Apulus, a, um, of that countrey.
Apus, odis, fæ, ge. a byrde lyke a swalowe, with larger wynges, and is most commonly about the sea costes, where alwaies the fctip of househ in the aye, and breedeth in a cock.
Apyrina mala, sweete pomegranades.
Apyron, lue alumé.
Apyrotos, ti, fæ, ge. a stone that no fyre maye damage or deface. It is called also **Carbunculus**, a Carbuncle.

Aqua, water.
Aqua pura, cleare water.
Aqua pluuia, or celestis, rayne water.
Aqua fluuialis, rennyng water.
Leithis aquis dari, to bee forgotten.
Aqua limosa, signy of muddy water.
Aqua Augustæ, a towne in **Gascoyne**, called **Batona**.
Aquæ calidæ, a citee in **England** called **Bath**.
Aqueductus, tus, mas. ge. a cundyte.
Aqualicium, rayne water used in medicine.
Aquæ Sextæ, a towne in **Pouance**, nowe called **Tiquenlis**.
Aquagium, a cundyte.
Aqual, genitiuo, for **Aquæ**.
Aqualiter, water whiche renneth betwene the thyn and the fcthe: the byopie.
Aqualiculus, a little troughe, also a parte of the bray, where the oxen doo rest, the panche.
Aqualis, lis, mas. ge. an swer, or other lyke thyng, to bynge water to the table.
Aquicola, a place, where water is calte.
Aquarium, a washing place, a little place to abode water, as in barbour shoppes and houses of offyce. Also a place of a ryuer, where

where cattell is watered.

Aquariolus, h. mal. ge. a common harlottes house.

Aquarium, rj, idem quod aquariolum.

Aquarius, one of the xii. signes.

Aquarius, a. um, pertaining to water: as,

Aquarius fulcus, a fowle, by whiche water is diurned.

Aquaticus, a. um, that whiche haunterh the water: as, lily, the lily, or groweth in water or marish ground.

Aquatis, le, the same.

Aquatio, onis, a watering, a carrying of fets thing of water.

Aquatus, a. um, that wherinto water is putte, waterpfe.

Vinum aquatum, alased wyne.

Aqueus, a. um, waterpfe.

Aquifolium, or Aquifolia, x, a wyde tree, has uppe tharpe pyckynge leaues, and beares without luyce.

Aquila, an eagle. It is also a fythe of the kynde of cheim that haue gristles.

Aquila, was also the name of one boyne in the countrey of Bonte, of a Gentile becomen a Jewe, whiche translated the olde testaments the seconde tyme out of hebrew into greke.

Aquila, the stander of the Romaynes, also a citee of the Bytians, buylded by the Luniardes.

Aquila senectus, a prouerbe, spoken of an olde man, whiche bynether more than he eateth.

Aquilegium, a gourd of water, whiche cometh of rayne, or a conueryng of rayn water to one place.

Aquileia, uel Aquilegia, an auncient citee in the parte of Italy called Forum Iulij, This citee was some tyme of such estimation, that therein was kepte the great marte of all Europe. And the emperours Octauiane delisted principally to repaire thyshe often. Afterwarde it was destroyed by the Hunnes, & the inhabitants fled thence, & were the first that began to builde the citee of Venice. but now it is so simple, that none dwelle there but ffishermen, and a fewe shepherdes.

Aquilex, he that fetcheth for water, or conuertyth it.

Aquilifer, the stander bearer of the Romans.

Aquilinus, a. um, of or lyke an eagle.

Aquilinus uasus, an hooked nose.

Aquilo, the northeast wynde: sometyme taken for colde weather and tempest of wynde.

Aquilonaris, re, towards the north.

Aquilonius, a. um, where that north wynde bloweth.

Aquilus color, russet.

Aquimarius, rj, a cup to bynke in, or a water pottle.

Aquum, ni, a towne in Italy.

Aquifer, looke Acipenser.

Aquilgratum, a towne in Germanie, called Aquilgrane, or Aix.

Aquifolia, Bupar, a countrey accounted to be the hynde parte of Fraunce, bath on the west the ocean sea, on the north the eyre of Loys, or (as Cesar wytteth) the riuier of Garonne: On the east the parte of Fraunce called Lugdunensis: on the south the mountaynes Pyrenet, whiche bynde Fraunce from Spayne. All be it a parte thereof conterneth Gascoigne, Foix, Bigor, and a fewe countreies mo.

Aquitanus, or Aquitanicus, a. um, of Guyan.

Aquites, the name of a pylee.

Aquo, au, are, to fetch of beare water.

Aquor, aris, aus sum, ari, to fetch of pnynde water, to water cattell.

Aquosus, a. um, full of water.

Aquila, a little water. Also a town of Beteuria.

A ANTE R.

ARa, an aulcar. Ara is also a planet.

Ara adolere, to burne sacrificer.

In aram confugere, to flee to lapnes euarps.

Vigil ad aras esse amicum, to doo all the pleasure that a man can for his frende, sayng his consience.

Arabarches, a lorde of Arabie.

Arabia, in hebrew Saba, is a countrey in Asia, diuided into thre regions, Petrea, Deserta, and Felix. Petrea, signifieth stone. It maicheth on Egypt, and Judea. Plinie calleth it Nabathica: the chiefe citee thereof is Petra, now called Arach. In holie scripture it is called Petra deserti. By this countrey the chyldren of Israel passed out of Egypt. It is (as Strabo wytteth) playne, enuyronned with rockes of a great heighth, wherein be many springes of frethe water. without that ceteruite, towards Judea, the moze parte of the countrey is desert without water. There is the great mountayn Sina, called of Ptholome Melanes, where the olde lawe was giuen to Moyses, and where the body of the holie virgin sainte Catharine is buryed. Also an other mountayne called Calvus, where the great Pompeius is buried. Arabia deserti, of Strabo called Sanctis, bath on the south, the mountayns of Arabia felix. On the north Mesopotamia, on the west Petrea. The people of this countrey haue no certayn habitation, but dwell in tentes. Arabia felix, on the southe lieth betwene the two seas Arabicum, and Persicum, whiche is so plentifull, that it byngeth forth coyne and frutes twyfe in the pere. They haue plenty of all fruite and cattell, excepte hysse, mules, and swyne: Of all foules, excepte geese, cockes, and hennes, also there

there groweth all kyndes of spices and sweete gummes. The townes are unwalled, because the people doo lyue alwaies in peace.

Arabicis olere, to smelle of sweete sauours.

Arabicus, and Arabius, a. um, of Arabie.

Arabilis, le, rareable.

Arabis, or Arbis, a ryuer.

Arabrica, a towne in Portugall.

Arabs, bis, one that dwelleth in Araby.

Arabus, bi, a stone lyke to pnynd, whych bynng broken to powder, is holisome to rub the teeth.

Arachne, the name of a woman, whiche fythe inuented spinning of linnen, and making of nettes. It is also taken for linnen yarne, or the wouffe of clothe.

Arachneus, a lytell beaste, whych goeth a foote pace.

Arachnion, fyne threde.

Arachosia, a countrey in Asia.

Arachilus, a greete ryuer in the bittermost borders of Egypt.

Aracizicus, fygges hynde and whyte, whiche doo growe on a lytell stalk.

Aracynthus, a mountayne in Berothia in grece, or, after other, in Athens, in Arabie, or Hiericant: where Minerua was specially honoured.

Araduca, a citee in Spayne, called commonly Araya.

Aradus, a citee in the yle Tripolis, toward Syreia, where as Possidonius wytteth, was sene a serpent lye dead in lengthe. 125. paces, and of such greatnesse, that he mought deuoure a man on horsebacke, and euery scale of his skynne was greater than any shilde.

Arx, certayn rockes in the sea betwene Assehe and Sardinia, where the Africanes and the Romanys made a league.

Arx flauia, a ryuer in Germany, called Roysa lingen.

Aragus, a ryuer nere to the Massagetes.

Aram, was byother to Abraham.

Aramxi, the Sepethians.

Aranea, a copwebbe, sometyme a spyder.

Araneolus, or araneola, a yonge of lytell spyder or copwebbe.

Araneolus, a. um, full of spyders, copwebbes, or thynge lyke to copwebbes.

Araneolus vomitus, whan in the vomitynge thynge are sene lyke copwebbes.

Araneum, nn, neut. ge. a faulte in bynes and luyes, whan the frute is wypped as it were in a copwebbe, and so destroyed.

Araneus, a spyder. It is also a fythe of the great nesse of a gougeon, in colour dyuers, haung on his backe ngyth to his head. iii. pythles.

Araneus mus, a beaste in Italy, whose bynng is venomous.

Arar, or Araris, a ryuer in Fraunce, called now Sagona, whiche is so quicke, that bynng it

made be percipued, whiche waste it renteth. Not farre from Lyons, it fallerh into the ryuer Rhone.ouer this ryuer Julius Cesar made a bydgo in one bafe.

Ararus, a ryuer in Bepthia, which renneth throughe the colaim of Bementis.

Arath, a countrey in Bementis wonderful fertile.

Aratio, onis, epilage of the earth.

Aratiuncula, a diminutue.

Arator, oris, a plough man. sometyme a plough ore. also a poetes name.

Aratro, au, are, to plough effisoonne lande that is towen to make it fatte.

Aratrum, tri, a plough.

Aratus, a poete in Asia, befoze the incarnation 246. yeres, amonge dyuers other warres, wyate certayne verses of astrologie, whych were translated by Tullie, and also by Germanicus, the sonne adoptiue of Tiberius the emperour.

Araurius, a ryuer of Fraunce called also Rauraris.

Arausio, a citee called commonly Aurenge.

Araxes, a ryuer in Armenia, ouer whiche greas Alexander made a bydgo, and lphewyse dydde Augustus the emperour.

Arba, a citee and an plande of Jndia.

Arba, a citee in Judea, where Adam and other thre patriarches were buryed.

Arbela, a countrey in Persia, where great Alexander vanquished Darius kyng of Persia.

Arbies, a people of Jndie.

Arbilla, the farnesse of the body.

Arbiter, tri, an arbitratour, a man indifferent ly chosen, to be iudge betwene two partes.

Arbitrum sumere, eligere, accipere, to take or choose an arbitour.

Dicere & statuere arbitrum, to appoynte an arbitour.

Sine arbitris aliquid facere, to doo a thyng alone secretly.

Ab arbitris remotus locus, or locus ab arbitris liber, A place secreete or lytell hauned, or where is no resorte of men to trouble one.

Arbiter initiationis, a godfather.

Arbitramentum, of some is vied for the sentence or iudgement of the arbiter.

Arbitrarie, after his owne mynd, or accordyng to the warde that was made.

Arbitrario, vncertainly, vndeterminately.

Arbitrarium, rj, neut. ge. that is not yet decreed, arbitreable.

Arbitrarius, a. um, that is not yet awarded, determined, or iudged.

Arbitratus, us, mal. gen. arbitrement, or iudgement. looke Arbitrium.

Arbitratu in eo, in my iudgement. sometyme it signifieth as my pleasure.

Viri boni arbitratu, after the iudgement and aduise of an honest man.

Tuo arbitratu id fiat, *As that be dooen after your fantasie, or so pe will deuise it.*
 Arbitri, they whiche are present, somtyme wisse.
 Arbitris remotis mecum loquebatur, *They, whiche were present, commaunded auaile, he talked with me.*

Arbitrium, tri, arbitrium, ent, auaile, iudgement, aduise, optio, will, pleasure, fleshy, or appetite, somtyme the authoritie, given to the arbitre.
 Omnia pro arbitrio suo facit, *he dooeth all thynges after his owne mynde, or as pleaseth hym selfe.*

Ad arbitrium sui scribere, *to wryte of a matter after his owne fantasie and opinion.*
 Viuere ad aliorum arbitrium non ad suum, *to lyue after the mynde and appetites of other men, and not as he will hym selfe.*
 Ad arbitrium alterius se fingere, *to falselye sette after an other mans wille, appetites, or commaundement.*

Arbitrium tuum sit, *be it as pe will.*
 Non uelut arbitrium erit, *it will not bee in your power.*
 Arbitrium liberum, *free wille.*
 Arbitrio suo carere, *not to haue his owne wille, or to be vnder an other.*

Arbitrium recipere, *to take vpon one to bee indifferent iudge betwene two parties.*

Arbitror, aus sum, ari, to geue sentence as an arbitre dooeth, to trowe, to thynke, to suppose, to iudge, to auaile, to obserue and marke what a man dooth or saith, to deuise or appoint after what facion a thyng shoulde be dooen.

Secede hinc, ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari queant, *Come hither asyde, that they whiche be present, make not herken what we saie.*

Arbor, arboris, a tree, sommetyme it is vsed for the masse of a shyppe. sometyme an oxe.
 Arbor inanis, a holowe tree.

Arborious, an oke.
 Desingere ex arbore plantas, *to gather grasse of a tree.*

Serere arbores, *to plant or graffe trees.*
 Arborarius, a, um, that haunteth or maketh nestes in trees.

Arborator, a lopper of trees, a woodman.
 Arboreo, scis, scere, *to waxe to a tree.*
 Arboretum, ti, idem quod arbutum.
 Arboreus, a, um, of a tree, or lyke a tree.
 Arborius, a, um, pertaining to trees.
 Arboles, olde wryters vsed for arbor.
 Arbustula, la, a little tree. also the proper name of a woman.

Arbutinus, a, um, foliaged or sette in order by trees: pertaining to a place sette with trees.
 Arbutina vites, *vynes sette or planted in order by trees.*

Arbutinus locus, *a place beset with trees.*
 Arbusto, aui, are, *to sette a feld with trees.*
 Arbustum, a place where trees be sette, properely elmes, withy, or salowe. It may be taken for an orcharde, a hop yerde, or a vineyard, where vines doo growe vpon trees. It is also a vyne that creneth vpon the heghes, or by a pole.

Arbutus, a, um, of a wyldyng tree.
 Arbutum, an appyll called a wyldyng.
 Arbutus, a wyldyng tree.
 Arca, a citee in Syria.
 Arca, ca, a coffer or chest. also a coffyn or chest, in whiche corpes be caried to church or buried in. It is also a secreete place in a prison, called litle case.

Arca Noe, *a greates vessel, whiche com commaunded Noe to make, that he, his wife, his thre sonnes and their wyfes, mought be preserued from the vniuersall floude, the yere of the world. 1651. And before the incarnation on. 2310. yeres. This vessel conteyned in length. 300. cubites of geometre: whiche after the exposition of sainte Augustine were 300. perches, euery cubite of geometre being vi. common cubites. In breadthe it was 50. perches. In deapth from the hatches to the bottome. 30. perches, from the hatch vpon wards, one perch. Noe at the synnyng of this arke was of the age of. 600. yeres. Be colus wryteth, that after the floude, this arke remained on a mountayne in Armenia, called Cordici, where he in his tyme sawe partes thereof.*

Arca testamenti, called also Arca federis, *a coffer or chest made by Moyses, in the desert (five cubites in lengthe and. iii. in breadth) wherein were put the table of the olde lawe, the rodde of Moyses, and parts of Manna. It was made of stronge woodes, and soate, and leuered, as wall within as without, with syne golde. And on the toppe were two images of angels Cherubim.*

Arcadia, a countrey in Grece, set in the myddle of Peloponnesus, or Moesia, so called of Arcas, the sonne of Iupiter, who reigned there. He was also called Pelasgia, Parthasia, and Lycaonia. There was the baggye first inuened. Also the great fenne Lerna, where there culdes liue the monster Hydra, is there, with the founteyne Erymanthus, and a mountayne of the same name. There is also found the founte Abellon, whiche being ones hott, may neuer be quenched, and is of the colour of yron.

Arcane, secreetly.
 Arcano, alone, in a priuate place.
 Arcanum proderet, *to disclose ones counsaile.*
 Arcanus, a, um, secreet, hyd, close, priuate, vntknown.
 Arcanus homo, *a close felow, that will kepe coun*

counsaile.
 Arcanus sensus alius proderet, *to counsaile secreet counsaile to a man.*
 Arcana tabella, *bookes wherein secreet matters be wrytten.*
 Arcanum, i, neut. gen. a thyng secreet, hyd, or known of fewe.

Archadius, or Archadius, a, um, of Arcadia.
 Archas, adis, or chiados, one of Arcadia.
 Archas, the sonne of Iupiter and Callisthona, daughter of Lycan, the first kynge of Arcadia, before the incarnation. 1470. yeres. he hearing that his mother (being a virgine consecrate) was deflowred by Iupiter, when he was begotten, and therefore expelled of the other virgins, woulde haue slayne hie. who beinge aske of hym, shewed into wyldernesse and hyde hie selfe, till he and his sonne were reconciled by Iupiter. Afterward, the both beinge deade, the painys reigned, that they were translated amonge the Scyres, set nigh to the pole arctike, and the mother called Vrsula minor, and the sonne Vrsula maior.

Arcatus, a, um, bent lyke a bove.
 Arcella, la, a diminutiu of arca, or after some of Arcera, an hoyle letter.

Arcellae vites, *vynes sette or ordered after the facion of an hoyle letter: or chariotte.*

Arceo, cui, ere, itum, *to strengne or tye hard, to put of, to dyue awaile, to keepe in secreet, to hyde, to kepe of.*

Artere adiu, *to kepe of, or lette one that he make not enter.*

Arcere homines improbitate, *to keepe men from lewdnesse.*

Arcere frigora, *to keepe or defende awaile the colde.*

Arcere solem, *to shadow or kepe of the heat of the sunne.*

Arcera, an hoyle letter of chariotte.

Arcillas, a philosopher, the scholast of Polasmon. There was also of that name a cunning heruer of images, specially the image of Diana.

Arcilaus, one of the v. capitaynes of Boeotia, that came to Crete. Also a philosopher of the secte of the Academicke, and scholar to Crantor.

Arcessius, a, um, the participle of arcesso.

Arcessum dictum, *a mode of speaking to muche affectate.*

Arcesso, iui, ere, itum, *to call, to call for, to go to call, to purchase or get a thyng, to accuse, to call vpon, as men doo spytter.*

Arcessere ab aratro, *to call from the plough.*

Arcessere ventos, *to easse vpon the wyndes.*

Arcessere manes, *to call or easse vpon spyttes.*

Arcessere a capite, *to seiche a thyng from the beginning.*

Arcessere capitis, *to accuse one of a heade by offence.*

Arcessam ad societatem laboris, *I will call for hym to be partaker of my labour, or to helpe me.*

Arcessere sibi causam mortis, *to be the cause of his owne death.*

Archaismos, for g. a figure, signifying a thyng to be spoken after the ancient fash.

Archander, *Dionysius fathers.*

Archarius, a treasorer, or a collector.

Archidicus, a counteill poete.

Archelaus, the name of dyuers famous men. One a philosopher, the discipule of Anaxagoras, borne at Assium, master to Socrates, he sayde brought naturall philosophie out of Thonia to Athens. Of this name were diuers kinges: One of Macedonia (whom Plato calleth a tyrann) slayn by one Cratena his minion. whiche hym the famous printer Zenos to peince his palace: Socrates fasted mensly, he dyd it to prouoke men to faste vnto hym: though they wold not come for his sake, yet at least they shoulde gladly come to beholde his faile house. Also when he had with hym at supper dyuers learned men, a poete there despyed of hym a summe of money, which he caused to bee brought to hym, and forthwith gaue it to Euripides, who dyd not aske it, sayng, thou art worthy to take it, and he to despye it.

Archemorus, some of Lyncus kynge of Armenia, was slayne by an adder, as his newes lated hym in the grasse by a ryuers syde. For whose sake were made certayne plates called Nemeli. he was also called Opheltes.

Archeota, a chiefe officer, as it were the mapster of the rolles.

Archepholomus, was charyotte man to Hector of Troie.

Archetypus, pi, mascul. gen. the first example or pattern.

Archetypamici, by a metaphore, trewe and faithful frendes.

Archezotes, a white hyne, iohs Ampelolence Archilas, called also H. Licinius, a poete of Antioche, muche fauoured and honoured of the noble men of Rome, specially of Lucullus and Cnute, who defended hym in a noble occasion, when he spaketh muche to the commendation of poeetrie. It was also the name of hym that buydded Hyacinthe.

Archiatrus, tri, mascul. gen. a chiefe physician.

Archibius, a grammarian of Alexandria.

Archidamus, a noble man of Sparta, who beinge demanded, howe muche money woulde serue to the waret of Peloponnesus, answered, that waretought for no certayne price.

Archigenes, the name of a famous physician. It is he also that woulde be taken for the byson of his hyne.

Archigeronates, the chiefe in authoritie amonge

ancient men.

Archigrammaticus, a chauncellour of chiefe secretarie.

Archilochus, a poete of Lacedemona, whiche wrote in the lynde of verses, Iambici, whereas he was so vehement, that where Alcibiades, his wyues father, took from hym his wyfe, and married he to an other man, he so rated hym with verses, that he compelled hym for sorowe and indignation, to hange hym selfe. He was befoze the Incarnacion 690. yeres.

Archimagirus, ri, maf. gen. a chiefe cooke of mastee cooke.

Archimandrita, an abbot of ruler of hermites.

Archimedes, a famous geometriician of Syracusa, in Sicilie, who by his arte dyde longe tyme resiste the Grecians, capitayne of the Romaynes, that besieged the cite. But finally the cite being won, and he sent for by the Grecians, was founde drawing figures of geometrie in the ground, whereunto he was so attentive, that whan he was bode come to the Grecians, he answered, that whan he had finished the figure, which he was to making, he wold come. At which answer the messager disdaining, slew hym, for which beede the Grecians was exceeding soke. Som suppose that he firste invented the makinge of waterfall spheres and globes. He made a dome of wood, whiche hadde in it suche squall poppe, that it woulde hange in the ayre by a longe space. He made also an hypoge, wherein myght be seen the true course of the heuens and spheres. He was afore the Incarnacion. 192. yeres.

Archimimus, mi, ma. gen. the master of chiefe of the placers.

Archipirata, a, maf. ge. an archepirate, a master of thetheues, of a chiefe robber.

Archippocamus, mi, ma. gen. the master of the horses.

Architas, a noble philosopher of Tarentine, the disciple of Pythagoras, and capitayne of the invincible army of the Tarentines. He was master to Plato in geometrie, whom he also delivred from Dionysius the tyrant of Sicilie. he was afore the Incarnacion of Christ about. 370. yeres.

Architecton, onis, m. g. idē quod architectus. Architectonicus, es, f. ge. idem quod architectura.

Architectonicus, a, um, pretyppng to the master carpenter, of chiefe maister of the workes.

Architector, oris, maf. gen. idem quod architectus.

Architector, aris, ari, to make craftly, or to builde buildinge cunningly.

Architectari voluptates, to inuente wayes of means of pleasure.

Architectura, the cunning of building of build-

dyng, the science of masons or carpenters. Sometime the building itselfe.

Architectus, ti, maf. gen. a chiefe maister of buildinge, or maister of the workes, or he that goeth aboute anye gyle or decepte. Also a principall author, workman, or maister of any thing.

Architectus legis, the maister of maker of a lawe.

Architectus et princeps sceleris, the chiefe and principall worker of this mischief.

Omnium machinator & architectus est, he is the worker and maister of all these matters.

Architectus verborum, the inuenter of maister of wordes.

Architectus beate vite, the first inuenter of maister of happy or blessed lyfe.

Architectus, ni, maf. ge. maister of the house, or chiefe ruler of the feoff.

Archium, the treasury of muniments, and evidences belonging to a kyng or cite, a prince palace, a great officers house, as the lorde chauncellours, or the colleges.

Archon, onis, was the chiefe dignitie in Athens. A great officer lyke to the pates in Rome in olde tyme, and the lorde chiefe Justice with vs.

Archontici, ceetayne heretikes, whiche affirmed, that the vniuersall state of thynges was not made by god, but by prince. And they also denied the resurrection of the body.

Archos, a prince of chiefe ruler.

Archima, a littell faine, a whele barowe.

Archio, ciui, litum, to put in, to set to, to graffe.

Architenens, entis, the surname of Apollo, whiche is alwaie pynched with a bow in his hand, also the signe called Sagittarius.

Arconicum, a minojall, called Arconthe.

Arcte, strictly, narrowly.

Arcte accubare, to lye of lye nere together.

Arcte diligere, to loue earnestly.

Arcte tenere & defendere aliquid, to holde and defende a thyng earnestly, or strictly.

Arctius complecti, to embrace one hard.

Arcte dormire, to scape soundly.

Arctius, a, um, towards the north.

Arctius polus, the north pole.

Arctium, the great burr.

Arctophilax, acis, m. g. a sterre that foloweth Charles wayne, called also Arctum and Bootes.

Arcto, aui, are, to designe, to bynde strictly, to make narrowe or strictly.

Arctos, f. ge. in englyshe a beare, it is a figure of sterres, of whiche there be twayne, Vrsa maior, called also Helice, and Vrsa minor, called Cynosura.

Arctous, a, um, of the north.

Arctus, a, um, strictly, narrowly.

Arctum animum soluere, to sette a foppe a full

fall or pensyue herte at libertie, to caste as wate care.

Arctior somnus, sounde slepe.

Arcta iura, stricte lawes.

Arctiores, aduersite, danger, perill, trouble.

Arctis in rebus opem ferre, to healepe one in aduersite.

Arcturus, a sterre, that is at the tayle of that, whiche is called Vrsa maior.

Arctum, bent lyke a bowe.

Arctum, a, um, fashioned lyke a bowe, also strictly of the faunders.

Arctulista, a crosse bowe.

Arctib, the watchmen in a foytresse or towne.

Arcula, a littell coffe or casket. also a byde amonge the augurians, whiche distowed a thyng to bee dooen.

Arcularia, cicles made with byan, whiche were used in sacrifice.

Arculum, a roll that women do weare on thier heades, to beare water or milk easily, a wale.

Arcuo, aui, are, to make bent lyke a bowe, or to make a vaulte.

Arcus, us, maf. ge. a bow, or the banke of a rose Arcum intendere, or adducere, to bende a bowe.

Arcu tela dirigere, to shoote.

Porrigere arcum, idem quod dare manus, to geve.

Arcus remissus, a bowe vnbent.

Arcum retendere, to vnbende a bowe.

Arcas, us, & arcus, ci, the rayne bowe.

Ardea, a byde called an hearon. It is also the name of a cite in Latie, being from Rome about. xviii. myles. In it was the palace of Cennus, whome Cneas vanquished, and the people there were called Rutuli.

Ardeas, aris, and Ardeatinus, a, um, of the cite Ardea.

Ardelio, onis, one that can neuer stande stille, but is alwaie full of gesture, a busy man, med-

tyng in many thynges, and can sayll of now thyng. A smatterer in euery mans matter.

Ardens, entis, hasty in booyng, quicke witted, burning, ardent, burning.

Ardentes equi, swift horses.

Ardentes papule, the sores called carbuncles.

Ardenter, feruently.

Ardeo, si, dēre, to burne, to bee on fyre, to loue ardently, or exceedingly, to make haste, to bee consumed, to desyre, also to fyre, to be moze hote of eadest in a matter, to rage for anger.

Tyrios ardebat murice lina, his mantell dyd fyre of fine purple of Tyre.

Ardere cupiditate, to coue ardently.

Ardere iracundia, to be inflamed with anger.

Ardere maximo flagitio, to haue dooen, or to be defamed of a mischouous dede.

Ardeo te videre, I desyre earnestly to see you.

Ex quo ardere, to loue eche other feruently.

Ardere in virgine, to be consumed with the love of a mayde.

Ardet ad vltimum animus, I am veratly despyous to be reuenged.

Ardet omnia bello, the watre rageth euery where.

Ardere dolore, to be soze greued.

Arder inuidia, he is greatly enuyed.

Ardere studio veri repentiendi, to bee beate despyous to fynde out the truthe.

Ardeola, an hearnew. It is also a byde, wheres of be thye kyndes: One is called Pella, whiche ingendeth with muche difficultes, and likewise stuteth: In the tyme of treadyng, the bloude stuteth out of his eyes. The other is called Alba, or in greke Leuce, the thye is called Stellaris, or piger.

Ardesco, arsi, scere, to be hasty of fierse. looks Ardeo.

Ardesit facile, it is done set on fyre.

Ardis, the sonne of Byges kyng of Lybia.

Ardisco, a ryuer of Arphidia.

Ardor, oris, maf. ge. vehement heate, burning, feruencie, earnest desyre, exceeding loue.

Ardor animi confectio, the feruent desyre of the mynde is alated.

Ardor edendi, great hunger.

Arduenna, a greete wodde in Gallia Belgica, whiche was in length. 500. myles, compys from the ryuer of Rhene, thynge the lande of Lube, vnto the cite of Courney.

Arditas, aris, f. ge. the byghnesse of an hyll, harde to clyme or gette vp on.

Ardus, olde wyters dyd for aridus.

Ardus, a, um, hard, paynfull, hygh, difficulte, steepe downe, Sometime feruente, courageous.

Campo arduus infert, he rusheth into the filds with a lusty courage.

Cedrus ardua, a veratly hygh cedre tree.

Res ardua & difficilis, harde and difficulte matters. Sometime aduersite, daungier, trouble.

Cilius arduus, a clyffe of an hille, hygh and steepe downe.

Ardua, et ardua terrarum, high places, hilles hard to passe by.

Area, a large place in a cite, kept ever cleane, where merchautes doo assemble. Also it is euery place that is mached ouer to byde of sette an house in. Also a stoope, where coyne is thysmed. It is mozeouer a place in a gar-

dyne, dyged and tyrmied ready to bee taken of sette. It maye bee dyd for a byde in a garbyne, a parde of courte within an house, a foyn in the heade, whiche caueth the heare to falle.

Areator, a thyeat, after Calpene.

Areomichi, people of Parbone in Fraunce.

Arefacio, feci, ere, to make drye.

Arca

Arelate, a citee in Fraunce, called **Mileance**, an other in Roica, called **Lynce**.
Aremorica, the countreys of **Aquitanie** in Fraunce.
Arena, a citee in **Deloponessus**.
Arena, sande. sometyme dyre grounde lyke to sande, also a theatre.
Arenas in litus fudgere, a proverbe, signifying to doo a thyng that nedeth not.
 In arena mea, I thinke viceroy, in mea fuma cione, in my office of jurisdiction.
Arenaceus, a, um, sandy.
Arenaria, arum, pities where sande is digged.
Arenarius, a, um, perteynyng to a fygthynge place.
Arenatum, ti, neut. gen. moister.
Arenatus, a, um, pergetted with lyne and sand.
Arenosus, a, um, sandy, or full of sande.
Arenula, fyne sande.
Areo, ui, ere, to bea dy, or to be made dy.
Aere siti, to be dy for thyrst.
Arcola, a bed in a garden, or a littell parde.
Arcopagitæ, Iudges, whiche sette in a place by Athens, to iudge causes of murder, and weyghty thynges concernynge the commune weale. It is vied sometyme for other seuer and incorrupted iudges.
Arcopagus, the village of **Mars**, where the fated iudges dyd sit in iudgement.
Arcopolis, a citee in **Arabe**, called also **Alaab**.
Arcopolitæ, the inhabitants of **Arcopolis**.
Arculo, ui, scere, to waite dyre, or to be made dyre.
Arcitum, ti, neut. gen. a decre or ordinance.
Areta, the daughter of **Aristippus**, the phylow sophy, whiche succeded hym in his schoole. She taught, that the pleasure, whiche mooste delicteth the body, was the chiefe goodnesse.
Aretalogus, li, maf. gen. a braggar, or a vaunter of his owne vertues. sometyme a forger of lyes to make men mery.
Arête, in latine **Virtus**, in englyshe **vertue**. It was also the name of the wyfe of **Alicinus**, kynge of **Pharacia**, of whome **Homer** wytteth in **Odyssa**.
Arethusa, the compaignon of **Diana**. It is also the name of a fountayne in Sicillie, and of another in **Aradia**, also a towne in **Grece**, a citee in **Cubera**, and an other in **Syria**.
Arethusus, the name of the citee **Syraculis**, nere to the fountayne **Arethusa**.
Arethysia, & **Arethusa**, a ryuer in the greates **Arenasia**.
Aretinus, a, um, of the citee **Aretium**.
Aretium, a citee in **Thuscian**, called **Arezo**, 50. myles from **Ieruse**.
Aretus, the sonne of **Restor** and **Curidices**.
Arteria, a, wne and water offered to the small goddis, or rather dyuelles.

Arganthonius, an heu nyghe to **Wichynia**, by the citee of **Byzillas**, nyghe therunto is a well where **Illas** the companion of **Hercules** was fodeintly taken awate by the **Symphes**, whan he was at that well to fetch water.
Argantonius, a kynge of a citee in **Scotia**, an other in **Spayne**, whiche luyed. 120. yeres, or after some. 300. yeres.
Argatilis, a kynde of fowle that breedeth in water bankes, makynge her neste with lyne men threede in fourme of a halle, so close, that the entreng into it can nor bee founde.
Argema, a, for. ge. or **Argema**, atis, neu. ge. a soie in the eyes, whiche beynge in the blacke of the eye, is white, and in the whyte of the eye, it is redde.
Argemone, es, or **Argemon**, an herbe, whiche hath leaues lyke wyde poppy, ragged, also a purple flower, the coppe is a corbe longer than the head of a poppy, and hode aboute, a rounde roote, the tynge of it is of the colour of saffron and carde.
Argemon, a pectious stone of the kynde of **Basper**.
Argentaria, a banke of exchange, & bankers table or shoppe, the office of bankers.
Argentariam facit, he maketh or occupieth a banke for exchange.
Argentarius, a, um, of or perteynyng to syluer or monete.
Argentaria fodina, a syluer myne.
Argentaria taberna, a bankers shoppe.
Argentaria cura, care for monete.
Argentaria inopia, lacke of monete.
Argentaria illecebra, thynges gettyng monete.
Argentarius cōmeatus, prouision of money.
Argentarius, ri, a banker, with whom men do make the exchange of monete.
Argentagina, a, the syluer speynesse.
Argentatus, a, um, couered with syluer.
Argenteus, a, um, of syluer.
Argentina, a fayne citee in **Germanye**, on the west syde of the ryuer **Reyne**, called **Strauf** bygh. It was also called **Argentoratum**.
Argentofus, a, um, mixte with syluer.
Argentum, ti, syluer. sometyme it signifieth plate or monete.
Argentii fodina, a syluer myne.
Argentum pustulatum, pure syluer wel tried.
Argentum viuum, quicke syluer.
Argæa, places in **Rome**, where certayn auncient geetes were buryed.
Argæi, images made of bull rushes, which the virgins **Vestales** vied to cast yere by into **Tyber**.
Argæus, a verate high hill, on the top wherof is alwaie snowe.
Argestes, the wynde that bloweth out of the southe weste.
Argæus, a, um, of the citee of **Argos**.

Argi.

Argi, a citee of **Italy** buyghed by **Diomedes**, called after, **Argiripa**.
Argia, a countreie in **Deloponessus**, or **Bojea**, also the daughter of **Adriatus**, kynge of **Argives**.
Argia plu. a citee in **Laconia**.
Argifontes, the name of **Mercurius**, because he stole **Hercus**.
Argileum, the sepulchre of **Argus**. Also a place, where potters clat is digged. It is also a strete in **Rome**, where boke sellers dwelled.
Argilentræ, boke sellers dwelling in the lath strete called **Argiletum**.
Argilla, potters clat.
Argillaceus, a, um, lyke to potters clape.
Argillosus, a, um, full of that clat.
Argilus, a citee of **Emathia**, nere to the mouth of the ryuer **Steymon**.
Arginulæ, the littell ples in **Asia**, by the ples of **Attale** and **Lesbus**.
Argiripa, looke **Argi**.
Argis, at the citee of **Argos**.
Argissa, a citee of **Thessaly**, nere to **Pencum**.
Argius, a **Grecian**.
Argo, for. ge. the shippe wherin **Jason** and his compaignes layed into **Colchos**, to wyne the flete of golde.
Argolicus, a, um, of **Argos**.
Argolis, idis, a woman of **Argos**.
Argonauis, a signe, whiche repleth the date before the dous of **Marche**.
Argonautæ, were the compaignons of **Jason** whiche layed with hym vnto **Colchos**, as **Castor**, **Pollux**, **Hercules**, **Thelamon**, **Diaphus**, **Zetus**, **Calais**, and many other noble men, as well of bloudde, as in prowesse. This voyage was befoze the **Incarnation** 1254. yeres.
Argos, a countrey and citee in **Thessaly**, where **Inachus** reigned. In this countreie bee the famous mountaynes of **Olympus** and **Ossa**. also **Argos** was a citee not far from **Athens**, an other in **Achaia**. It was also the name of **Alces** dogge.
Argulus, the sonne of **Ampeias**.
Argumentatio, onis, the declaration of an argument.
Argumentor, atus sum, ari, to argue, reasons, or dispute.
Argumentosus, a, um, that whiche is dooen with great reason, or that hath much matter.
Argumentum, ti, is a reason makynge a prooffe, wherby one thyng is gathered by another, to confirme that whiche is doubtfull. sometyme it signifieth a matter to speake of wyse of, or the summe of any matter that is wyitten, somtyme coniecture. sometyme a wyse exposition of that whiche foloweth. otherwhyles a sentence. also a signe or token.
Argumentum pictura, the drafte of a thyng portrayed.

Argumentum scripturæ, the matter that is wyitten of. **Argumentis colligere**, to gather by reasons and argumentes.

Argumentum frigidum, a simple argument of no force.

Satis est argumeni, it is a sufficient prooffe.

Arguo, ui, ere, to reprove, to reprehende or blame, to impute, to accuse, to shewe, to deter or declare. sometyme to lette or prohibite.

Arguere aliquem pecuniæ, to accuse ones of falsynge of money.

Non ex audito arguo, I gather it not by here case. **Arguitur virtus malis**, vertue is declared in aduersities.

Illum neq arguo, neq purgo, I do nepthee late it to his charge, nor acquite hym of it. I neither accuse, nor excuse hym.

Quoniam verbo arguit, verbo satis est negare, Because he wyngeth proffes onely by wordes: it is sufficient to deny it with wordes.

Arguere reum, to shew and proue by reason, that the person is gyltie.

Arguere aliquo crimine, to accuse or appeche a man of any crime.

Arguitur patrem occidisse, he is accused, or it is lated to his charge, that he hath murdered his father. **Arguor immerito**, I am accused or blamed without cause, vnworthily.

Argutum iri, for In discrimen vocari.

Argus, the sonne of **Aleios**, the v. kynge of **Aegues**, whiche made the shippe, wherin **Jason** and other layed to **Colchos**, the pottes feigned, that he had an hundred eyes, signifying therby his wysehood and circumspection.

Argo, the sonne of **Argus**, whiche was transformed into a cowe. But **Mercurius**, being sente by **Jupiter**, with his sweete harmonie brought **Argus** on slepe, stole hym, toke **Io** frome hym, and broughte her into **Egypte**. Chan **Juno**ooke **Argus** eyes, & set thein in the perches talle, wherfoze the perche is called **Auis lunonia**.

Argutatio, reasonyng, debatynge, a crankynge of myll noyle.

Argutator, a subtilt reasoner or disputer.

Argut, an aduerbe, signifying wyttily, subtilly.

Argutæ, sharpes or shewde wordes, harde and wyttysaynges, subtilties.

Argutæ digitorum, the meynynge of gesturnge of the fyngers.

Argutæ vultus, often chaungynge of countenance.

Argutia, a pyttie taunte or quippte.

Arguto, ani, are, to obiect, impute, or reproche.

Argutor, atus sum, ari, to speake sharply, shewde, or to chaate party.

Argutari pedibus, to leape or make gesturne with the feete, as men doo in dauncynge.

Argutulus, a, um, somewhat perle, quicke in answerynge, somewhat subtilt.

Aristocles, the name of dyuers philosophers.
Aristocles, a epynne of Democriton. also a famous pyncter.

Aristocrata, the forme of gouernance of a weate publike, where many doo rule, that are of mosse vertue and power.

Aristodemus, the name of sundry learned men: of whiche one instructed Pompeys childzen.

Aristogenes, a phisicist of Thace. also another of the same science, seruante to Hippocratus, the philosopher.

Antigiton, an orator of Athens, whiche for his lewde behauiour was called dogge, also one of the clerics of Aristotilus.

Aristolaus, a certayne pyncter, scholar to Pausias.

Aristolochia, an herbe, wherof be thye kyndes, One is called rounde, whiche hath leaues in facion lyke pur, but somewhat rounder, wherein is a sharpe and delicate odour, the floure white lyke a litlett bonet vpon a redde knoppe. The rootes are rounde and many. Another (called longe Aristolochia) hath long leaues, small branches, a purple floure and spynketh. whan it spyngeth, it is of the facion of a pear. The roote is longe, of the greatnesse of a mans spnger. Bothe of them dooe beare beeries lyke to capers, withyn of bore colour, bitter, and spynkyng. The third is longe, and hath small branches full of leaues somewhat rounde, lyke to the lesse spynge grene, and hath floures lyke unto rewe. The roote longe and small with a thyeke rynde, and soote in fauour.

Antomache, es, the wyfe of Dionysius the tyran, also the wyfe of Dion.

Antomachus, a man that was at his lyfe tyme in loue with bees. An other of that name was of the making of wyne.

Antomenes, a man of Mellene, whych he was called Inuicimus: whan he was dead, he was founde to haue his herte all heape. There was also of that name, a comickall poete of Athens.

Ariston, onis, a certayne grauer of ymages. also a famous lawyer.

Aristonicus, a grammarian of Alexandria, and an enemy of Ptolomeus, whiche was a vaipant capitayne.

Aristonimus, a comickall poete, ouerscore of Phyladelphus libaric.

Aristophilus, a poete mosse eloquente in the tongue of the Athens, although he was boyn at the Rhodes, he wyate. 54. comedies, where in he spared not them, whiche than lyued. he was in displeasure with Socrates, and therefore he reprehendeth hym in his comedie called the Cloudes. It was also a grammarian of Hyzance.

Aristophon, a pyncters name.

Aristophorum, a dythe wherein meate is boyned to dyner.

Aristorides, Megus the sonne of Aristos.

Aristoteles, sonne of Nicomachus the phisicist, on boyned in Stragera in Grece, consumed his yowthe riotously. He was after scholar to the noble Plato. xx. yeres continually. he excelled all men in sharpnesse of witte and knowlage in dyuers sciences: wherfore hym Hippocrate of Thacebonte sent hym his sonne Alexander to teache, sayng, he thanked god that he had a sonne boyned in his tyme. This man began a secte, the folowers wherof were called Peripatetici, he taught after Platons death. xlii. yeres. he was banished out of Athenes because it was supposed, he deemed not well of their goddis. It is wysiten, that he dyed by this occasion. As he went by the sea syde, he perceived spymmen spynng and dooing of somewhat. And whan he asked what they dyd, they tolde hym a cypdell, whych he whan by longe study, he could not aslope: for same and sojowe he dyed. Of hym Quintilian wyte thus. What saie you by Aristotele, whom I wote not whether I maye iudge moxe excellent in knowlage of thynges, in abundance of wytyng, in sweetnesse of eloquence, in sharpnesse of wit, or els in discreete of wythes. He was litlett of personage, crooked backed, pl Chapman, and stutpyn. he was. 34. yeres before Christis incarnation.

Aristotelicus, a Aristotelius, a. u. of Aristotele. Aristoxenus, a famous philosopher and phisicist, whiche was the scholar of Aristotele and dyuers other learned men. Another of that name was in Cyrena, so curiously in gardenyng, that euery nyght he vsed to calle muske on his lute, to make theim fauoure moxe pleasantly.

Arithmetica, a. u. of Arithmetice, es, the science of numbyng. Of whome it was fyrst founde it is vncertayn. Albeit Abraham taughte it fyrst to the Egyptians. Long tyme after Pythagoras declared it to the Greeces. Plato wyteyth that before all other thynges the numbynges be taughte to the childzen, without the which nothyng epher pssuade of common can be well ordered.

Arithmos, numbyng.

Aruido, dythe, of dyuynesse.

Arius, a ryuer of Arta, nere to Bactra.

Arma, orum, harneys and weapons. Also the instruments of all maner of craftes. Also standes and banes, sometyms battelles, warres of martiall affayres. sometyms strengthe of pssuance. sometyms a sword.

Ad arma vocare, to commaunde men to be in harneys ready.

Arma rusticorum, arma coquinaria, arma nautarum, arma pistorum, arma studiosorum,

rum, arma conforia, The tooles and instruments of all these faculties.

Arma vulcania, for fortitudine.

Armorum arbiter, of Mars.

Armis aptari, to be armed.

Arma facere, to make harneys.

Arma perdere, to be vanquished.

In arma mouere aliquem, to incense one to warre.

Venire ad arma propter res alienum, to fight for desire that one oweth because he wyll not pale it.

Armamenta, tooles, instrumentes, all soze for warres of hyppes, armour, takelyng.

Armamentarium, an armory of storehouse for hyppes of ordynance.

Armariolum, a diminutiu of armarium.

Armarium, where booke or lappe or other stuffe of household. Also an iugyn of woode shod with yron.

Armati, armed men.

Armator, an armourer.

Armatura, armour. Sometyms it is taken for men armed.

Armatura leuis, lycht harneys.

Leuis armatura oratio, a hynde of speaking vsed in a digression, in the begynnyng to byng in any matter that shall folowe.

Armatus, a. um, armed, fensed.

Armata dolis mens, a hynde ready instrumented with gyle and deceyte.

Armatus animo, a man of a stoute courage.

Vires armata muris, a citie fensed with walles.

Armatus, us, idem quod armatura.

Armenia, of that name be. ii. regions, Armenia maior, and Armenia minor. Minor, hath on the north and weste part Cappadocia, on the east, the noble ryuer Euphrates, and Armenia maior: On the south the mountayne Taurus. Armenia maior, hath on the north Colchis, Iberia, and Albanis: On the weste parte Cappadocia, on the east the sea Myrcanum: on the south the mountayne Taurus and Mesopotamia.

Armeni, people of Armenia, which were chyrtened of late peeres, but now they be subiectes to the Turkes. They in foume thynges erred from the churche of the Latines and Greeces. They haue one greace byshoppe whom they call Catholicum. They celebrate muche lyke vnto our facion. They kepe holy neyther the natyuite of Christ nor his daye, sayng: He neded not to be pouged or clenfed of synne. Also they take some all sacramentes the vertue to conferre grace. They effectones baptise those that come fro the churche of the latines to theim, sayng, that we be not of the catholike faith but thei. They say that no man maye be chrystend, onlesse he receyue the sacrament of the altare: and that

infantes neded not to be baptised, affirming, that in theim is no originall synne. That the holy goste proceedeth of the father and not of the sonne. That the sacrament of breade cleage withoute leauen. Also in the consecration they put no water to the wyne. Moreover they say, that the receyving of the sacrament profiteth onely to the body. That whan Christ descended into hell, he ledde with hym all the soules that were there. That matrimonye is no sacrament, and maye be dissolved at the wyl of the man or woman. That Christe dyd clye the father after good friday. All these and other heresies, are condemned by sundry generall countsaies and the consent of all chrystendome. Armeniaca malus, a tree, whych beareth a certayn kynde of peaches.

Armeniacum malum, is a fruite accounted among the kynde of peaches. The Italianes doo call theim Armellini, The frenche men, Lex abricotes.

Armenius, or Armeniacus, a. um, of Armenia. Armentalis, le, of opesteynyng to an herde of beastes.

Armentarius, a herde of cattall, sometyms an esquier de esquier, also a cowe herde.

Armentinus, a. um, idem quod armentalis.

Armentosus, a. um, there as is muche neate or cattell.

Armentum, soze of hayes or neate. Sometyms it signifieth castell, an heard of beastes.

Armiger, ri, ppyetely an esquier for the body, or he that alwaies attendyng about a knyght, beareth his heade piece, his speare, and his shield.

Armiger, ra, um, that beareth armour.

Armigera louis, an Egic.

Armiger equus, a barbed hoyle.

Armille, rynges that gentylwomenne vsed to weare aboute theyr armes, and at this daye some men and women dooe vse, called brace-letters. Also certayn ornamente of gold that capitaynes vsed in olde tyme, to geue to theyr souldyours.

Armillatus, a. um, that weareth braceletters, or suche lyke ornamente.

Armillari cursores, postes.

Armille, new. ge. an instrumente of faithhoods or caues.

Armillum, a vessel, wherein they vsed in theyr sacrifice, to put wyne, vsed to be caried on mens shouldeers.

Armilistrum, was a festiual daye, wherein the Romaynes dyd sacrifice armed, and trumpettes dyd blowe bluddy foundres, also the place, wherein suche sacrifice was made.

Armipotens, pssuuant in armes.

Armionus, a. um, the epitheton of Dallas.

Armo, ui, are, to arme, to harnege, sometyms to in-

to infuse of here to armour, to make puissant
of great power.

Armare naues, to equippe of arme footthe
shippes to the sea.

Armare aliquem in rempublicam, to reple
up one, and make hym puissant agaynst the
common weale.

Armare se eloquentia, to garny the ones selfe
with eloquence.

Armoge, es, of Harmoge, es, the propoition
of colours in painting.

Armon, a ryuer that cometh from the hylls of
Arable, and dismeth Moabitude, from Amo
nitide, after Calepine.

Armon, a wyde radwe.

Armoracia, and Armoracium, idem.

Armoria, the ancient name of Britayne in
France.

Armus, m, m, gen. the shoulder of a beast, of
the pynion of a fowle. Sometime a mannes
shoulder.

Armates, a people of Italy.

Arne, a citie nere to the goulf called Malicum.

Arnobius, a noble rhetorician of Afrike, may
ster to Lantianus. he wrote against the gen
tiles, the pere of our lord. 305. whose expo
sition we haue vpon the psalter.

Arnoglossa, an herbe called Plantain, whiche
is cold and dry in the second degre, the supre
wherof incurrenge of scurue tertiane, and in
stoppyng of bloude, of souveraigne vertue,
lyke as the fede and the water thereof is a
gaynt the stone, if it be drunke.

Arnus, a wyffe ryuer in Italye, whiche ren
neth by the citie of florence, called vulgar
ly Arno.

Aratus, a, um, eared.

Ar, au, are, to care of plowe lande, sometime
to delue of dygge. sometime to take fruite of
that whiche is sowne.

Aratur, the impersonall, a the personal passiu
Arare aquor, of aquas, poetically, is to saile.

Arare litus, a prouerbe signifying to labour
in bayne.

Aroma, the name of a citie.

Aromata, in plurali, the frutes of certayn her
bes, mercurious pleasant in sauour and taste,
spices, as gynger, pepper, sugar, &c.

Aromaticus, a, u, sweete of sauour, odoriferous.

Aromatites, e, m, ge. a precious stone whiche
hath the sauour of myrr. Also a made wyne,
myngled with cinnamon and gynger.

Aromatorius, et aromatopola, he that selleth
cheynges hauyng sweete sauoure.

Aron, of Aros, an herbe called wake Robyn. is
of som called Serpentina minor, because it
hath leaues lyke to Diagon, but boder, and
hauyng blacke spotted. it groweth aboute
hedgis. This herbe, after Plinie, is of that
soys, whiche be called Bulbi, and hath leaues

lyke soyrell, a stalk of. it. cuttes hyrbe, and
a softe roote, whiche may be eaten rawe.

Arpandes, lieutenant of Egypt vnder Cabyres

Arphas, a, is, a man of woman of Arpinum.

Arpinum, an ancient towne in Italy famous
and noble by the birth of Plautus, Zallius,
and Marius.

Arquatus, a, um, lyke a bowe.

Arquatus morbus, the sykenesse called the
jaundys.

Arquites, olde wyttres used for an archer.

Arquus, qui, the rapne bowe.

Arrectarius, a, um, a thyng that is erected vp.

Arrectary parietes, walles made with tym
ber & parget, to distre chambers, partitions

Arrectus, a, um, erected, lifted vp, streight vp.

Arrectæ comæ, staryng heare that standeth
vpreight.

In digitis arrectus, standyng on tye toe.

Arrectus ad bellum animus, the mynde en
couraged agayne to warre.

Arrepto, looke Adrepto.

Arreptus, he that is obsessed with an euyl
spytte.

Arrepto, au, are, a frequentative of arrepto.

Arria, and Arriabo, earnest moners. Sometime
one that lyeth in hostage. also a pledge.

Arriamus, a poete in the tyme of Tiberius: and
an historiographer, whiche wrote the gestes
of Alexander the great.

Arredo, si, ere, to make pleasant of fauoure
able countenance on a thyng, to lymple at a
thyng. sometime to lyke of content, to please.

Aedes mihi ardebant, the house pleased me
wille.

Arriigo, xi, ere, to announce, to lyfte of sette vp,
to witen.

Arrexit animos, it annuenced the courage.

Arriige aures, late to thynne cares, of gree an
eare to that is spoken.

Arminensis synodus, a general counsaill kept
at Arminium in Italy, the pere of our lord
360. the 22. pere of the reigne of the empe
rour Constantius, wher the greekes assayed
by the subtil wittes to condemne the noble
counsaill of Nicene: but by the wisdom of
the latines, that disputacion was deferred,
and at a general counsaill at Rome, the op
inions of the Arians were condemned.

Arripio, pui, ere, to take quickly, to take by
olence, to snatch of plucke.

Arripere condicionem, to take the offer.

Arripere maledictum. Quare cū ista sis au
thoritate, non debes Marce Cato, arripere
maledictum ex trilio, aut ex scurrarum ali
quo conuicio, wherfore, forasmuch as ye are
in this authority, of of this estimation, Mar
cus Cato, you ought not to vse such a worde
of reproche, or vile taunte, as is commonly
spoken of euery railing knave.

Arrio

Arripere sermonem, to take hym at his word.

Arripere se foras, to sette hym oute of the
dooes quickly.

Arripere velis, to inuade of get vpon.

Arripere ad vel in quationem, to take and
examine one by toymentes.

Arripere occasionem, to take an occasion
quickly.

Arripere auxilium, take helpe of ayde.

Arripere verba de foro, to take wordes that
bee used of oratours in the common place.

Arripere similitudinem alicuius, to endeavour
to resemble of be lyke one.

Arripere literas auid, to learne greedily.

Arripere aliquid ad reprehendum, to take a
thyng capiously.

Arripere admonitionem, to take quickly
that one dooeth put vs in mynde of.

Arrius, an hereticke, a pistle in the church of
Alexandria, the pere of our lord. 320. he was
a sage personage, had a verie sharpe wyt,
and was greatly esteemed. But fallenge into
pyde and ambition of honoure, he purposed
and helde this heresye, That the sonne was
not equal to the father in deite, nor of the
same substance, but was a mere creature. vnto
this error he induced a great part of the
wyldes than christened, as well noble clerkes
as other. For the which was called the great
counsaill of Nicene, the emperor Constan
tinus magnus being present, with. 318. bys
shops: wher it was (after long disputacion)
determined, that the sonne is equal, and of
one substance with the father, as touchyng
the diuinity. whiche decree was approued by
the emperor, and Arius, with. vi. byshops
whiche obstinately persecuted in the party,
were banished. Afterward Arius synned
his lyfe with an horrible dech. For as he was
disputyng, being prouoked to the scole, in
exoneratyn nature, he poured out all his bo
welles, and so dyed.

Arrius, of rather Arrianus, an hyndian boie
in Nicomedia: among other warke he wrote
in greke the lyfe of greates Alexander. This
man for his learyng and byrre obtayned
great honours at Rome of the emperours Ma
rian and Antonine: in so much that he was
ones consull. There was one Arius a philo
sopher in Alexandria, in the tyme of Augu
stus, and an other herie familiar with Cicero

Arrodo, si, ere, to gnawe.

Arrodere rempublicam, by a metaphore, to
pille and poile, of robbe the common weale.

Arrogans, arrogant of presumptuous.

Arrogans mundus, presumptuous of ponde
toward his inferiours.

Arroganter, presumptuously, proudly.

Arrogantia, arrogancy, presumption.

Arrogantia opinionis, laborare, to be suspect

ted of arrogancy.

Arrogo, au, are, to claime of attribute to mine
the to ones selfe, to presume. also to adopt of
take one to be his heire.

Arrogare filium, to make one his heire by
adoption.

Arrogare pretium, to inhaunce of sette vp
the price.

Arrogare & Derogare, bee contrary.
Sumere & arrogare libi.

Arrostema, a, is, sykenesse, feblenesse.

Arrugia, a myne of golde.

Ars, artis, a craft, subtilties, clyngng, decess, gyle.

Ars parasitica, the feast of flattery.

Plus artis adicere, to make more cunning.

Artem instituire, efficere, of Ad artem redu
cere, to byngne any knowlage to the foyme of
an arte of sciences.

Artaces, was the generall name of the kynges
of Parthia.

Artacia, the name of a cite of Mede.

Artanca, a cite of Germains, called Cleppern.

Arsenaria, a cite of Mauritania, called Arze

Arsenicum, a yelowe colour, called in lat. Au
ripigmentum, in englysh the Dypine.

Arsenogonon, an herbe, hauyng beartes like
the floures of Alues, but more pale, the fede
whiche lyke poppe. This herbe being drunke,
causeth to ingender menchildern.

Arsenotheca, a beast, whiche is bothe male
and female, as some late that an hare is, one
pere male, and an other pere female.

Artuerie, in the Chusane tongue, significth
awake with the tyro.

Artichina, a cite in Germany, nowe called
Wiom.

Artichoras, a kyng of Sardin in tyme of Au
gustall.

Artinoe, the wyfe of Lydimachus, kyng of
Macedonie, and a cite in Lyene, called com
monly Trochaea.

Artis, is, ge. elenacton.

Artionu, a cite of Germany called Hyntineta.

Artaba, a measure of the Egyptians, consei
nyng. 72. Roman measures called Sextarij.

Artabanus, kyng of Parthia, the last of the
stocke Arnesses, whome Artaxerxes slew, and
restored the kyngdome to the Persians. 338.
yeres after Darius was subdued by Alex
ander.

Artabazus, of Artabazdes, kyng of Armentie,
sonne of Artabazus, a man excellently learned.

Artabicia, one of the ples of Mesopotamia.

Artabri, a people by the promontory called
Artrabrum.

Artrabrum, a promontorie in Spayne.

Artax, a cite of the Massians in Asia, and a
towne of Bithynia, called Caepi.

Artaxena, a countreie of Syria.

Artacha, an hyll full of trees, in the ple of the
Africans.

Arxcentens.

Artachas, a captayne in the army of Xerxes.

Artanes, a kynge of Armente, surnamed Sophocles, also a ryuer running into the Euxine.

Artaphernes, one of Darius captayne, vanquished the Grekes nere to Marathon.

Artaxanum, a citee of Germany, called Herbitopolis, witzbourge.

Artaxa, a kynge of Armente, of whome Tigranes descended.

Artaxatiorum, neu. gen. the chief citee of Armenia the great, at the ryuer of Arax.

Artaxerxes, a name, whereby many kynges of Persia were called: Of whom one is named in the bible **Ahasuerus**. In other, whiche was his sonne by Hester, called also **Mehus**. Another called **Longimanus**, because his armes and handes were so longe, that standing by the pyght, he mought touche his knees with his handes. He was benigne & loued peace, and therefore was he well beloued of all his people. He was before the incarnation. 485. yeres, and had to surname **Mithemon**.

Artaxiasata, a citee of Armenia.

Artaxer, people of Persia.

Artembares, a noble man of the Medes.

Artemidorus, a learned man, wrote familiar with Brutus, whiche deliuered a booke to Cesar, of the conspiracie agaynst hym, the same date that he was slayne, wyllynge hym to reade it forthwith: but he neglected it, to his owne confusion.

Artemis, idis, is a name of Diana.

Artemisia, the name of a noble princeesse, wyfe to Mausolus, kynge of Caria, of a notable chaster, and excelled in in loue towards her husband: that whan he was deade, she caused his hert to be dyed in a vessell of gold in copulder, and by title a little she dyant her up, saying: if hee two hertes shuld neuer depart asunder, & that she thought there might be no worthful pcutche made for it, but his own body. For withstanding she made for his body such a sepulchre, that for the excellent workmanship, beautee, and collynesse: it was taken for one of the meruayles of the world, and for the notable fame thereof, all sumptuous and great sepulchres, were afterwards called **Mausolia**. She founde also the herbe **Artemisia**, called in latine **Damaconium**, in englyshe **mugwort** of motherwort, of great vertue in womens diseases. Of this herbe be three kyndes, **Latifolia**, **Tenuifolia**, and **Moscodonos**.

Artemisium, a promontory of Euboea, and an image of Diana.

Artemisius, the moneth of March amonge the Macedonians. Also an hill in Arcadia.

Artemita, a famous citee, 500. furlonges from Seleucia.

Artemius, a mountayne of Beata in Argo.

Artemon, onis, mas. ge. a trouble of poultice, wherein ropes doe renne. It maye also be taken for an instrument that hath troubles, as a crane. It is also one of the chiefest saples in a shippe. **Artemon** is also a proper name of diuers men.

Artemon, an heretike, whiche affirmed, that Christ was but pure man, taking his beginning in our lady. This heretike, beinge ones condemned, was afterwards rentured by **Paulus Samosatenus**.

Arteria, a, a synew lyke to a vyne, wherein the spirite of lyfe doeth walke, mixte with bloud.

Arteria, of Lucretius is used in the plural number and neuter gender.

Arthabanus, looke **Artabanus**.

Arthabatis, people lyving wylde lyke beasts.

Arthanes, looke **Arrianes**.

Arthetica passio, called also **Morbus articularis**, the topnte sicknesse, is thus diuided, into **Corondia**, called **Sciatica**, which is in the huche bone, **Podagra**, the goute of the legges and fette, and **Chiragra**, the goute of the fyggers.

Arthritica, some suppose to bee the herbe and floure, whiche is called **psimerole**.

Arthriticus, one diseased with the goute.

Arthriticus, idem quod **arthetica passio**.

Arthurus, a kynge of England, whā it was called **Britannia**, a man of excellent prowesse, who in xv. great battayles agaynst the Saxons, vanquished them, and finallye dyane the most parte of them out of this roialme. He subdued Scotlande and Irelande, at that tyme being well inhabited, and in culture. And after kept an honourable house of valiant and noble personages, wherein was such a magnificence, that it gaue occasion to Frenchmen and Spaniards, to exercise their wittes in auayling of **Arthurs** maiestee with incredible fables. whiche is no more to be meruayled at, than the semblable inuencions and fantasies of the Grekes. All be it this **Arthurus** was a veray noble and famous prince, yet of them, whiche wrote histories aboute his tyme, he was vnmembred. He flourished about the yere of our lorde. 510.

Articularius, he that hath the goute.

Articularius, a, um, of **Articularis**, re, pertaining to the iointes.

Articularius, of **Articularis morbus**, the goute **Articulate**, articulare, as whan one dooth expresse euery syllable.

Articularium, from ioint to ioint, topnt meale, also treatable, foundyng euery syllable.

Articulatio, onis, the spynnyng of shooting out of twygges of trees from ioint to ioint.

Articulo, aui, are, to iointe one iointe to another.

Artis

Articulosus, a, um, in trees knytes of full of iointes: In stile of indurping, whan there be many iointe members in a sentence.

Articulus, a iointe, also a moment of parcell of tyme, also a colour of the topnte, also a knotte of iointe in twygges of trees, in stalkes of corne, and other lyke. Amonge grammarians it is the article.

Articuli montium, hylockes that bee in a great hill, whereby men may go by moys castles in ipso temporis articulo, in meruaylous good season, at the veray poynt.

Habere dolores articularum, to be sycke of the goute.

Artifex, a craftes man, or one that is counnyng in anye feat.

Artifex mundi deus, God the maker of the world.

Artifex, and **Insolus**, bee contrary.

Scenici artifices, stage platers.

Morbi artificis, a phisicion.

Artifex sceleris, the auctour of diuiser of any mischeuous acte.

Artifex, an adiectiue, counnyngly and workmanly doon.

Artifex temperamentum, a counnyng moderation in dooing any thyng.

Artificialis, le, idem quod **artificiosus**.

Artificialiter, idem quod **artificiose**.

Artificiose, workmanly, counnyngly, craftily, artificially.

Artificiosus, one that dooth a thyng by art or counnyng.

Artificiosus, a, um, that counnyng is shewed in, artificial, crafty.

Artificium, the practyse of a craft, counnyng, workmanly, sometye gyle or decept. sometye a thyng cunningly wrought.

Artificio simulationis crudus, counnyng, or well instructed in falschode of feignyng of matters.

Artificium coquorum, cookery.

Quorum artificis effectum est, by whose craft conceyuaunce it was brought to passe.

Artigis, a citee in Spayne called also **Alhama**.

Artio, tui, ire, used of olde wytes for **Arto**, aui, are.

Artitus, well instructed in sciences.

Arto, aui, are, to strep, to thurst together, to wyng. looke **Arcto**.

Artocopus, pi, a baker.

Artocreas, aui, neu. gen. male bee called a pay of ppe, with fleshe of fyne laken.

Artolaganus, ni, mas. gen. fyne cake breade.

Artemici, people of a countrey in France called **Arminae**.

Artopta, a bakynge panne, wherein they bake cakes, or other thynges made of fyne pash, somtyme a bake, wherewith bread is wrought in dowe. Of some it is used for a woman baker, or a restayne vessel, wherein bread is

baked or todde.

Artopritus panis, bread baked in such a vessel.

Artoyritae, people, whiche vnder offer to theyr god, breade and cheefe.

Arto, aui, are, to curre in sunder, or in pieces, after **Calypine**.

Artas, aui, plu. nu. mas. ge. members of the body betweene the iointes, taking the bones, fleshe, and synewes.

Artuum dolor, for **Morbus articularis**.

Artales fratres, were supposed to bee the follo betherne of Romulus, to whom he gaue the dignities of priesthoode, to make sacrifice for growyng and increase of corne, and preseruacion of the corne fieldes.

Arucni, people of Fraunce nere to the ryuer of **Leire**.

Arutina, talowes.

Arutium, an hill on the sea coasts of the ple called **Chium**, where growe the wyne called **Arutia vina**, now **Marulisa vina**, maluesey.

Arutia vina, now **Marulisa vina**, maluesey.

Arutia, a towne in Italy.

Arutia, i, mas. gen. the beards of a gote.

Arundinaceus, a, um, lyke a reede.

Arundinaceus, a, um, of a reede or cane.

Arundinaceus, a, um, a place wherein is great plenty of reedes.

Arundifer, that beareth or bringeth forth reedes.

Arundinetum, a place where reedes doo grow.

Arundo, a reede or cane. Sometye it is used for an arrowe, because arrowes were made of reedes. Sometye for a pype. Sometye for a little sticke that children ppe vpon.

Aruo, aui, are, to late or sette onyons, leekes or other herbes in rainges, halfe vnder the erth, or moys, to make them lesse tart or sigre.

Arupenum, a towne in Fraunce.

Arupinum, a citee in Dannonia.

Aruspex, he that telleth of thynges to come, by looking in beastes bowelles.

Aruspicium, that kynde of sothe sayng.

Arum, ni, neu. gen. of **Arus**, i, mas. ge. a lowe filde.

Culus aruorum, the bar standyng or tpyng of the grounde.

Arx, ardis, for ge. a fortress or castell, specially standyng hegh.

Condere, contruere, erigere arces, to build stronge holdes or castelles.

Manire arcem, to fortifie or strength a castell.

Euertere, subtrahere arces, to overthrow or beate downe stronge holdes or fortresses.

Tradere arcem, to yeld up a castell or fortress.

Arxata, a citee of Armenia.

A S, a lib, a pounce weight. In old tyme in the partition of lande, or other lyke thyng inheritable, they called the hold

A S,

As, and the partes divided, ounces. As, is also a small coppe of brasse, somewhat lesse than our halfe penny. x. of them made a Romaine penny, called Denarius, which was in value our sterling groat.

Assem negat se daturum, he saith he will not geue one farthing.

Ad assem omnia perdidit, he hath lost euery farthing.

Ad assem impendium reddes, Thou shalt pay me againe euery farthing: or thou shalt recompence me to the vttermost farthing.

In assem, in all the whole summe together.

Harres ex asse, he that is herpe of all.

Asa, in the language of Syria, signifieth a physician, or a healer of spindles. Of that name was the v. kyng of Iuda, the sonne of Abia, who reigned .41. yeres. He honoured god, destroyed ydolles, and was fortunate in battle, so that he is compared to kyng Dauid, for his personage and vertuous qualities. He slew the kyng of Ethiopie, with an infinite number of his people. Finally he dyed well and graciously in a disease of his feete. He was afore the incarnation. 973. yeres.

Aschir, a people in the mountaynes of Ethiopia. v. darts tounes from the sea: who were only by hunting of elephants.

Aschilus, a ruet in Macedonia, rennyng by Deractia, at the foote of the mountayn Meta.

Ase, a people of Metoponensis.

Asea, a certayne hill.

Asaus, a greke that was slayne of Hercules.

Asaph, an hebreu woide, signifying gathering or synnysing. Of this name was a synngge man in the house of god, to whom kyng Dauid assigned certayne psalms of his psalmes.

Aaron, looke Aharon.

Aaronim, a new gen. paupnge tple, with prectures ended, whiche maye not be swept with a besome, but with a wyng, or other softe thinge.

Astrum, an herbe, whose leaues are lyke unto pur, but they be lesse and rounder. It hath a good sauour. The flower is purple, and saoureth sweetely, and groweth betwene the leaues by the roote. The stalle is edged, and somewhat rough. The rootes be small, crooked, and lyke a grasse full of knottes. It is also called Bacchar, the frenchemen calle it Las Berch, the Germans Haelthwoit. Some call it in englyshe wyld spinenarde.

Asbetix, a people of Libya, where was an oracle of Ammon.

Asbestinum, a kynde of lyne, whiche can not be burned: and the clothe therof made is poured clancie with fyre, than with water.

Asbestos, a precious stone of yon colour, growyng in the mountaynes of Arabia.

Asbolus, the name of an hounde in Duit.

Asbotus, a citee of Thessaly.

Asca, a citee in Sicilie, builded by Elymus, a ysaie of Crote.

Ascalaphus, the sonne of Mars and Atrocles, also the sonne of Acheron, and the nymphe Diphnes, whiche was touned in to an oule.

Ascalonium, the citee of Hildreth.

Ascalon, an hebreu woide, signifieth a poppyng or a balance, or fyre of infamy. Also a citee in the hygher Judea, frome Iherusalem. 90. myles, as Egeippus saith. The people of this citee were called Ascalonitae.

Ascalonia, a kynde of onfons called scalpons.

Ascalus, the brother of Cantalus, and sonne of Hymenaeus.

Ascanalis, the citee of Swetz in Germany.

Afcania, one of the yles called Cyclades. Also a countre in Asia, and a citee, and a merre or marthe in Troas.

Afcanius, the sonne of Aeneas the Troian and Creusa his wife, daughter to kyng Priamus of Troi: who comyng into Italy with his father, assigned sundry labours: And finally after his father reigned ouer the Latins, with Syntius Posthumus, his brother in lawe, and builded the citee of Alba Longa. he was also called Iulus, he reigned xviij. yeres. Of this name was a ryuer in Byggia, of the whiche Afcanius was named.

Afcarides, litle rounde wooyms, whiche doo byde in the longe gutte of a man, but speially of children.

Afcendo, di, ere, to clyme, to ascende, to go by. It is applyed also to the voyce, whan it mounteth or exsisteth.

Afcendere equum, to leape or mount on hors backe. Afcendere nanem, to take shippyng.

Afcendere in concionem, or, in rostra, to make an oracion to the people.

Afcendere altiore gradum, Afcendere ad honores, to ryse to honour and dignitee.

Afcendere gradibus magistratum, to arise, or be aduanced to honour from office to office.

Afcensus, us, an ascendyng, mountyng, or clymyng by. also aduancement or exsistyng to honoyr.

Prohibere ascensu, to kepe one downe.

Afceteria, monasteries, where men were exercised in contemplacion.

Afcia, x. ge. a chyp axe.

Afcburgiu, the citee of Emertch in Germany.

Afcio, au, are, to chyp with an axe.

Afcisco, iui, scere, to admyt, to choose or to gyue to be any thyng or persone, to presume or take vpon vs, sometyme for appeter, to desyre.

Afciscere, and Segregare, bee contrary.

Afciscere sibi laudem, to attribute laude and praisse to ones selfe.

Afciscere sibi nomen regium, to take vpon one to surpe the name of a kyng.

Afciscere sibi socios, to choose hym companions,

one, or to associate other with hym.

Afciscere sibi illud opidum commercio &c. societate, They haue assigned that towne to them by entercourse of marchandise, and by mutual conuersion.

Ad hoc sceleris foras multos afciscunt, They haue associate or made pryue to this mischeuous conspiracie, a greaite number of men.

Afciscere consuetudinem, leges, ritus, to bypne in vs any custome, lawes, or ceremonies.

Afciscere generum, to choose or take a sonne in lawe.

Afcisci in ciuitatem, to bee made free, or admytted to the libertees of a citee.

Afcix, Arabians.

Afcitus, a, um, chosen, admytted, or taken to, associated, sometyme draunge, farre sette, not in the thyng selfe.

Afcitus, and Narius bee contrary.

Afclepiades, a famous physician. Also a philosopher, whiche beeryng bynde, was demeaned in scole, what his byndnesse pposed hym: he answered, that he hadde the more company by one boie that ledde hym. It is also the name of an historiographer of Egipt, and diuers other men.

Afclepias, is called of the herbalistes Hirundinaria, because the cobbe resembleth a swallow, of the apothecaries Vincetoxicum, because it is of great force agaynst poyson, in englyshe (as some suppose) it is called grounde pur.

Afclepiodorus, a pyneter in the tyme of Apelles, also one of Alexandria, whiche was excellent in the mathematicalles, and knowledge of herbes and cones.

Aconius Pedianus, the excellent expostour of the oracions of Cullis, whan he was .73. yeres olde, became bynde, and lyeued afterwarde xij. yeres in great estimation and honour. He flourished aboute the tyme of Nero the emperour.

Afcopera, a bagge, a purse, or sachel of lether.

Afcra, a towne in Thracia, by the mountayne Helicon. In this towne was boie Hesiodus the famous poete: and therefore he is sometyme called Afcraus.

Afcro, si, ere, to adde to in wytyng, to attribute, to impute.

Me quoq; ascribe fratris sententiae, couple or togyue me to my brothers opinion.

Afcibi in legibus, to bee added or mentioned in the lawes.

Afcibi in ciuitatem, in ciuitate, ciuitati, to be enfranchysed, to bee made free, or admytted to the libertees of a citee.

Afcibe me ad, or in amicitiam, take, admytte, accompt, or accept me as one of your frendes,

Afcibere in numerum, to accompt as one of the number.

Afcibi nummibus, to be compassed, or made a satiate.

Afcibere penam fcederi, to appoynt or set a penne vpon hym that breaketh the alliance.

Afcibe me socium tuis laudibus hominum opinio, The common praisse maketh me partaker of your laude and praisse, or attributeth part therof to me.

Afcibere aliquem tutorem liberia, to appoynt by testamēt, who shall haue the tuteison and gouernance of his chyliden.

Afcibere saluam alicui, to send commendacions to one by letters.

Ne ascribas mihi negligentiam, impute not to me any negligence: or accompt me not negligent herein.

Afcripti, were they that were appoynted to inhabit townes or ciities made by the Romans called Coloniae.

Afcriptio, an addiccion, enrolling, or regestryng Afcripti milites, soldidours, whose names are entred or regestred with other.

Afcriptus, he that is added to the number of other, whose name is regestred or enrolled, or one of them that hath submitted him selfe to be vnder another mans dominion or gouernance, or he that is admytted or taken into a companie aboute the common number.

Afcriptus, idem.

Afcriptor, oris, he that foloweth the examplis of another man, or he that wytyeth many copies of others examples. Also a broker in the lawe, a fauour, mapntepner, or one that fauoureth a mans cause.

Afcriptus, a, um, wytyen to, intitled, regestred, enrolled.

Afcruum, called Afcruum, a citee of Liburnia.

Afculum, a citee of Idell in Italy, where Lucius and Fabius discomfited Spyrhus.

Afcytes, one of the kyndes of dyspey, the cause wherof is a lacke of good digestion, whereby is ingendred in all the members a saie and a pelous humours, whiche at the last fallith into the bealy, and is conuened into water, and therein is melted, as it were in a great vessel, whan the body meureth, the bealy byyng swollen, and great.

Afcubal, a name of diuers noble men of Carthage, of whiche one married the wyfe of Anibal: he ruled the citee of Carthage, and there exercised hym in continall labours. At the last in the myddell of his frendes and seruantes, he was slayn by a dyuine clause, whose name he had slayne a litle before.

This clause feared death to sterre, that whan he was put vnto most horrible tormentes, he byyng in them, shewed alwaye a laughing countenance.

countenance.

Acella, or **acella**, looke axilla.

Acelli, two sterres in the signe called **Cancer**.

Acellus Sempronius, an historiographer in the tyme of **Septimo** **Aemilianus**.

Acellus, a diminutive of **asinus**, also a spfme, which the grekes do call **Onon**, & **Oniskon**, and is of a dun color like an asse, and hath in his head, ii. bones like myll stones. In the canicular daies he can not bee founde (as **Athenens** writeth) **Oppianus** saileth, he hath the his name of slownesse: many suppose it is the spfme, that we calle an haddocke. Other chynke it is the codde spfme. Of the dyuers hyndes of them Mahe witen in their places.

Acella, or **acell**, ge. is the thyrd part of the world, diuided frome **Europa** by the sea called **Bosphorus** **Tharicus**, and the great riuier of **Tanais**: And from **Africke** by the famous ryuer **Nilus**: and is in quantitee supposed to be as great as bothe **Europa** and **Africke**. **Asia** minor, is a parte of the other **Asia**, whiche is nowe called **Turkey**, and contygneeth in it these rotalmes, **Pontus**, **Bithynia**, **Phrygia**, **Caria**, **Lycia**, **Lidya**, et **Lycania**. **Asia** is also a meere fenne of manye nere to the riuer **Euphrates**.

Asiacus, **Asiacus**, **Asianus**, and **Asius**, a um, of or pertynyng to **Asia**.

Athanicus, a surname geuen to one of the **Delians**, because he subdued the isle **Asia**.

Athius, li, mas. gen. a great fyre, whiche biteth beastes, and is called an hoyle fly, or byse. It is also a worme that is founde in fyres.

Asinarius, an asseherde.

Asinarius, a um, of or pertynyng to an asse.

Asine, or **Asina**, a cite of **Deloponnes**, nere to **Ascella**. **Asine**, is also one of the ples callid **Sporades**, in the sea **Asiaticum**.

Asininus, a um, idem quod **asinarius**, a um.

Asinius Pollio, a noble senatour and oratour **Romayne**, whome the Emperoure **Octauian** and specially fauoured: he was verie eloquente, but noted of to muche affectacion, whiche toke awaie the grace of his oracions, he was in iudgement verie exquisite, and vsed to repproue other muche better leered than hym selfe, as **Cicillio**, **Cesar**, **Salust**, and **Aleuic**. he made the spfme common libyale, where in he set the ymage of **Maero**, and had victorie ouer the people of **Dalmatia**. To his honoure, the poet **Virgile** made one of his **Egloges**. He lived. 80. yeres.

Asinius Gallus, sonne to **Pollio**, a man of great learning, he wrote a booke, wherein he compared a preferred his father to **Cicillio**. This boke was afterwarde answered by **Claudius** the emperour. **Cicillio** the emperour commaunded hym to be slayne, for what cause is doothe not appere.

Asinus, an asse.

Asini homines, block headed, dolous, depe asses. **Asinum ronder**, thou wearest an asse. **Aspi** is a spfme spoken of one that attempteth a vayne, foolyshe, and vnprofitable enterprise.

Asinus ad hram, an asse at an harpe. **Aspi** uerbe applyed vnto them, whiche haue no iudgement in wysdome and learning.

Asinus auriculas mouet, The asse waggeth his eares. **Aspi** uerbe applyed to them, whiche although they lacke learninge, yet will they babble and make a countenance, as if they knewe somewhat.

Asinus inter simias, an asse among apes. **Aspi** uerbe, where a good fely bodie cometh among thewde wylde felowes, and byngs sloped of them, dooeth not perceyue it.

Asion, an owle, whiche hath feathers on euery syde of his head, like vnto eares.

Asiorum, a kynde of spiders, with whyte streakes, of whome yf one bee stonge, his knees shall bowe, and waxe faynt.

Asis, a mountayne in **Umbria**.

Asis terra, is vied for **Asia**.

Asisum, a towne whereof the people be called **Asinates**.

Asius, the sonne of **Dymas**. Also a ryuer in **Italy** called **Asino**.

Asimodus, the name of a deuyll, and signifieth a bestroter of abundance of synne, or meane ryng fyre.

Asomatos, withoute a bodie, vnspalable, of that can not be felte.

Asopis, a counterte in the prouince of **Becha**.

Asopis, idis, the daughter of **Asopus**.

Asopus, a ryuer in **Sicilia**, that runneth out of **Idrygia**. An other in **Deloponnes** nere to **Colinth**.

Asoria, epote.

Asotos, vnclenly, prodigally, wantonly, reottousely.

Asotus, ii, a riotous, prodigall, wanton, or continent person.

Aspalathus, after **Calestine**, is a thorn growyng in the east partes of the worlde, the rynde wherof is somewhat redde, and within, the wodde is of a sadde purple, and smelleth de rase swete, and is therfore vied in perfumes.

Asparagus, gi, mas. gen. an herbe called of common **Aspitharties**, **Sparagus**, in englyshe **Asperage**.

Aspasia, a woman of **Miletum** in **Greece**, notably leered in rhetoricke, she taught & taught the eloquent **Pericles** duke of **Athenes**. wherfore, not withstanding she was a captiue, he toke her to his wyfe. It is writen, that she was one of the concubines of **Cirus** kyng of **Perlia**, after whome deeth **Pericles** toke her. And afterwarde by his procurement, for his pleasure that she bare to the **Deloponnes**.

he was the cause that the **Atheniensis** made warre agaynst that.

Aspasius, the name of dyuers learned men.

Aspectabilis, le, woorthye to bee beholde of looked on.

Aspecto, au, are, to beholde stedfastly, to regard or looke vpon.

Aspectare iussa principis, to haue regard to the princis commandement.

Aspectare aliquid, to be ouer agaynst a place or thyng.

Aspectus, us, mas. ge. syght, beholdinge, regard. Sometime a beautesfull countenance.

Aspectu horridus, lothefome, or horryble to beholde.

Primo aspectu, at the first syght.

Oculi quod uolunt, aspectum contorquent, or conuertunt, The eyes turne the syght whiche waye they list.

Fugere aspectum, to auoyde, or eschewe to come in ones syght.

In aspectum lucem, or proferre, to byngs as byode that euery man maye see.

Referre aspectum aliquo, to looke or haue an eye to a place. And it is referred to the mynde.

Aspello, pull, ere, to put backe, or bygne away from one.

Aspendius, a certayne harper.

Aspendus, a cite of **Samphilia**.

Asper, a um, rough, sharpe, vnpleasante, as well to the sight as to other senses. Also hard, or greuous, cruell, disdignefull, churlysh, rude, seuer, rigorous.

Asperum vinum, a rough wyne.

Asper nummus, money newe coyned.

Aspera maris, the rough stormes of the sea.

Asperimo hyemis, in the sharpest season of wynter.

Asper natura, & omnibus iniquis, cruell of nature, and woorthynge inturte to euery man.

Asperior et durior doctrina, a seuer, hard, and rigorous kynde of learninge, as the **Socras** the was.

Homo asper et durus, a rigorous, seuer, or rough person, a Socras.

Aspera et horrida oratio, a rough or vnpleasante stile.

Monitoribus asper, bydisignefull in them that aduertyse hym of any thyng.

Aspera tempora, troublous and dangerous seasons.

Aspera loca, rough places, full of bones, bushes and bylles.

Asper victus, austere and hard learninge.

Asper animus, a seuer, stubborn, or vntractable mynde.

Asperam & lenem, contrarie. The will **Asper** is leuys to euery.

Asper, hard, sharpe, rigorous, seuerely.

roughly, vntractably, vnpleasante.

Nimis asper tractatus aliquem, to inturte a man to sharpe, or to rigorously.

Asperiter, idem quod **asper**, an asse word.

Aspergillus, an hole water flyche, or spfme.

Aspergo, gis, for a spynnyng of licour.

Aspergines parietis, swagging of some wallen by a metaphore, to mixe of cast water. And by a metaphore, to mixe of semple fealty with other thynges.

Aspergere comitatem seueritatem, to mixe familiarity and grauttee togither.

Aspergere aliquid in epistolis, to touche a thyng quickly in a letter.

Aspergere maculis vitam alicuius, to make pill report of a man.

Aspergit hoc mihi molestia hanc epistola, this letter hath brought me into this trouble.

Asperisti aquam, Thou hast put me out of feare, thou hast released me, or quickned my spirites, pouerbially spoken.

Mendaciunculis aspergere, to myngle lyes here and there with true matters.

Aspergere lingua, to backbite or spake p a uell of one.

Aspergere salem carnibus, to poudre fleshe.

Aspergi suspitione, vel infamia, to be in suspicion or miste report.

Asperitas, asis, sharpnesse, rudenes of maners, roughnesse, vnpleasante.

Aspernabilis, he that is woorthye to bee despised or refused.

Aspernatio, onis, contempte.

Aspernatus, a um, contened, despised, relected.

Aspernor, aris, ar, to despise, contemne, or se light by, to refuse or abhorre, to refuse of case of.

Aspernari et contemnere, **Aspernari ac resoluere**, vel renecere.

Aspernari dolorem, et appetere voluptatem, contrarie.

Aspernari alicuius sententiam, to refuse a mans opinion or iudgement in a matter.

Aspero, au, are, to make rough, sharp, or hard.

Asperare crimen, to make an offence more detestable.

Asperare alicuius iram, to make ones angre more fierce.

Asperare pugionem saxo, to whette a dagger, or make it sharpe with a stone.

Aspetio, onis, a spynnyng of castyng of water.

Aspetillus, is, idem.

Aspetus, a um, spynnyng of wet with any tye.

Aspetus infamia, steeped with dishonour.

Asphodelus, li, mas. ge. an herbe called **Asphodelus**, a lake of **Asia**, called **Mare morum**, therein is bellyng mire with bym stones, called **Asphodelus**, wherin no thing can growe. Som suppose, that pines growe the cyrcle of **Sodoma** and **Gomorrah**.

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bill. Of this herbe bee. ii. kyndes, the male called Albucus, and the female named Hastula regia, the Apothecaries call it corruptis Aphrodilorum.

Aspicio, xi, ere, to beholde or looke on a thyng, to see. Sometime to fauour or helpe.

Meluc aspice, looke this waye vpon me.

Aspicere longe, to beholde afarre of.

Aspicere et conuerti, vel contemplari, cernere et aspicere.

Aspiciunt inter se, They regarde eche other, they looke or beholde one another.

Aspicere lucem, to be boyne or brought forth into the world.

Aspicere aliquem, to regarde or beholde a persone.

Aspici, for considerari, to be considered or regarded.

Aspiciunt nos deus, god fauoreth or helpeth vs.

Aspidica, a littell tergate or shield.

Aspilares, a stone lyke to spuer.

Aspiratio, onis, a recepyng of breathe, contrary to Expiratio. Also influence or exhalation.

Aspiratio terræ, vapour of the earth.

Aspiratio stellæ, the influence of a sterre.

Aspiro, aut, are, to aspyre, to loke to come to a thyng, to attayne to, to blowe, to fauour, to geue ayde, to geue all study and witte to attayne a thyng, to touche, to come to, to haue access to a man.

Aspirat fortuna labori, Fortune fauoureth one labour.

Aspirat felicitas alicui, he is fortunate, or fortune smileth vpon hym.

Aspirare nemo potest ad illum, No man can haue access to hym.

Aspirare ad rem aliquam, to aspyre or endeuour with all study to attayne to a thyng.

Aspirare non possunt ad illam laudem, they can not attayne to that laude and praise.

Deus aspirat mentem, ingenium, gratiam, for inspirat, impetrit.

Aspis, is a lyttell serpent, whiche breedeth in Aspie, whose spynge is so venemouse, that nothing maye cure it, except a stone taken of the sepulchre of an auncient kyng, whiche being washed in water, and the water drunke with wyne, the inhabytauntes aspyre, that it onely cureth the stroke. Whiche faileth, the male and female goe alwaie together, and if one of them be slayne, the other doeth continually folowe the sterre, till he haue stryken hym, all though he be in a greatte assembly of people, except he passe ouer a ryuer. This name Aspis, is so generall, that it conteineth byuers other kyndes, of whiche shall be written hereafter.

Asplendon, a citty of Shorth.

Asplenium, ni, or Asplenium, and Splenium called also Scolopendra, or Scolopendron, an

herbe, which groweth commonly among stones, on olde walles, it hath many leaues, growing out of one roote, lyke to the woman called a palmer, that hath many feete. It is somewhat lyke to ferns, and hath neither flower, stalk, nor seede, and is commonly called of the Apothecaries Cetrac or Cetrac. It is called Asplenium, because it minyssheth or consumeth the spleen that eateth of vyne (it).

Asprenus, an hill in Asia nere to Bergamus.

Asportatio, onis, the carpage or bearyng away from a place.

Asportatus, a, um, caried, boyne, or conuertyed from a place.

Asporro, aui, are, to cary awaie.

Asportare aliquem secum, to cary one away with hym.

Aspredo, and Aspruendo, roughnesse, sharpnes.

Aspretum, i, neu. ge. a rough place full of stones and rocks.

Asia voce cantare, to syng onely with mannes voyce, without any other voyces of sowes.

Asiacani, a countrey of India, wherein is the citty Magosa.

Assamenta, orum, neu. ge. sawed booydes.

Assaracus, the son of Crois kyng of Troiane.

Assaratum, of old wyters was vsed for a dyke templed with bloude and wyne.

Assarius, a, am, colled, an olds wooyde.

Assarum, looke Asarum.

Assatura, colled meate.

Assella, x, mas. ge. a page, and he that foloweth in all thyngs the will of another man.

A waiting seruant alwaie ready at his masters commandement.

Assectatio, a suite ordinarie, a folowynge, companyng, or attendynge on a man.

Assectatio cæli, for obseruatio astrorum.

Assectator, a compagno. Also a folower, or one that dooth imitate an other mans behauiour or eloquence.

Assessor, aris, ari, to keepe company, to endeuour to gette ones fauour, or wyne his frendshipp.

Assensor, oris, he that assenteth or agreeth to an other mans opinion.

Assensus, as, assent, consent, agreement.

Assentatio, onis, flattery.

Blanditiis et assentationibus beneuolentiam colligere, to gette a mans good wille with fawne wooydes and flatteryng tales.

Assentatiuncula, a flatteryng tale.

Assentator, a flatterer, that prayleth a man or uermuche, and holdeth by his pen and nap in euery thyng.

Assentatorie, flatteryng, or lyke a flatterer.

Assentio, si, tire, & Assenior, tiris, iri, depono, to consente, to assente or agree to. Also to perseuere. Sed assentio aperiri foras, que absorbent, quicquid venit intra pessilos,

But the doores are opened, whiche the deuill cometh within the bolles.

Cui Assensum, to whom they agreed.

Ego illud assensum tibi, That thyng I grante to you.

De Bruto accersendo tibi assensum, As concerninge the standynge for Brutus I agree to you.

Assensum est Bibulo, they consented or agreed to the opinion of Bibulus.

Assentio, onis, idem quod assensus.

Assensor, aris, ari, to flatter, or immoderately (and for the most parte) falsely, to please a man, to the intent to wyne fauour or ppyssite therby.

Assesor, eris, qui, to folowe, to gette, to obteyne, to attayne to, to ouertake, sometime to render as much to one as he hath deservyd.

Nullam partem uidetur tuorum meritorum assensum, I could not seeme to haue satisfied any parte of yours deservynge, or to haue dooen the 100. parte so muche as you haue dooen for me.

Ita cito, iam ego uos assessor, So you on a pace, I will ouertake you by and by.

Insequi, and asssequi, to folowe and ouertake.

Nihil aliud asssequeris, nisi, &c. you shall wyne nothing elles therby, but &c.

Asssequutus est quod sperabat, He hath gotten or obteyned, that he hoped or looked for.

Mauritatem asssequi, to bee rype.

Ingenium alterius asssequi, to attayne to the lyke or equal to an other man in witte.

Asssequi coniectura, to attayne to the knowledge of a thyng by coniecture.

Asssequi literis, to sette forth, or make playne any thyng in writynge. Phewise verbis et dictis asssequi.

Suspitione concilium asssequi non potui, I coulde not suspect of diuine, what his aduise or counsaile was.

Cogitationem alterius asssequi, to gette or knowe what an other man thynketh.

Asssequi nomen, to get a name.

Asser, eris, or assis, is, ma. ge. a shingle, a shouen booyde, a planke, a puncheon or topke of. x. or xii. foote longe.

Assercula, Cato vsed in the plurall numbre and neutre gender.

Asserculi, et Assiculi, diminutives of asser, lyall booydes or lathes.

Assero, serui, to claime, to asseme or appoyne, to manumite or make free, to deliuer.

Asserere aliquem manu, to set one at libertie or to manumite a bonde man.

Asserere in seruilitatem, to byng into bondage or seruitude.

Asserere ab iniuria, to defende frome wronge or iniurie.

Asserere se studiis, to leane all other busynesse to apply studie.

Asserere se, to make hym selfe free, to sette hym selfe at libertie.

Alexander loue sibi patrem assersit, Alexander claiumeth Iupiter to be his father.

Asserere sibi maiestatem diuinam, to vendycate or take vpon hym a diuine maiesty.

Asserere sibi cognomen, to attribute or take vpon hym a name of honour.

Asserere aliquem celo, to canonise or make one a saint.

Asserere se ab iniuria obliuionis, to doo some thyngs that shall redounde to his immortall fame.

Assero, scui, ere, to sowe or plant by.

Assertio, onis, an affirmance, or after Brutus, a demonstration, or documente, a vouchynge. Also a ppyeuynge of ones lybertie.

Assertor, oris, he that setteth one at libertie, or defendeth hym frome bondage. Also he that claiumeth any persone to be bonde.

Accommodare se assertorem veritatis, to appoyse hym selfe to bee a maynteyner and defender of the truth.

Asseruo, iul, ire, ium, idem quod Seruio.

Asseruo, aui, are, to keepe diligently, to take heed of one, to observe or watche.

Asseruare aliquem in carcerem, to commaunde and keepe one in ward, or in prysons.

Asseruare carnes sale, or in sale, to hepe meat in powder, or to hepe meate sauerce by saltyng.

Hic tibi asseruandusest, re muste take good heed of this felowe, or you muste watche hym.

Asseruabo quid rerum gerat, I will take heed, or watche what he dooeth, or what he goeth aboute.

Assessio, onis, sytynge at a thyng.

Assessor, oris, associate to a man in office or auetoysee, especially in iudgemente, or consularions.

Assessrix.

Asseruarer, with affirmance.

Assuerare, idem.

Assueratio, onis, affirmance or vouchynge.

Assueratione affirmare, to auowe for a certayne.

Assuero, aui, are, to asseme.

Assuerare de re aliqua, to asseme anye thyng.

Assuerare gratiam, to shewe or ppyende great graces.

Assueror, the pastide.

Assuco, aui, are, to byp, to byp diligently.

Assucio, to waite or to be made byp.

Assiculus, loke Assiculi.

A ANTE S.

Afsidela, a byshopps seate of charye wherein he sitteth when he ministrereth.
Afsideo, sedere, to sitte with or by an other, or to be associate, to bee contynually at a thyng.
Huic afsident, they labour contynually about this.
Afsider dies totos apud portum, he sitteth of greatly attendance at the haven oftentimes whole daies together.
Afsidere in carcere dies noctesq, he sitteth in prison daie and nyght.
Afsidere gubernaculis, to sitte contynually at the sterne.
Afsidere literis, to bee in contynual studie of letters.
Afsideri, for obsideri, to be besieged.
Afsedit Adherbalem dextra, he satte of placed hym self on the right hand of Adherball.
Afsido, dis, ere, to resse, to sitte downe, to spe by, especially to helpe or doo service, as by a speke man or great officer.
Afsidue, et **Afsiduo**, aduerben, whiche doo signifie continually. sometime often.
Afsiduitas, asis, continuance in a thyng, diligence. also the continually accompanying of a a manne.
Afsiduitate quotidiana, by daily continuance.
Afsiduitas bellorum, the contynuaunce of warre.
Eandem afsiduitatem tibi prebuit postredie, he kepte you the companye the nexte daie following.
Afsiduisime mecum fuit Dionysius, Who was with me continually, or almost we neuer awate from me.
Afsiduos, a, um, continuall or sufficient, etche or well at ease, diligent or laborious.
Afsidui tidentiores, sufficient sweeters.
Afsiduos scriptor, an author appoyed, whose sentence to holden for certain and true.
Afsiduos bella gerit, he maketh warre contynually.
Afsidua febricula, a continually feuer.
Afsiduos dominus, a good husbände, a diligent ouersee of his householde.
Afsignatio, onis, a distribution, assignacion, appoyment.
Afsignatus, a, um, ordeyned or deputed.
Afsignatum tempus, the tyme prefixed.
Afsigno, aui, are, to geue, distribute, assigne, or appoynte, to depute or ordeyne, to impute, to late the fault or blame on a thyng or person.
Assignare agros colonis, to assigne or appoyne a portion of lande to them that be sent to inhabit a countreie.
Assignare sortem, to appoynte or distribute by lotte.
Natura ambus celum assignauit, Nature hath appoynted the ayre for soules.

A ANTE S.

Afsignare locum alicui rei, to apoynt a place for any thyng.
Afsignare ciuitatiuius amentiam, to impute or late the fault of one mans madnesse to the whole citee.
Afsignare culpam fortunæ, to blame or late the fault on fortune.
Afsilio, lui, liui, or liq, sultum, lire, to leape forth, to encountre or assaile hastily. also to leape as a horse doth a mare, and a bull a cowe.
Afsilire ad aliud orationis genus, to leape from one maner of stile to an other.
Afsilientia æquora, the tumblinge waues of surges of the sea.
Afsimilis, le, semblable, or muche lyke.
Afsimiliter, all semblable, or verate lyke.
Afsimilo, aui, are, to dooe a thyng lyke to an other man, to imitate or folowe one, to compare. also to resemble, to represent the similitude of an other thyng.
Grandia si paruis afsimilare licet, If a man may compare great thynges with small.
Os porcum afsimilat, his mouth resemblerh or is lyke an hogges snout.
Italia folio querno afsimilata est, Italy is in facton lyke an oken leafe.
Afsimulatio, onis, a dissembled countenance.
Afsimulatus, a, um, counterfacted, feigned, forged, compared, likened.
Afsimulata virtus, counterfacted, or feigned honestie.
Afsimulo, aui, are, to feigne a thyng that is not, or to dooe a thyng that he dooeth not. Also to compare, to make hym selfe lyke an other, to counterfakte or lyken, to drawe out, or represente any thyng in peincting or portraiture.
Afsimulare oportet quasi ames, you must feigne or make a countenance as though you byd loue hym.
Afsimula quasi ægrotus sis, make semblance as though ye were sycke.
Afsimulauit anum, he made hym selfe lyke an olde woman.
Afsimulare literas, to forge or counterfakte letters.
Pictor facile afsimulabit quicquid acceperit, A peincter will easely portraite or drawe out what so euer he taketh in hande.
Afsimulari, the passure.
Afsipondium, di, a pounce weight.
Afsis, is, mascu. gener. idem quod **Affer**. toke As.
Afsia, one of the names of Pallas or Minerva.
Afsisto, stiti, tere, to assiste, to stande by, to bee present, to healte to defende a mannes cause.
Hic propter hunc afsiste, Doo thou stande here by hym.

Afsia

A ANTE S.

Afsistit rectus, he standeth by right.
Contra omnes hostium copias in ponte astis, he stood upon the byrge agaynst all the power of his enemies.
Afsistis, a, um, sown or planted by.
Asto, aui, are, to late booydes, or board floures. also to roste.
Astotio, aui, are, to associate or make ones selfe companion with an other. sometime to forgoe or set to an other thyng.
Astoler, onely in the thynde persone: and moste commonly used impersonally. It was wont, of the custome and vse was.
Astono, ui, are, to sowne or make a sown agayn lyke to an Ecco.
Astufacio, eci, ere, to accustome, to enure, by vse or continuance to byng one to a thyng.
Astufacere alicui rei, to accustome one to a ny thyng.
Astufacio, onis, a byngnyng of one in custome.
Astufactus, a, um, taught by vse & continuance
Astuerus, signifieth prince or head, he was kyng of Iberians, who is also called Xetaxerxes and Memnon.
Astufco, eui, ere, to vse of a custome, to practise by long custome to doo a thyng.
A tenero astufcar non reformidare homines, let hym practise euen from his chylde odoe not to be abashed of the company of men.
Astufcere bella animis, to practise theyr myndes in warre.
In hoc astufcar, let him enure hym selfe to this thyng: or let hym accustome hym selfe to this.
Astufcitur, the impersonall.
Astufior, the comparatiue of astufctus.
Astufudo, inis, wont of custome, long vse.
Astufctus, a, um, accustomed, enured, practised, or exercised by long continuance.
Astufctus labori asiduo, exercised in contynual labour.
Astula, a chyppe.
Astulam, et **astulose**, in facton of thyngle of clares. Also pierce meale in chippes.
Astulto, aui, are, to ren or leape upon one with great force or violence, to assaile one fiercely.
Astultum, leapingly, tumppngly.
Astultus, us, leaping on a thyng, assailling or setting on with hasty violence.
Astium, looks adium.
Astumo, pli, ere, to take, to receyue to, properlye it signifieth to take to muche on one, sometime to care.
Assumere aliquem in consilium, to consult or take counsaile with one, or to take a man to be his counsaillour.
Assumere in societatem, to take one to hym as a companion, to associate an other with hym, to make a panyng.
In exemplum operis aliquem sibi assumere, to choke or take one whome he will imitate in

A ANTE S.

his woorkes.
Assumere, amonge orators, is whan they byng any thyng to declare the fynte propolition: whereby the minor in a syllogisme, is called assumptio.
Assumere sibi, to take to much upon hym, to attribute to muche to ones selfe.
Id onus inuinit assumpti, I toke that charge upon me agaynst my will.
Assumere semel die epulas, to make but one meale in a daie.
Assumere cibum et potionem, to receyue meate and drynke.
Assumptio, onis, a taking. Also the second preposition in a syllogisme.
Est in his aliquid dignum assumptione, there is in them some thyng worthy the taking.
Assumptus, a, um, that taketh any thyng to it.
Assumptus, a, um, taken.
Astuo, ul, ere, to sowe to, or pierce.
Astur, a ctee in Judea, buylded by hyng Salomon.
Asturgo, xi, ere, to ryle by, to ryle to an other better than ones selfe, to geue place, to grow upwarde.
Asturgere ex morbo, to wate whole, to recouere health, to fyrry by or walke whan one begynneth to amende.
An quisquam in curiam venienti asturrexit, Doo any man asple by or make reuerence to you, whan you came into the senate or counsaile house.
Asturgere in arborem, to grow to the heighe and greatnesse of a tree.
Asturgit vertex montis quinquaginta milibus passuum, The mountayne is from the foote to the toppes fifty myles.
Asturgit in septem vinas, it is risen in hergh the vii. aunes, or it is. vii. aunes hygh.
Tumor asturgit, the swelling aspleth.
Asturgit animus, the mynde of courage in a creature.
Asturgere dicitur orator, qui sublimiter loquitur.
Asturgi, the passue, or the impersonall.
Asturgit elementer et molliter collis, The hyl is not verye steepe, but easy to get by on.
Asturrectum est, and asturgitur, the impersonall.
Vi maioribus natu asturgatur, that men shuld ryle by and doo reuerence to theyr elders.
Astus, a, um, toled or rosted.
Astus sol, the burning and hote sonne.
Asta vox, looke asta.
Astria, a region in Asia, called nowe Syria, in englishe the Surry, whiche marcheth on the east upon Tyne, on the west vpon the north epier of Egipte, on the southe it hath the countreie Arabia, on the north the hylle Caucasus.

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Astya

Assyrius, a, um, of *Assyria*.
Ait, but, sometimes than of *truel*.
Astra, a town in *Spayne*. also an olde towne in *Arguria*.
Astaboras, a ruere in *Egypte*.
Astaces, a ruere rennyng into *Ponte*.
Astaceni, people of *India*.
Astacus, a citee of *Asia* named of *Astacus*, the sonne of *Neptunus* and *Olbia*. Also a towne of *Megaris*, and a citee in *Acarnania*.
Astacus, a topstar of the sea, whiche in some thynges dooth vary from the cruaulle *Locustas*, for his eight hinder legges be greater and byder: he hath two teethe as a cruaulle, but the hoynes about them, be moxter and smelter. he hath also, fift other hoynes, lyke the other two, but they be moxter and lesse, ouce thein be his eien, whiche are very litle. The forhead ouer the eyes, Marp and rough, the bysse byder than of the cruaulle: All the body with in haupng moxe substance, and moxter. fower of his feet be forchd, and fower be clofe.
Asiapas, a ruere of *Asia*, by whiche the people *Rhizophagi* dwellen.
Ataphis, pludis, fcm. ge. a raiſon.
Ataphis agria, an herbe called of the *Latins* *Herba pedicularis*, and *Pituitaria*, of the apothecaries *Staphis agria*.
Astaroth, a name of hebeue, whiche signifieth epheſſe of ſtockes. Also makynge ſerche, of the mouth of the lawe. It was the name of an ydole, whiche the *Jewes* honoured. Also the name of a citee in *Syria*, whiche was geuen to the chyldren of *Jerſon*, of the typpred of *Amalec*. Also of a countreie, wherof mention is made *Genesis*. 14.
Astura, a goddeſſe of the *Allypians*, whiche after *Licero*, was the fourth *Menus*, that was married to *Idonis*, to whome *Salomon*, to please his concubine, raiſed an aulnar.
Astutur, an olde woide for *Stauterunt*.
Astutius, lre. ge. signifieth urbanitee, cluſſiſſe, it to a trope amonge grammarians of the lynde of *Tromia*.
Aster, a ſterre, also *Platos* ſervant.
Asteraticus, an herbe called also *Bubonium*, of *Plinius* *lingualis*, hath a ſtick ſhalke, on the toppe a flower purple of blew, diuided lyke to the floures of wylde camomyl, in faſcion lyke a ſterre. The leaues be longe and rough.
Astria, the name of the yles of *Delos* & *Rhodes*. also a pious ſtone, whiche hath in it a byghneſſe lyke the ball of the eye.
Asteriace, ces, for. ge. a certayne medicine.
Asturias, a lynde of hearens. I ſuppoſe it to be *Agret*.
Astericum, an herbe called also *Helxine*, *Peradicum*, *Vrciolaris*, *Muralium*, of *Muralis*, of

the *Apothecaries* *Parietaria*, of *Parataria*, in engliſhe *Wellſtoffe*.
Astrie, was daughter to *Ceus*, and ſpouſe to *Latona*, on whome *Jupiter* in likeneſſe of an *Egle*, begate *Hercules*: He was touned into a quaple, and after into a ſtone.
Astrieon, a citee of *Chetſalle*, another of *Suey*. also a ruere of *Aras*, rennyng into the wood *Nemra*. It was also the ſonne of *Comera*, that folowed *Jaſon* into *Colchos*.
Astria, of *Astria*, an yle betwene *Damus* and *Ythaca*. It is also a citee in *Spayne*, and the name of *Titans* daughter, the ſpouſe of *Latona*.
Astrieus, a lytle mark in wyſtynge lyke a ſterre.
Astrieo, au, arc, to ſpreade, thowe downe, or ypoſtrate by any thyng.
Astria, an hill in the ſouth parte of *Certe*.
Astima, aris, a ſyckneſſe whan one can not ſeiche his wynde, but with muche diſſicultee, with weyng of the byſt, whiche hapneth by ſtreteſneſſe of the pyppes ſtopped with tough ſteame, or of ſome impoſtume growen in the pyppes.
Asthmaticus, he that dyaweth his wynde thow.
Astice, a countreie of *Thace*.
Astula, idem quod *Aſtupalra*.
Astigi, a citee of *Spayne*.
Astiochia, the mother of *Cleptemus*.
Astipulatio, onis, aſſent, ſometyne aſſurance, or auouchyng of any thyng.
Astipulator, onis, he that is of one accorde, or conſent with another.
Astipulatorus, us, idem quod *aſtipulatio*.
Astipulor, to leane to, to fauoure, to aſſente, or agree to.
Astuo, ui, ere, to place any thyng.
Asto, ſiti, arc, to ſtande by, to be preſent.
Astare amabo, Reſte you, or ſtande ſittz I praye you.
Asto aduocatus cuidam amico, I am aſſiſtent in a matter to a certayne friend of myne.
Astare mensis domini, to waite of geue attendance on his maſters table.
Astare contra alicui, to reſiſte, or withſtande a man. **Astare in genua**, to kneele.
Astomi, people of *Indie*, haupng no monthes, whiche lyue by ayre and the ſmelle of ſweete thynges.
Astrea, the daughter of *Astrens* and *Aurora*, or after ſome of *Jupiter* and *Chemis*, is taken for iuſtice, as the woide doothe ſignific. She deſcendynge the naught and vniuit liupng of men, flew to heauen, and was touned into the ſigne called *Libra*.
Astreaus, one of the ggyantes that rebilled agaynſt the goddis.
Astragali, partes of the bases of pillers.
Astragalizo, au, arc, to playe at dyce, or tables, cheſſe, or ſuche lyke game.
Astragalizontes, open dyces.

Astra

Astragalus, l, maſ. ge. the plate at dyce, tables, cheſſe, or ſuche lyke games.
Astragalus, called of ſomyn apothecaries *Cicer montanum*, an herbe with an hard ſhalke, bypyn in the leafe and byanche lyke unto *Cicer*, and hath a lital purple floure, a roote lyke to raddiſhe, and certayne thynges growyn to it, harde lyke to hoynes wounde together. It is commonly ſounde in ſompe groundes, where cometh abundance of wyndes.
Astrepo, u, ere, to make dinne of noyle.
Astrie, cloſe, ſtreitly.
Astrieo, onis, the noune verball, a Marpe diſcernenſe of taſte. also byndynge. **Astrieupng**.
Astrieorius, a, um, that is apte to aſſigne, or bynde, or to make ſtipithe.
Astrieus, a, um, bounde, or faſtned to.
Astrie voluptarius, bent of wholly gyuen to the maipnentance of pleaſure.
Astrie frons, a frownyng countenance.
Astrieus gultus, a rough, or Marpe ſalt, that ſtreigneth the tongue.
Astrie & contracta eloquentia,
Astrieus & deinctus, bounden & obliged.
Astrie, that beareth a ſterre.
Astringo, xi, ere, to ſorgne, or bynde together, to bynde, or oblige by couenant, or promiſſe.
Astringere & relaxare, contraria.
Astringere ſidem, to promiſſe faithfully.
Astringere ſe ſurti, to confeſſe that he hath doon felony.
Astringere lunc ad columnam fortiter, bynd this ſelowe faſt to the pillar, or poſte.
Aluum of ventrem astringere, to bynde the bealy, or make coſtue.
Astringi neceſſitate, to be conſtrained of neceſſitee.
Astringere homines beneficijs, to bynde men to vs with friendly pleaſures.
Astringere orationem numeris, to bynde, or proportionate a mans ſyle in ſpeakynge and wyſtynge, and reduce it to certayne meaſures.
Astringi ad temperanciam, to be bounde to a certayne temperance & moderation of liupng.
Astringere frontem, to bynde the browes, to frowne.
Astringere linguam mercede, to corrupt one with bypbes, to ſtoppe ones mouth with moneye.
Astringere aliquem conditione, to bynde one upon a certayne penaltie, or ſoyſature.
Astringi frigore, to be chylled, or ſtyffe of colde.
Astrios, onis, for. ge. a pious ſtone that groweth in *India*.
Astrites, re, for. ge. a ſtone lyke to a ſpithes etc.
Astrolabium, an aſtrolabe, or inſtrument of aſtronomie.
Astrologia, the ſpeculation of reaſonynge, as concernynge the celeſtiall, or heauenly motions.

Astrolagus, an aſtrolagen, he that ſubſecth the ſpeculation of aſtronomie.
Aſtronomia, the parte of aſtronomie that concerneth ſubſtallies and piaritie.
Aſtronomus, an aſtronomer.
Aſtrophe, one of the ſtarrs called *Pleiades*.
Aſtrum, a celeſtiall bodye, compaſſe of many ſterres, as a ſigne.
Aſtrum dominus, the ſunne.
Aſtra Lycania, the ſterre of ſigne called *Vra* ſa maior and *Arctophylax*.
Aſtruo, xi, ere, to builde, to ſorgne one houſe to another, to ſoyſiſſe, to aſſigne, to adde moxe to a thyng.
Aſtruere dignitati alterius, to augmente an other mans dignitee, or honour.
Aſtruitur ijs, to putte for moxeouer, or ſurethermoxe.
Quidam ex ijs quæ diſta non ſunt, ſibi ipſe aſtruit, he addeth to ſomewhat of his owne inuencion, that was not ſpoken.
Aſtruere auditis, to increaſe that one hath heard, to adde moxe to it.
Aſtu, underſtand, a citee in the countreie of *Ethiops*. also crafty, ſubtyll, with deceptie.
Aſtuo, ui, ere, to be aſſonſed, or amated at a thyng.
Aſtur, uris, a noune poſſeſſiue and ſignifieth of *Aſtura*: as, *Aſtur homo*, a man of *Aſtura*.
Aſtur equus, a *Spaniſh* horſe, called a *genit*.
Aſtura, a towne and ruere in *Italy*.
Aſturco, conis, a geldynge, or genet of *Spayne*.
Aſturia, a countreie in *Spayne* betwene *Galicia* and *Portugal*, whiche ſomtyme was famous for mynes of golde, and amblyng hares kept called *Aſturcones*.
Aſturica Augusta, a citee in *Spayne* called *Aſtorga*.
Aſturius, a, um, of *Aſtura*.
Aſtus, us, maſ. ge. craſte, or ſubſtitee.
Aſtus belli, poſſite of warre.
Aſtute, crafty, ſubtyll, wryple.
Aſtutia, craſte.
Aſtutia, ſubſtitee.
Aſtutus, a, um, ſubtyll, or craſte.
Aſtyages, the laſt kynge of *Medes*, father to *Spandana*, the mother of noble kynge *Cyrus*, who was 597. yeres befoze the inſtarnation, reigned. 35. yeres. a ſtallie was deposed by *Cyrus*. Another *Aſtyages* was by the *Goy* ſons heads of *Perſus* touned in to a marde ſtone.
Aſyalus, a *Troiane* ſlayne by *Neoptolemus*.
Aſyanax, actis, was ſonne of *Phetoz*, by *Andio mache*, whom after the wyppynge of *Trois*, the *Greekes* cruelly threwe downe from a toure, ſo that his bypbes cleaue to the walles.
Aſyrcia, the daughter of *Colus*.
Aſydamas, the name of two tragical poetes of *Athens*, the father and ſonne.
Aſya

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Astynous, a Troiane slayne by Diomedes.
Astyochia, the daughter of Astor, which was rauyed by Mars.
Astypalea, an yle in the sea Regem. It is also a mountayne in Crete, an other by Athens.
Astypaleus, a um, of that yle.
Asuetinum, linnen thybe, whych male not be burned, toke Asuetinum.
Afydis, a kyng of Egypte.
Afyla, an herbe called also of the Latines, *Ferus oculus*.
Afyllas, the name of a soothesayer.
Afylli, sanctuarie men, they be also those sacred perfonce, on whome to late violens handes, was accounted a great offence.
Afyllia, the priuilege of sanctuarie.
Afylum, a sanctuarie.
Afyllus, an ymage, wherunto men were wonte to ranne for succour, as to a sanctuarie.
Afymbolus, he that cometh to a bankette with out appoyntment, an vnbounde gesse. also he that goeth free, and passeth nothing.
Afyndeton, or Afyncheron, a figure in spea-king of wytyng, whan wordes be not knytte and coupled together with coniunctions.

A ANTE T.

AT, a voyce, which signifieth in the wordes that folowe, wyth or indignation.
At eiam rogat: why dost thou aske? sometyme it signifieth yet.
Si non propinquatis, at xrtis sux, si non hominis, at humanitatis rationem haberet, although he had no consideration of hincd, yet woulde he haue had regards to his aegs.
And though he cared not for the persone, yet wuld he haue had respect to good humanitie.
Sometyme it signifieth Sed. Also **At** sometyme is put for **Saltem**, at the least waie.
Si non eodem die, at postredie, If not the same date, at the least was the next folowyn.
At ar, an interfection of todapn dyead, feare, or admiration.
At ar, nouiam ludum, Ah ha, I perceyue nowe the game.
At ar, eadem adest propinque, Oh, lo, she is here at hande.
Atubulus, a feruent wynde, which whan it bloweth in the colde of Naples, pntience in sueth immediately.
Atabyria, the ancient name of the Rhodes.
Atabyris, a verate hygh mountayn in Rhodes.
Ataceni, people of Arabia.
Atacini, people of Barbone in France.
Atagen, idem quod atagen.
Atalanta, a mard, daughter to Jasius a prince of Arcadia, who with dyuers noble men of Grece cam into Etolia, to sea the great boie, which destroyed that countre, the same boie

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dyd she (with his owne hand) spyt Arphe and wound. But afterward he was slayn by the leger, sonne of the kyng of Etolia, who loued Atalanta, and toke hys to his wyfe, and hadde by hys sonne called Arthonoprus, whiche was slayn at the battayle of Thebes.
An other Atalanta, daughter of Ceneus, kyng of the yle called Pepus, contended in rennyng with them that came to wowe hys. And whan she had vanquished and put many to death (for that was the wager, or elles to haue hys) at last a noble yong man named Hippomane (whyles they were rennyng) thwys at sundry tymes thys appyll of golde from hym, in taking by wherof, she was taryed, and so ouer counne, Oubtus wyseth, that as they two medled together in the temple of Cybele, the goddesse haung thereat indignacion, transfourmed theym bothe into Lyons.

Atalancrus, a um, of Atalanta.
Atargata, called also Atergatus, a goddesse of the Syrians.
Atarna, a cite of Mytia in Asia.
Atarnes, the byother of kyng Darius.
Atar, looke at.
Ataus, i, maf. gen. my greatte grandfatheres grandfather.
Atax, a famouurter in Barbone. also one that inhabiteth about that ryuer.
Atechna, thynges vncunningly handled.
Atechnia, thyngsaunce, vnkyfulnesse, lacke of cunning.
Ategia, a boothe or place made by with trees or boughes.
Atella, looke Atella.
Ater, a um, black or darke, and by a metaphoye dyedfull, horrible. also deadly, forowfull, heuy.
Ater panis, byowne byade.
Atra bilis, melancoly.
Atra dies, a dismall date, a sojournfull or hea up date.
Atra nubes, darke cloudes.
Ater odor, a verate pte and naughty sauour.
Atra Tigris, a cruell tyger.
Atergatis, a goddesse of the Hydontens, called also Athara, Derceto, and Wagon.
Aternus, a ryuer in Italy.
Atefis, idem quod Athefis.
Atefte, a cite in the countre of Venecy.
Athacus, a byrd with foure legges, haung the longest behynde.
Athalia, daughter of the cursed quene Ysabel, and mother to kyng Arab. This woman be- yng also mischeuous, whan she herde that hys sonne Jehozias was slayn, and Joiam (with all his household) destroyed: she being inflamed with desyre to reigne, layng apart all womanly pte, determined to delecte vntill, all the posterite of Dauid. but thorough

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the goodnesse of god, Joas, the sonne of Jehozias, an infant, was bywaies to hys consorted awaie by Josabeb, his anne, and hys in the house of Josabeb the byshop, a there hepte. vi. yeres. And after that this cursed woman Athalia had reigned ouer Iherusalem. vii. yeres, Joas, whiche was supposed to be slayne, was by Josabeb made hyng, wherof she beeyng aduertised, and cryng to the people to sea Joas, was taken of the menne of warre, and shamefully byawen vnto the gate of the citee called Mularia, and there slayne. She was before the incarnation 900. yeres.

Athamas, antis, the sonne of Aeolus, father of Hyppus, and Helles, also a mountayne in Bythoria.

Athamanteus, a um, of Athamas.
Athamantis, idos, for. ge. Jno, or Leucothea.
Athanasius, was byshoppe of Alexandria, the pece of our lorde. 348. A man of a holy lyfe and great learning, who susteyned many and great persecutions of the Arians. For whi (in the countesse holden at Laodicea) he had confounded them with mozte puiuant argumentes: he stered almost all the world agaynst hym. wherfoze he fled. And. vi. yeres continually he abode hys in a dyecellere, where he neuer sawe the sonne nyne. Chan was he discouered by a mayden, and fled effones by the heale of god, and wandred aboute the world, not withstanding pynels, the people and hostes dyd continually persecute hym, so that he mought scarse fynde any place to abyde in. Also a common harlot was brought agaynst hym, which affirmed, that he had accompanied with hys. But he alwaye susteyning all thynges with a wonderfull patience, at last dyed, the yere of our lorde. 379.

Athanasios, i, com. ge. immoyall.
Athanasus, a man of meruacions strength and greatnesse of body.

Athara, looke Atergatis.
Athara, a certayne medicine, verate holsome for chyldern.

Athens, arum, the citee of Athens.
Athenxon, a famous peynter that learned of Glaucion of Corinth.
Atheneum, a place at Rome, where all sciens ces were redde.

Athenus, a learned philosopher in the tyme of Augustus, boyn at Seleucia in Cilicia. An other was a grammarian vnder M. Antonius, whiche wyte a boke de Dipsnosophia.
Athenodorus, a philosopher, whiche left with Octavian the emperour this lesson, whan he toke his leaue of hym. Noble pynce, whan you be worthe, neither lase nor do any thyng, vntill you haue perused the. xliiii. greke letters, and remembred the othe of thyre plas-

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tes, where they stande, that the pallion of yre, by withstanding your mynde to an other thyng, male languidie and vayne the waie.
Athenopolis, a towne of the Passians.
Atheos, thei, maf. ge. he that belieueth there is no god, a miscreant, an infidell.
Atheroma, a littell poultice in the necke, or vnder the aemes.

Athefinus, a ryuer rennyng out of the lake Apenninum, and falling into Jher.
Athefis, a ryuer in the countre of Venecia, rennyng by the citee of Trent, and thowough Verona, and so passeth into the sea Adriatick.
Athleta, x, maf. ge. a great wrestlar, or a great conner at common games.

Athletica, x, for. ge. the craftes of wrestlyng or rennyng.

Athletice, strongly, lustyly, in good pte.

Athleticus, a um, pteyng to a wrestlar.
Athleticus vicus, stronge feeding.

Athlochari, people of Sephia in Asia.

Athlothea, x, maf. ge. the iudge in games of wrestlyng or rennyng, the master of the game that geueth the rewardes to the wyppers.

Athos, or Athon, an hyl in Thjace, of a wonderfull height.

Athraciars, the arte of magike.

Athrax, the father of Hippodamia, also a ryuer of Etolia, and a citee in Thessalia.

Atina, a town of the Lucans in Italy, the people wherof be called Atinates.

Atinia, x, a hynde of elme tree.

Auxoes, a precious stone shynyn like the floure. iii. fengens bygges, in forme like a chytte, and hath a pleasant sauour.

Atlantes, Jhoones dwellynge aboute the hylle Atlas.

Atlanteus, and **Atlanticus**, a um, of Atlas.

Atlantides, the. vii. daughters of Atlas. also certayne sterres.

Atlantis, an ylande. v. dales caplyn from the hyl Atlas, after whiche it is named.

Atlas, amis, of this name were thye. One kyng of Italy, and father of Electra. An other of Arcadia, father of Maf. The chyld of Manritania, called the greatest, the byother of Prometheus, who as the grekes suppose, dyd spyt fynde out the code of the sterres, by an excellent imagination. wherfoze the poetes feigned, that he susteyned the firmament with his shoulders. It is supposed he was aboute 1599. yeres afore the incarnation. It is also the name of an hyl in Barbaria, hygh & small, whiche perceeth the clowdes. Atlas is also a great ryuer in the noythe parts of the world, rennyng into Jher.

Atlantis nepos, Mercurius.

Atlaniades, idem.

Atlius, a knot or a topete of the backe bone.

Amepos, pois, maf. ge. the fifth of limall be-
 cent

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scant from me, o myp newewes newew.

Amepus, ris, se. ge. myp nece nece.

Atocion, vel atocum, n. g. a medicine, wherby the conception and birth of chylderne is presented and leited.

Atocius, a certayne spyder, whiche is heapy.

Atomus, mi. f. g. a thyng so smalle, that it can not bee divided or made smaller, also Atomus, be motes in the sonne.

Atossa, the daughter of kyng Xerxes.

Atq, and, and also, and yet, and that, but, as, such as, as it were, as though, than, some tyme for Statim.

Locus est atq; oprobam, the place is such as I wyll shew.

Illisunt alio ingenio, atq; tu, They bee of another maner of wyse than thou arte.

Non Apollinis magis verum atq; hoc responsum est, Apollonius answer was neuer truce than this is.

Atq; eecum, but so where he is.

Atq; audin? but herest thou?

Atque vides? doest thou not see?

Alter atq; Secus atq; otherwyse than.

Mihi quidem hercle non sit verisimile, atq; ipse commentum plicet, In good soothe it seemeth not to me to be true, and yet the diuise is feigned tale pleasech them well.

Atq; adeo, and that, and also, and furthermore, and moreover, and that more is.

Efano hercle, atq; adeo nunchaud parum si no, I am hunger, and that more is, I am a thyng not a littell.

Atq; to used in the begynnynge of sentenres, as Atq; ut onatium Gratiam.

Atq; ego quite confirmo, ipse me non possum, but which do comfort and strengthen you.

Atq; for isq; idemq;.

In vnum atq; augustum locū, into one place, and that same being stricte and narrowe.

Atq; hoc confiteor iure mihi obligat, And certes I graunt, it hath woorthily chaunced vnto me.

Negotium magnum est navigare, atque id meum Quintili, It is a great busines to take the sea, and especially in the month of Iuly.

Atq; aliquis dicat, but some man wyll saye to me.

Atq; edepol, and in very dede.

Atq; ita, and so, some tyme, and on that consideration, and for that intent.

Atq; vero, but.

Pro eo atque si nullo iure factum esset, As though, or such as though it had been doon by no right or lawe.

Ad eandem modum atque, curaw, or after the same facton as.

Contra atque ante, contrary wyse to that it was before.

A ANTE T.

Similiter atque, lyke as.

Aequae atque, euen alphe, euen as muche as, Item atque, Pariter atque, Iuxta atque, lyke as, as well as.

Talis atque, sache as.

Atque atque, doubled, addeth a vehemency.

Atqui, a conjunction discretive, but, but yet, pea but, certes, all be it, surely.

Atqui illi tergerit digito vno, oculi illico effodiuntur, Surely yt he touche her with one fpynger, his eyes shalbe by and by plucked out of his head. Some tyme for Imo.

Atque eares multo maxime disunxit flum ab illa, pea but that thyng most of all plucked his mynde from hir.

Atqui, some tyme aboundeth.

Atropa, a measure of the Bitches, conteynynge v. modios Romanos, of englyshe measure, a bushell, a portell, a pynte, and. iiii. ounces.

Atromaticke, blache garments.

Attractus, a, um, the adiective of atrax.

Attractio, arte magice.

Attractilis, lidas, an herbe called also Cnicus sylvestris. Of it be two kyndes: the one very rough and full of pyches, whiche the apothecaries calle Carduus benedictus. The other not so rough nor pyched: and is named also Cartamus sylvestris, Fulus agrestis, and Colus rustica, because women used to make spynndles of the stemmes therof: in englyshe (after some) wyde fastion.

Atramentarium, an pntichorne.

Atramentum, pntic, blache that shoemakers doore occupp.

Atramentum, people of Arabia felix.

Atrani, people of Italy, mentioned of Plato.

Atrax, a, um, blacked or smudged, also a woman that goeth in blacke.

Atrax, acis, a ruler of Ethiopia, wherof a certain people are called Atraces.

Atrebares, a people of a countrey in France, called Artops.

Atreus, the sonne of Pelops and Hippodamia, kyng of Mycene, founde by the eclipse of the sunne: And because his brother Cheltes had spen with his wyfe, he slew his sayd brothers chylderne: and being rolled, made his brother eate theiur, who knowynge it, and asking therfoze vengeance, had answer made by the god Apollo, that yf he dydde carnally knowe his owne daughter Pelopia, he shuld on hir get a sonne, which shuld reuenge hym.

So begate he Egisthus, who afterward slue his vnkle Atreus, and in the tyme his eldest sonne Agamemnon, after he returned from the battayle of Troie. This was before the incarnation. 1258. yeres.

Atreus, a, um, the adiective of Atreus.

Atria, a town in the countrey of Venetie, wher of the sea Adriaticum was named.

Atrias

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Attrarius, a, um, that belongeth to the porche of halle.

Attricapilla, a byde with blacke fethers on the crowne of his head.

Attricus, ci, mal. ge. a poster that kepeth a gate, of an hushher of the halle.

Attrix, in the plural numb; Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Attrides, x, patronymicum, of Atreus.

Attrienis, is, m. g. a chiefe seruant, a poster, of an hushher of the halle.

Attrifer, a rugge that beareth a blache seede.

Attrium, a diminutive of atrium.

Attriplex, an herbe called of the grekes Attrasxis, and Chrisolachanon: Of the frenche-men Arrhoches: of the Germaines Molten, in englyshe Wyche of arage. Of it be two kyndes, one wyde, an other of the garbeyne.

Attriplexum, i, n. g. idem.

Attritas, is, f. g. blackenesse.

Atrium, a porch or postal before a house, where in olde tyme men used to dine and suppe. And therfoze it is some tyme taken for an hall. Some tyme for an inner court.

Atrocitas, crueltie, fiercenesse, outrageousnesse.

Atrociter, cruelly, fierly, outrageously.

Atropatus, a capitayne of the Medes, after whome a parte of that countrey was called Atropatia.

Atrophia, thynges that are not nourished with the foode that they take.

Atrophia, x, an affecte of discaisse, wherin the body can not be nourished with any thynges that it receiveth, but consumeth with leannes.

Atrophus, i, mal. g. he that hath that affect.

Atropos, one of the fatal lappes, whiche is feigned to breake the threde of lyfe. It is some tyme put for necessitee of deathe.

Atrox, oris, mal. g. blackenesse.

Atrox, ocis, com. ge. cruel, fier, outrageous, without pitye, sower in countenance, terrible.

Atrox iniuria, a cruel or mercurious displeasur full displeasure.

Atrox et vehemens orationis genus: Cui lenes et mansuetum opponitur.

Atroces literæ, terrible letters.

Atrox tempus, a cruelous and an pwell season, whan muche crueltie is practised.

Atrocia exa, rawe bowelles, horrible to behold.

Atrox animus, a stoute stomache, that feareth no perill or daunger.

Atrox tempestas, a mercurious great storme.

Atta, a porte, also a citee in Arabia felice.

Attaceo, uere, to holde ones peace, or kepe silence with other.

Attactus, a, um, touched softly.

Attactus, us, an easy softe touchynge.

Attacum, a towne of Spayne.

Attax, be they, whiche thyngh some desente in

A ANTE T.

theyr legges or feete, seeme rather to drawe theyr feete softly touchynge the grounde, than to walke.

Attagen, enis, m. g. and Attagena, x, for ge. a byde, whiche is founde in Thonia, and is verate delicate, and hath fethers of sundrye coloures, and beinge at large, is alwaie spynnyng and chattering, but beinge ones taken, he maketh no noise, nor seemeth to haue any voyce. They are deceyved that take hym for a woodcocke.

Attalia, a citee of Pamphilia.

Attalus, a tyng in the lesse Asia, mercuriouslye, of whom all magnifike and rarely thynges are called Attalica.

Attalica vestis, a garment of clothe of golde.

Attamen, o, Attamen, but yet.

Attamino, aui, are, to soule or desple.

Attex, arum, the herbes cotages.

Attigrare, bled of olde wyters for integrare, or augere.

Atticus philologus, a learned man, verate famous for tyll with Salust, & after with Pollio.

Attelabus, bi, the smallest sorte of the flies, called Locustæ, and haue no wynges.

Attella, or Atella, a towne in Italy, where was a great and famous theatre.

Attellanus, a, um, and Attellianus, of Attella, some tyme mocking and mery.

Attellana fabula, were comedies or enterludes, whiche were onely in festes, and merye scoffes and bourdynge.

Attēperate, in season, agreeably with the thyng, temperately.

Attēperato, aui, are, to make feete or agreeable.

Attēdo, di, ere, to take hede, to consider, to intend, to bee attentiu, to geue good care to a thyng.

Attēdere aliquem, or aliquid, to bee attentiu to a thyng or person.

Attēdit iuri, he gaue his studye, or applicd hym to the lawe.

Attēdere rei alicui, to apply any thyng.

Attēdit eximium, marke ye well, or consider ye the ende.

Attēdo te studiose, I harten to you diligently, or I take good hede what you saye.

Attēdere animum, to take hede, to geue care, to marke, to consider.

Attēdere xquo animo, to harken patiently and with an indifferēt mynde.

Attēte, intently, with a fixed mynde.

Attēno, onis, attentuenesse, of xpyng of the mynde.

Attēto, aui, are, to assaie, to ppose, to assaie, or sit vpon by discrege, or otherwyse.

Attētare classē, to geue the onferte, to assaie a nauy of shippes.

Attētare yrbem, to assaie by pollicie of forces howe to wyng a towne.

Attens

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Attentare pudicitiam puellae, to endeavour to seduce a mayden to naughtynesse, or to castice or prouoke a mayden to lewdnesse.
Attentare fidem alicuius, to go about to corrupte a mans fidelitee, or to make a manne doo vntrewly.
Attentare aliquem bello, to make warre vpon one.
Precibus attentare aliquem, to intreat a mā.
Attentus, a, um, attentius, diligent, he that is fixed on a thyng, somtyme a couetous person.
Attentus ad rem, careful to gette goodes.
Attenta vita, a diligent and scrutable lyfe.
Attenuare, sceleris, subtilly, synely.
Attenuatio, ois, a dimynishyng.
Attenuatus, a, um, appropinquatus, weakened, diminished, also slender, thynne.
Attenuatus victus, a sobye dyete.
Attenuatum dicendi genus, a slender, plain, or easy style, that floweth not in eloquence.
Attenuo, auis, are, to dimynish or make lesse, slenderer of thyng, to appaie or make weaker.
Attenuare curas, to dimynish the care of pensynesse.
Attenuare opes, to consume of wast treasure.
Attento, mat, ere, to rubbe agaynst a thyng, to wrate, to wast or consume, to bycate in pecces.
Attetere famam, Post vbi eorum tamam atque pudorem attriuerat, maiora alia impetrabat, latter that he had made them consume their good name and honestie, he see theym in hande with other greater attemptares.
Attetere gladium cori, to make sharpe a sword with a whetstone.
Attetere aures alieni, by a metaphore, is to anore one with babbling.
Attetians, anis, one that witnesseth.
Attetatus, a, um, witness, proued by witness.
Attetor, tus, sum, ari, to call to witness, some tyme for Tessor, to witness.
Attexo, ui, ere, to adde to, to toygne to, and as it were to weare to a thyng.
Atthis, was daughter of Eraneus, whome (some suppose) to geue the first name to the countrey called Attica.
Atica, a countrey in Grece, wherein stood the famous citie of Athens, the noyce of al scicces.
Attice, an aduerbe signifiying, in the eloquence of spech of Athens.
Attilus, a felle in the ryuer Do, whiche by his sluggishnesse groweth so great, that he poyseth 1000. ponde weight.
Atting, a woode spoken to auient men for recuerence, As we saie father.
Attingo, auis, are, to speake curiously lyke a mā of Athens.
Atticus, a, um, of Athens.
Attingo, idem quod attingo.
Attinguis, by or ngyh toygnyng to.

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Atilla, looke Atilla.
Attilius Regulus, a noble consull of Rome, in the first warres of Carthage, vanquished the enemyes the Carthaginenses. At last he was taken by a sleight, and being bounden was sente to Rome, that for hym they myght exchange a great number of prisoners of the people. But at his comyng, he spoyled the Romaynes, that they shoulde not make such exchange, considering his age and debilitye. And so with a gladde will he retourned to his countrey, knowing that he shoulde be cruelly put to deathe. So much he loved he his countrey, wherfore at his retoune, the Carthaginenses caused his eyppodes to be cutte off, that he myght neuer sleepe, and than to be put in an holow tree being stiched full of nailes, the poyntes inwarde, where he continued tyll he died.
Attingo, ui, ere, somtyme idem quod teneo, to holde. somtyme for Retineo, to hold backe.
Ni proximi prelium dextram attinuerunt, I had not they whiche were nexte hym taken and holden his hande.
Ni Stertinius accurrens attinisset, If Stertinius runnyng to hym, had not holden backe or lered hym.
Attineri publica custodia, to be kepte in the gaole of comon prison.
Attinet, it belongeth, it is conuenient, it apperteyneth, it belongeth, it concerneth.
Quid attinet ad nos scire, what perteyneth it to vs to knowe it; or what haue we to doo to knowe it?
Attinet ad vitum colendam, it belongeth to the husbanding of vines.
Nihil ad me attinet, it perteyneth nothyng to me, or I passe not, I care not.
Iam ne vis me dicere quoad te attinet, now write thou that I speake that whiche is to thy profit, or that concerneth or toucheth the.
Comperiba nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, I perceyued nothyng at all that Pamphilus had there to doo.
Attinet hoc ad me, this thyng toucheth me.
Quid ituc ad me attinet, what haue I to doo with that.
Quod ad me attinet, nec arguo, as for my parte, or as for me, I doo not accuse nor excuse theim.
Quod ad argentum attinet, as concernyng the money.
Quid attinet, what annoyeth it?
Attingo, uigi, ere, to touche almost, to touche softly, to mention or handle a matter by itself, to meddle a littell with a thyng.
Attingit me sanguine, he is of my blood.
Attingere senectam, to come to age.
Attingere partes naturae, to come to the knowledge of naturall causes.

Attilio

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Attingere studia, to sauours of letters.
Nihil ad rem attingit, it belongeth nothyng to the matter, or it maketh nothyng to the purpose.
Attingit hoc res, this matter toucheth the.
Inquisitio veri maxime humanam naturam attingit, searchyng of the truthe moost of all perteyneth or belongeth to mans nature, or cometh nearest to it.
Legis nomen nihil attingit, they be nothyng worthy the name of lawes: or nothyng mete to be called lawes.
Attingere aliquem summa necessitudine, to be of great familiaritee with one.
Ne suspicione quidem attingere possum, I can not coniecte, disuine, or suspecte what it shoulde be.
Attingere aliquem suspicione, to make one suspected.
Attingere aliquem infamia, to defame a mā.
Perpauci erant, quos ea infamia attingerat, There were veray fewe, whom that infamy toucheth, or that were so misreposed of.
In transitu attingere, to touche or mention a thyng by itselfe in other communication.
Attingere res gestas veribus, to wyte an history in verses.
Attingere oram aliquam, siue regionem, to voyde vpon or forgoe nere to an othre countrey.
Hora circiter diei quarta Britanniam attingit, the arreyued in Englands aboute fower of the clocke.
Si qua te attingit cura, if you bee any thyng careful.
Nostri principes digito se caelum putant attingere, Our prynces thynke theym selues to be euen as it wer goddes, prouerbially spoke.
Attingere aliquem, to name one, to make mention of any persone.
Attingere aliquod genus vitæ extremis digitis, to haue assayed or tasted a lytell any kynde of lyfe.
Primoribus labris aliquid attingere, to haue a smacke or lictell vnderstandyng of any thyng.
Attingi dolore, to bee attached with sorowe or heauynesse.
Attingi inuidia, to be hated or envied.
Attis, looke Atthis. It is somtyme taken for a ngyhtyngale.
Attollo, tolli, ere, to auance, to lyfte vp, to take awate.
Attollere signa, to displate ensignes, banderdes and banners in the fildes.
Attollere parum, to nouryssh or byng by a chylde, from his byrthe.
Attollere oculos, to looke vp, to raise vpp the eyes.
Attollere quempiam in caeli, or in sydera, to magnifie or praysse a man excedyngly.
Attollere se a graui casu, to ryste vp after a

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great fall.
Attollunt se uenae, the beynes swell and wast greates.
Attolluntur colles alti, the hilles be of a great heighe, or the hilles rse into a great heighe.
Attollitur Arcadia in montes septuaginta sex, Arcadia hath 76. high mountaynes.
Arcem attollere testis, a poeticall phrase, to wynde, Attollere humeris, to beare vpon ones shouldeys.
Attolle pallium, take vp thy mantell or cloke.
Attondeo, di, ere, to clyp or share a thyng nigh, to shewde.
Attondere arbores, to shewde trees.
Attondere auro, to ryde one of his money, to take all awate from hym.
Attornire, bawshfully.
Antonius, a, um, astoned, amased, or abashed.
Antonitis oculis videre aliquid, to stande staring on a thyng as one astoned.
Antonitus nouitate rei, astonished or abashed with the nouelte of the thyng.
Attorno, ui, are, to make astonished, amased, or abashed, a woide seldom used.
Attonusus, a, um, thyns of clypped, polled, shewde.
Attosca laus, laude or praisse diminished.
Attosum caput, a polled heade.
Attractio, ois, a drawyng or pullyng to.
Attractus, a, um, drawen or pulled to.
Attractylis, looke Attractylis.
Attraho, xi, ere, to draw or pull to, to byng to.
Attrahere et Allicere.
Attrahere aliquem ad aliquod negotium, to induce or byng a man to doo a thyng.
Attrahere et reddere animam, to byath, to byath in and out.
Attrahere et accersere malum, to seke and be occasion of ones owne myschefe.
Attrahere in se ferrum, magnes lapis dicitur Attrahere ad se aliquem, to make one come to hym.
Attrebates, looke Attrebates.
Attrectatus, us, a feelyng of touchyng.
Attrecto, ui, are, to feele, to handell or touche often.
Attrectare uxorem alterius, to meple with an othre mans wyfe.
Attremo, ui, ere, to tremble or shake.
Attribuo, bui, ere, to attribute, to impute, to put vpon one by blaming or accusyng, to assigne, to committe, somtyme to geue.
Attribuere causam calamitatis alicui, to impute or laye the blame of his calamities or mysferte vpon any man.
Attribuere & ascribere.
Timor quem mihi natura pudorq; meus attribuit, The feare which my nature and bashfulness hath geuen me.
Attribuere crimen aut culpam.
Attribuere alicui equum, to geue or bestow an horse to a man.

Video

A ANTE T.

Video cui Apulia sit attributa, I se to whom the countrey of Puell is assigned or appointed. Attribueretur tunc locum alicui in re aliqua, in the commendation of men for any sente, to geue one the thysde pryse, or to pryse one shydely. Attribueretur negotium alteri, to committe the charge of a matter to any man. Attributio, onis, the assignacion of deliuerance of money. Attributus, a, um, attributed, deliuered or assigned. Attributa pecunia, money deliuered to be geuen to an other man. At deliuered to any officer, to bestowe in the common assizes, as was to the gouernours of prouinces amonge the Romanes. Attributa atq; descripta, assigned and appointed out. Attributus, ius, rubbing of wearpng, washing of fraying together. Attributus calciamenorum, the wearpng of shoes with muche goyng. Attributus, a, um, rubbed, woyn, washed, consumed. Attributa vestis, a garment woyn out. Attributa anis, an handell wanted with muche handling. Attributa bellis Aethiopia, Ethiope wanted and well nere destroyed with warres. Attributa, parte of the countrey of Media. Attributa, the pterperfect tense of Afero. Attributa, of some called Athyla, a valiant prince, whiche came out of Septhia: And after he had subdued Pannonia, he entred into Italy, and destroyed the citee Aquila, and came towards Rome. wherof the emperour Valentinianus being afeard, sent vnto hym Leo the byshop of Rome, with the consules and certayne senators, who submited them selues vnto hym. And when his hoste supposed, that he woulde haue had them in contempt, and haue continued his tourneye to destroye Rome: he pardoning thei, departed: wher at all men were ailed. But he, beinge demanded, why he had so doone, answered, that whyles the byshop and senators spake vnto hym, he behelde standing on epyer hande of hym, a man of armes of excellent personage, euer of them holding a naked swerde ouer hym, manacynge to slea hym, if he spake any further wordes, or did make any further attempte. wherfore he discharged the Romanes with gentill language, perswadinge his hoste to holde them contente. Afterwarde he entred into Germani, washinge the countrey, and in his retourne towards Hungary, he married a wyfe. In whiche marriage he so excellently fylled hym selfe with meates and wyne, that thereby he fell into a geare bledynge, and so dyed. He was after the incarna-

A ANTE V.

cion, 4. or. peres. And at the begynnyng called hym selfe, the scourge of god: Atacut, the towne of Antwerp in Brabant. Atura, a towne of Aquitaine. Aturius, a ryuer in Fraunce, called vulgarly, le Don. Atypus, pi, one that is to tongue tyed. Atys, a chyld of wonderfull beantes, beloved of Cybele, the mother of goddes, and was touned into a pyne tree. It was also a kyng of Lydia, descendng lyneally from Hercules, and Diophane. Also a ryuer of Sicilie. A ANTE V. A V, an intersection, vied of women beinge soe abused or abused. And after Akinere, an intersection of syllables. Auanti, a people of Fraunce. Auare, couetously, nably, nably. Auare et acerbe imperare, to rule with craction and tyranny. Auaricum, Elitron in Berrey in the royaume of Fraunce. Auariter, idem quod Auare. Auaritia, x, and Auarities, cf. sc. g. auarite, couetousnesse, inordinate desyre of money. Ardere auaritia, to be creabyng couetous. Auaritia gloria, immoderate desyre of honoyr and dignitee. Auarus, a, um, couetous, auaricious, desirous, greedy of money. Auare adulationes, for Auarorum adulationes, the flatterynge of epye men. Cedis auarus miles, a cruell souldiour, desirous of myrth. Intruis auarus, the insatiate desyre to be holde a thynge. Auarus laudis, desirous of pryse. Auiceps, cupis, com. ge. a fouler of byrde. Auiceps syllabarum, he that watcheth at euery syllable to take a man in a trippie, a capacious felowe. Ne quis nostro auiceps sermoni fiet, Lette there be any that watche what we saie. Auceta, vied of olde wyters for Saue auceta. Aucetarium, looke Aucetarium. Aucificus, a, um, that maketh or increaseth. Auctio, onis, an increase, or an open sale of puate goodes. Auctio regia, sale of the kynges goodes. Auctionem facere, and auctionem proponere, to sette his goodes to sale. Auctionem vendere, the offyce of the ryper in suche common sales. Auctio hact. post sale of the goodes of men, that be accinted of treasons or felonys. But more pproply of men and goodes taken in warre, and solde by the chiefe captaynes. Auctionarius, a, um, of or ptepyng to porte sale

A ANTE T.

sale, of the sales man. Auctionarie tabula, sauemotes, wherewith the goodes to be solde are written. Auctionor, atus sum, ari, to sell household stuffe by post sale. Auctor, ius, g. auctor. Auctio, auctare, the frequentatiue of aucto. Auctiare pecunias fauore, to increase money by usury. Aucto, auctare, to gayne, to wyne, to augment or multiply. Auctolycus, a theefe that transfourmed hym selfe into byures shappes. Auctonus, the sonne of Apollo and Cyrene. Auctor, oris, or auctrix, he of she that augmenteth or increaseth. Auctoratus, i, a seruant that is solde open. Auctuarium, ouer measure of weight, surplage in numbre. Auctus, a, um, increased, auanced. Auctus leticia, more topfull of gladdes. Auctus pecunia, made rycher. Auctor aggritudo, more pynfull syknesse. Auctus filio, he is rycher than he was, for he hath a sonne boyne. Auctus damno, he hath yet more harme. Auctus honoribus, he is auanced to honoyr and dignitee. Auctus praeda, he is made ryche with robberyng and pyllyng. Auctus re fortunisy, he is verate substaunce all and ryche. Auctus, ius, increase, augmentation. Auctus dierum, the increase of the daies. Acula, a towne in Thyrane, called Aquapendens. Aucupatio, onis, f. g. bypyng: and after Budeus, in his booke de arte, cometyne gaigne, aduantage. Aucupator, ius, bypyng. Aucupatorius, a, um, ptepyng to byrde. Aucupia, bypdes taken of the fouler. Aucupium, i, n. g. bypyng of fouling. Aucupium sagittarum, shootyng at byrdes. Aucupium delectationis, desyre of delectatid. Aucupium auribus facere, to harken what is tolde. Aucupo, atus sum, pari, and aucupo, to go a bypyng, fouling, or hauyng. Also is signifieth to searche by crafty meanes, and to watche by. Aucupare sermonem alicuius, to harken or take heede what one saith. Aucupari tempus, to shy a tyme. Aucupari sibi famam obreclationis alienae sciendae, to endeuyr to get a name by the displaying of an other mans countreyng. Gratiam alicuius aucupari assentatione, to endeuyr to gette ones fauour by a flatterynge tale.

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Aucupari rumusculos imperitorum hominum, to go aboute to get pryse of idlers or vnlearned persons. Aucupari tranquillitatem, to watche or spy for a calm thetether, or till the wynd beate. Aucupari verba, quum vim verborum, to search the pproperties of wordes, or what they signify. Aucupari vilitatem, to hunt for profite. Audacter, et audacter, boldly, aduenturously. Audacter et libere loqui, to speake boldly without feare. Audaculus, hardye, spoken in derision of contempte. Audacia, foolhardynesse, courage, trude, confidence in ones selfe. Expertus audacie homo, a man that is tried to be bolde and hardie. Titubans audacia, halfe full boldnesse. Audax, acis, bolde and hardy, or trustyng well in hym selfe, a raffe felowe. Audax facinus, a bolde enterpryse. Audens, hardye. Audentia, hardynesse. Audeo, sus sum, ere, to presume rashly. Audere longius, to aduenture further. Capitalia auli pleriq; the more part of them haue not beene asfayde to commit most deadly offences, or shamefull crimes. Maiora viribus audere, to aduenture more than one is able to achyue. Pugnam auli sunt, They hadde not to fight with them, or to encountre with them in battayle. Audientia, x, audience, reposte. Audientiam facere, to commaunde and make silence, as they dooe, whiche are cretes in places of iustice. Audio, iui, ire, to here, to consyder, to pecture, to graunte that whiche is afked, to dooe the thynge that is commaunded: also to agree, to obey, but moste commonly with a negation. Audire bene, to be well repoyted of, to haue a good name. Audire male, to be ill repoyted of, to haue an ill name. Audiri tu? Hact thou nor? Audire Platonem, to be Platos dysciple. Audias, pro audire poteris, thou mayst here. Audientis dicto, rebo to doo that he is commaunded, at commaundement, obedient. Audiri, to be belened. Audiri, for vbi audieris. Audite breuiter, audite paucis, here is few wordes. Quid ex longinquo in malis audiebantur, whiche a farr off seemed to speake that theyd them, to be a greater myrth. Audiri laudem, to be heard farther. Audiri dicere, I herde one reposte. Audire aliquid de re aliqua, to geue audien-

A ANTE T.

Video cui Apulia sit attributa, I se to whom the countrey of Puell is assigned or appointed. Attribueretur locum alicui in re aliqua, in the commendacion of men for any feate, to geue one the thyde pryse, or to pryse one thyde.

Attribuere negotium alicui, to committe the charge of a matter to any man.

Attributio, onis, the assignacion of deliuerance of money.

Attributus, a, um, attributed, deliuered or assigned.

Attributa pecunia, money deliuered to be geuen to an other man. Attributus, a, um, deliuered to any officer, to bestowe in the common assayes, as was to the gouernours of prouinces amonge the Romaynes.

Attributa ardy descripta, assigned and appointed out.

Attitus, tus, rubbing of wearyng, wasping or treating together.

Attitus calciamen orum, the wearyng of shoes with muche goyng.

Attitus, a, um, rubbed, woyn, wasted, consumed.

Attita vestis, a garment woyn out.

Attita ania, an handell wasted with muche handling.

Attita bellis Aethiopia, Ethiopia wasted and well nere destroyed with warres.

Attropaula, parte of the countrey of Media.

Attuli, the preterperfect tense of Attiro.

Atyia, of some called Athyla, a valiant pynce, wherhe came out of Serphia: And after he had subdued Pannonia, he entred into Italy, and destroyed the citie Aquileia, and came towards Rome. wherof the emperour Valentinianus heyrng aserde, sent vnto hym Leo the byshop of Rome, with the consules and certayne senators, who submitted them selues vnto hym. And whan his hostes supposed, that he woulde haue had them in contempt, and haue continued his iourneys to destroy Rome: he pardonyng them, departed: wher at all men meruailed. But he, beyng demanded, why he had so doone, answered, that whyles the byshop and senators spake vnto hym, he behelde standing on epyther hande of hym, a man of armes of excellent personage, euery of them holding a naked sword ouer hym, manacynge to slea hym, if he spake any wylfyrng word, or did make any further attemptate. wherfore he discharged the Romaynes with gentill language, perswadyng his hostes to holde them contente. Afterwarde he entred into Germany, waspinge the countrey, and in his retourne towards Hungary, he married a wyfe. In whiche marriage he to exceedingly spyled hym selfe with meates and wyne, that thereby he fell into a geare blesyng, and so dyed. He was after the incarnat-

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tion. 4. or peeres. And at the begynnyng called hym selfe, the scourge of god.

Atuacut, the towne of Anaweris in Babylonia.

Atura, a towne of Aquitaine.

Aturius, a ryuer in Fraunce, called vulgarly, Le Don.

Atypus, pi, one that is to tongue tryed.

Ayys, a thyde of wonderfull beantes, beloued of Cybele, the mother of goddes, and was couered into a pyne tree. It was also a thyng of Lydia, descendyng lyneally from Hercules, and Amphalar. Also a ryuer of Sicillie.

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AV, an intersection, vsed of women beynge soe abashed or amased. And after Avacore, an intersection of spleene.

Auantici, a people of fraunce.

Auare, couetously, nashly, niggardly.

Auare et acerbe imperare, to rule with crueltie and tyranny.

Auaricum, Viceroy in Berry in the royaume of Fraunce.

Auariter, idem quod Auare.

Auaritia, a, and Auarities, cf. g. auarice, couetousnesse, inordinate desyre of money.

Ardere auaritia, to be exceeding couetous.

Auaritia glorie, immoderate desyre of honoyr and dignitee.

Auarus, a, um, couetous, auaricious, desirous, greedy of monie.

Auara adulationes, for Auarorum adulationes, the flatterynge of epye men.

Cædis auarus miles, a cruell fouldour, desirous of murder.

Intuitus auarus, the vnfaciate desyre to be holde a thyng.

Auarus laudis, desirous of pryse.

Auceps, cupis, com. ge. a fouler or byrder.

Auceps syllabarum, he that watcheth at euery syllable to take a man in a tripple, a capacious felowe.

Ne quis nostro auceps sermoni fiet, Lette there be any that watche what we saie.

Aucera, vsed of olde wyters for Saçe aucta.

Auctarium, looke Auctuarium.

Auctificus, a, um, that maketh or increaseth.

Auctio, onis, an increase, or an open sale of pryuate goodes.

Auctio regia, sale of the kynges goodes.

Auctionem facere, and auctionem proponere, to sette his goodes to sale.

Auctionem vendere, the office of the cryer in suche common sales.

Auctio hactæ, post sale of the goodes of men, that be atteined of treason or felonye.

But more propriety of men and goodes taken in warre, and solde by the chiefe captaynes.

Auctionarius, a, um, of or ptepyng to porte sale

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sale, or the sales man.

Auctionaria tabular, auentouses, whereth the goodes to be solde are wystred.

Auctionor, atus sum, ari, to sell household stuffe by post sale.

Auctior, tius, greater.

Auctior, auiare, the frequentatiue of auctio.

Auctitare pecunias facere, to increase monie by vsury.

Aucto, auiare, to gayne, to wyne, to augment or multiplie.

Auctolycus, a theefe that transoumed hym selfe into dyuers happes.

Auctonus, the sonne of Epso and Cyrene.

Auctor, oris, or auctrix, he or she that augmenteth or increaseth.

Auctoratus, ti, a seruant that is solde openly.

Auctuarium, ouer measure of weight, surplage in numbre.

Auctus, a, um, increased, augmented.

Auctus læticia, moze topfull of gladdes.

Auctus pecunia, made ryche.

Auctor ægritudo, moze pynfull synnesse.

Auctus filio, he is ryche than he was, for he hath a sonne boyne.

Auctus damno, he hath yet moze harme.

Auctus honoribus, he is auanced to honoyr and dignitee.

Auctus præda, he is made ryche with robberyng and pyllyng.

Auctus refortunisq, he is verie substantie all and epeche.

Auctus, us, increase, augmentation.

Auctus dierum, the increase of the daies.

Aucula, a towne in Thuscane, called Aquapendens.

Aucupatio, onis, f. g. bypyng: and aser deus, in his booke de alle, comestyme gayne, aduantage.

Aucupator, ipse twynges.

Aucupatorius, a, um, ptepyng to bydyng.

Aucupia, bypdes taken of the fouler.

Aucupium, ti, n. g. bypyng or foulyng.

Aucupium sagittarum, moopyng at bypdes.

Aucupium delectationis, doctre of delectaciō.

Aucupium auribus facere, to hearken what is tolde.

Aucupor, atus sum, pari, and aucupo, to go a bypyng, foulyng, or haukyng. Also is signified to seache by crafty meanes, and to watche toye.

Aucupare sermonem alicuius, to hearken of saies hee what one saith.

Aucupari tempus, to stye a tyme.

Aucupari sibi famam obreclatione alienæ sciencie, to endeavour to get a name by the distylling of an other mans counsayng.

Gratiam alicuius aucupari assentationcula, to endeavour to gette ones fauour by a flatterynge tale.

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Aucupari rumosculos imperitorum hominum, to go aboute to get pryse of thoses, or vnusurres psones.

Aucupari tranquillitatem, to watche or tarye for a calme weather, or still the wynd betide.

Aucupari verba, aut vim verborum, to seche the proprietes of wordes, or what they signifye.

Aucupari vilitatem, to hunt for pryse.

Audacter, et audaciter, boldly, aduenturously.

Audacter et libere loqui, to speake bolde without feare.

Audaculus, hardye, spoken in derision of contempt.

Audacia, foolhardynesse, courage, crasse confidence in ones selfe.

Expertæ audaciæ homo, a man that is tried to be bolde and hardie.

Titubans audacia, bashfull boldnesse.

Audax, acis, bolde and hardy, or trustyng well in hym selfe, a rather felowe.

Audax facinus, a bolde enterprise.

Audens, hardye.

Audentia, hardynesse.

Audeo, sus sum, etc, to ptesame easily.

Audere longius, to aduenture further.

Capitalia ausi pleriq, the moze part of them haue not beene asfayde to commit most deadly offences, or shameful crimes.

Maiores viribus audere, to aduenture moze than one is able to attaine.

Pugnam ausi sunt, They dydde not to fight with them, or to encountre with them in battayle.

Audentia, a, audience, reposte.

Audentiam facere, to commaunde and make silence, as they dooe, whiche ar cryers in places of iustice.

Audio, iure, to here, to consyder, to percerue, to graunte that whiche is asked, to dooe the thyng that is commaunded, also to agree, to obeye, but moze commonly with a negation.

Audire bene, to be well reposted of, to haue a good name.

Audire male, to be ill reposted of, to haue an ill name.

Audin tu? Hæret thou not?

Audire Platonem, to be Platons discipyle.

Audias, pro audire poteris, thou mayst here.

Audientis dicto, re: to doo that he is commaunded, at commaundement, obediēt.

Audiri, to be delatyd.

Audiri, for vbi audieris.

Audite breuiter, audite paucis, here is few wordes.

Quæ ex longinquo in malis audiebantur, whiche a farre off seemed to heare that herde them, to be a greater numbre.

Audiri laus, to be highlye fauoured.

Audiri dicere, I herde one saye.

Audire alterum de re aliqua, to geue audi-

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ente to another man, or to here what one will
say in any matter.
Audire a patre, ex patre, et patre, and de pa-
tre, I heard it reported of my father.
De plautia hac audire, he hath heard some
speaking of this laughing woman.
Hoc te ex alijs audire malo, As for this, I
had liefer that ye shoulde here it of other men.
Audire de capite alicuius, to heere in examina-
tion of a matter concerning life & death.
Preces meas audierunt, They heard and
granted my petition.
Audire admonentem, to obeye one that both
advertiseth vs of any thing.
Audio ironice, for non audio.
Audio, sometime for consentio, I consent, I
agree.
Audiendus non est, he is not to be beleued,
or he ought not to be obeyed.
Nec Homerum audio, Repther I agree to
Homer, or I beleue not Homer.
Sifabulas audire velimus, If we will beleue
fables.
Nunquam labere, si te audies, you shall neuer
doe amisse, if you will follow your owne coun-
saile, or doo as you thinke best your selfe.
Si me audies, if you will follow my counsell,
if you will doo as I will haue you, if ye will
be ruled after me.
Minus commodum audire, to haue a shewde
name, to be puffed reported of.
Audibo, used of olde wyters for audiam.
Audire nihil noui, there is no newes heard of
Audire, onis, hearing, or audience.
Auditione accipere, to here by reposte.
Ne leuissimam quidem auditionem de ea re
accepti, I heard not one woode spoken of
that matter.
Fabularum auditione ducuntur, They take
great pleasure in hearing of tales.
Auditiuncula, a diminutive of Audire.
Auditiuncula asperum esse, to heare a lgttell
talking of a matter.
Auditor, oris, masculin. g. one that heareth. also a
disciple or scholar.
Auditorium, i. n. g. a place where men dooe
here lessons or propofitions, an auditorye. som-
tyme the whole audience. sometime a common
place, where iudges sytte to decide matters.
Audium, ti, report.
Audio nunciare, to telle by here safe.
Nihil prater audium habeo, I safe but as
I heere other reposte.
Audire, a, um, herde.
Reus ex vtriusque parte audita, the matter he-
ring heard of examyned for both parties: or
whan they had bothe tolde theyr tales.
Audio, absolutely, whan it was herde.
Audius, us, m. g. hearing, one of the v. wyters.
Audire intelligi, to be persegued by hearing.

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Audiuit, for sape audui, a woide out of hys.
Aue, bee thou gladd of ioyfull, as the vulgare
people saye, kisse you merr.
Aue te iubet, he greeteth you well.
Aueho, xi, ere, to cary frome one place to ano-
ther, to carie awaie.
Auella, or Auellinum, a towne of Campayne
in Italy.
Auellana, a silberde nutte.
Auello, ulsi, ere, to plucke awaie by violence.
Auellere se a meretrice, to withdraue hym, to
leue of forsake the company of an harlot.
Auellere & abstrahere, to plucke and draue
awaie by violence.
Auenia, a, f. g. otes. sometime it is put for ote
strawe, or a wheate strawe, or reede, or a pyre
made of an oten strawe.
Auenaceus, a, um, made of otes.
Auenarius, a, um, being among otes, or of otes.
Auenaria cicada, a kynde of grasshopper,
whiche appere not till come be pyre.
Auentinus, an hyll at Rome.
Auentinus, a, um, of that hyll.
Aueniurum colonia, or Auenio, Ruston, a
citie in Fouaunce.
Auco, ere, to couerte.
Auerni, people of the countreys in France, cal-
led Auergne.
Auernus, i. m. g. and in the plural numbre A-
uernarum, orum, n. g. a lake in Campayne, wher
che was dedicate vnto Iulius kyng of helle,
wher men supposed to bee an entre of pasa-
ge to helle.
Auernus, a, um, and Auernalis, le, of Auernus,
somtyme of helle.
Auerrois, a great philosopher, and phisition,
ennemy to Aulcen, and also to Chrys. And
for his great commentes written vpon Aris-
totle, he is named Commentator. He was
about the yere of our lorde. 1145.
Auerrunco, au, are, to tourne awaie, to put a-
waie, to scrape of, to cut of, as men cut vines.
Auerruncare deum iram, to pacifie goddis
wrathe.
Auerruncus deus, God whyche putteth a-
waie all yuell.
Auerfatio, onis, an hatyng, abhoryng, or re-
fusing of a thyng, disdaine.
Auerfio, onis, a tourneyng awaie, a stealyng a-
waie, looke Aduerfio.
Auerfor, atus sum, ari, to abhoyre, to refuse.
Auerfari aliquem, to deteste and abhoyre
one, that for hate he tourneeth his face from
hym. Auerfari preces alicuius, to be agaynst
a mans desyre.
Auerfor, oris, he that tourneeth a thyng frome
one vnto another.
Auerfus, a, um, draunge, vnto quarried, some-
tyme backewarde, or on the backe halfe, con-
trary to Aduerfus. Also angry, wrath, full,

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full, agaynst, so that he will not looke on one.
Aduerfus, & Auerfus, forwarde and backe-
warde.
Auerfa pars, the backespyde of a thyng.
Auerfa pecunia publica, the common trea-
sure tournd to a particular aduantage.
Auerfus post crura plantis, the feete tournd
backewarde.
In auerfa charta scribere, to wyte in rough
paper that stoppeth the penne. Also to wyte
on the backespyde of an indenture of such lyke
wytyng, to endosse.
Auerfus a proposito, tournd from his pur-
pose. Auerfus a vero, contrary to the truth,
agaynst the truth.
Auerfus a suis, contrary to, or refusinge his
frendes mynbes.
Auerfus a multis, he that hateth or despyseth
learning.
Auerfus a venerijs amoribus, he that deli-
teth not in, or despyseth wanton loue.
Amicos auerfos componere, to set frendes
at one, that were at variance.
Auerfio diu a salute populi Romani, the god-
dis be displeased with, or regard not the welth
of the Romayne.
Auerfissimus animus, a mynde greatly dis-
pleased and bent agaynst a man.
Auerfa, a, f. g. the prestell of an hoise, or after
some, it is that, whereunto the rayne of the
hypple is fastned.
Auerfo, si, ere, to tourne awaie, to conene fro,
to disdaine.
Auertere ab aliquo loco, to trat or prohibite
one to enter into a place.
Auertere se ab aliquo, to leaue hym there, to
come awaie from one.
Auertere hostes, to dygwe awaie enemies.
Auertere se a sermone, to toune away from
the tale, to disdaine to here ones conuinc-
cion. Auertere culpam in alterum, to lay the
blame of faute in another.
Auertere hereditatem, to put one frome his
inheritaunce.
Auertere flumen, to tourne the ryuer out of
his course.
Quod omen diu avertant, God kepe vs from
that lucke of chaunce.
Vt auerteret rem a suspitione, that he might
make the matter not to be suspected, or that
he myght byng the matter out of suspition.
Auertere se ab amicis alicuius, to forsake
ones amities or frendshipp.
Auertere se in mercaturam, to geue hym selfe
to practyse the feate of marchandise.
Auerit regem in cogitationem belli, he tour-
ned the kyng frome all other thynges, and set
hym in mynde to make warre.
Auertere pestem, to pfectus or kepe frome
the pestilence.

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Auertere aliquem a infamia, to kepe one
frome unpurpose of shame.
Auertere ab oculis, to conuert one of ones
eye sight.
Auertere crimina se, to purthe faute awaie
from hym selfe.
Auertere animum a aliquo, to forsake one,
to alienate his mynde from hym. Somtyme not
to thynke on one, nor consyder who he is.
Auertere cogitationem, not to regard or
consyder any moze.
Auertere oculos omnium in se, to make all
men to loke from other, and beholde hym only.
Auertere in fugam, to put to flight.
Auertere rem aliquam, by violence to take a-
waie a thyng, to robbe.
Auertere pecuniam publicam, vnto selfe
to vste the commune treasure to his owne ad-
uantage.
Auertere sensus magicis artibus, to enchaun
by witchcraft.
Auerfo, abfusi, auferre, to take awaie, to ea-
re awaie. Somtyme to steale, to beare a-
way by stealth, to obteyne a mans requeste,
to haue that he despyed or feared, to reade of
leas of.
Auerre caput alicui, to styke of ones head.
Auerre formam, to disfigure.
Auerre nomen alicui, to take frome one his
good name.
Auer te hinc, gette the hense.
Auer te domum, gette the home.
Aueras iurgium, leaue the chydnyng.
Auerent dies quindecim hi ludi, those playes
will last by these xv. daies.
Auer nugas, leaue these trifles, leaue
your moches.
Auerre licem, to get by action or pprocess of
the lawe.
Maiore multa multat, quam licem auferre,
he maketh them to spende moze than they
make wyne by theyr suite.
Auerre perditionem, to haue the thyng that
he asketh.
Tuo arbitratu, dum auferam ab te id quod
peto, Euen as ye will, so that I may haue
the thyng that I aske of you.
Auerre pignora, to take a distress of gage.
Suspendas potius me, quam tacita hanc au-
feras, Thou make rather hangge me, thanne
make me hope these thynges secretly.
Auerre inultum, to geue hys withoute pun-
ishment.
Ego precium ob multam fero, sed inuol-
tum id nunquam auferet, I am well rewar-
ded for my footpasse, but he shall not ge-
tate, or he shall not scape unpunished.
Auerit sibi, to be vexed in mynde, or frome
hym selfe.

Quand

Quantivoles auferes, ye shall have it at your owne price.

Auferre e conspicuū, to take oʒ conuſeigh out of ſight.

Auferre opem ab aliquo, to obteyne arde oʒ ſuccoure of one.

Auferri inter manus, to be boyn out betwene men, whan one can not go hym ſelfe.

Auferre pecuniam de arario, to ſeale money out of the commune treaſury.

Auferre aliquid domum, to cary home that, that one hath ſtollen.

Auferre ab aliquo id quod petimus, to obteyne of one that, whyche we deſyre.

Auferre auditum, to make one deafe.

Auferre vitam, to kille.

Auferre fatidium, to take awat tothſomnes.

Haud ſic auferent, they ſhall not eſcape ſo.

Auferre lacrimas, to caſſe weeping.

Auferre laudem, aut gloriam ex aliqua re, to gette pryſe oʒ honour for any thyng.

Auferre menſam, to take up the table.

Obliuio illud abſtulit, that is forgotten.

Auferre premium, to haue a rewarde.

Auferre reſponſum ab aliquo, to haue an anſwere of one.

Auferre ſonnum, to leat one that he canne not ſleepe.

Auferre ſpem, to put out of all hope.

Medios auferunt in hoſtes, he ruſhed into the myddes of his enemies.

Ne autem tunc aliorum conſilia, leat not oʒ ther mennes counſaile tourne thy mynde: oʒ, take hebe pou be not ſeduced oʒ miſled by oʒ ther mennes counſaile.

Auidena, a towne of Italy.

Auidus, a mans name.

Auidus, a ſpue in the countrey of Naples in Italye.

Auidio, gi, ere, to flee awate, to eſchue.

Auidere aſpectum alicuius, to ſee oute of ones ſight.

Auga, the ſiſter of Telephus, who with his ſon was caſte into the ſea, and preſerued by the prouidence of Pallas.

Auga, a citie of Locris, an other in Laconi.

Augas, a kyng of the people called Elic, ſlain by Hercules, alſo a comitall poete of Athens.

Augeo, xi, ere, to increaſe, to augment.

Augere & ampliare, to augment and make greater.

Augere animos, to make more couragious, alſo to take a tuſty herte oʒ courage.

Augere dignitatem et nomen alicuius, to increaſe ones honour and renoume.

Augere diuins, to make prycher.

Augere linguam latinam, to encrepche the latine tongue.

Augere ciuitatem procreatione liberorum, by generation to make the citie more populo.

Augere verbis munus, to ſet ſoythe, oʒ comende a pryſent with wordes.

Augere ſuſpitionem alicuius rei, to make a thyng more ſuſpected.

Augere ſpem, to put one in greater hope.

Augere induſtriam alicuius, to geue one courage to doo better and better, to make one more diligent.

Augere et ornare aliquem, to auaunce one to ryches and honour.

Rem augere laudando, with prayſynge to make a thyng more than it is.

Augere auxilia, to make a newe hoſte aſſe a diſcomſture.

Augere, xi, ſere, to wake great, oʒ to be gerat, to bee growen, to be increſed, to wake bigger.

Quotidie augere de ſilio xgriudo, the ſow towe and heaupenſſe for my ſonne increaſeth daily more and more.

Augere incrementis, to bee increaſed, oʒ wake more.

Augere ſcunt corpora, Augere ſcunt vix.

Augas, the ſonne of Phobas, oʒ after ſome of Nicteus, oʒ Epochus, out of his eyes appered as it were ſonne beames. Wher aſſirme, that this Augas was kyng of Epire, oʒ Elidenes, and that Eurſteus cauſed Hercules to make cleane his ſtable, wherein was an huge heape of dounge.

Auguſco, for Augeo.

Augmen, iſis, n. g. idem quod Augtus, tur.

Perfectu corporis augmen, the full growthe of the body. Augmine donare, to increaſe.

Augmentatio, onis, an increaſe oʒ augmentaciō.

Augmento, auiare, to increaſe oʒ make more.

Augur, uris, co. g. he that telleth by byrdes voyces, oʒ by theyr flying oʒ ſpepyng, what ſhall happen. And it is ſometimes uſed for other ſoothſayers.

Auguraculum, is taken for a towne oʒ caſtelle, wherein the Augures vſed to diuine of matiers.

Augurale, n. g. idem quod Lituus.

Auguralis, le, perſpepyng to diuination, looks Augurum.

Augurales canæ, idem quod Adijciales.

Auguratio, onis, diuination by byrdes, ſpepyng oʒ conſperryng of a thyng to come.

Augurato, alowed by diuination of the augures.

Auguratus, ius, the dignitee of them, whiche were Augures, of whō was a college in Rome as be now of pryſtes in cathedrall churches.

Auguratus, a, um, the participle.

Augurium, diuination oʒ tellpyng befoʒe of thynges, which ſhall happen, eſpecially by the flight oʒ voyces of byrdes. It is alſo taken for Oraculū.

Auguror, aris, ari, to tel by ſuch craft what ſhall happen, to diuine, coert, oʒ ſurmiſſe what will folowe. Aſtute augura, conſect oʒ diuine ſubtilly. Augurare & diuinare.

Auguro, auiare, idem quod Auguror.

Augus

Augurari conſectura, to conſect, to gather by conſectura, to gather by ſignes and tokens. Sed quid de illo augurer, non liber dicere. But I will not ſate what I conſect, oʒ what my mynde geueth me, that he will doo. here after.

Augurari futura, to ſurmiſſe oʒ conſect thynges that will folowe.

Auguror opinione, I ſuppoſe in myn opynion, oʒ my mynde geueth me.

Augusta Caſaria, a citie in Spayne, vpon the ryuer of Iberus.

Augusta Emerita, a citie in Portugal.

Augusta Taurinorum, Turine.

Augusta Truerorum, the citie of Treuer, oʒ Treues.

Augusta Rauricum, a citie in Almayne called Baſſe, oʒ Baſilæ.

Augusta Vindellicorum, a goodly and beautifull citie in Germany called Auſbourg.

Augusta Veſonum, Doſſon in Champayne.

Augusta Gemellā, a citie in Spayne.

Augusta, the ſurname of byrdes emprieſſes of Rome.

Augustalis, iſis, n. g. the kynges paſſion oʒ tent.

Augustalis, le, imperiall.

Augustales, were the cheſe capptaynes of the ſoyward.

Auguste, nobly, with a maieſtee, magnificent, le, holdy.

Augustinus, the noble and famous doctore of Chriſtis church, boyn in Africke, in a towne called Gaſthenſis, was of ſuche an excellent witte, that in his chyldehod he learned all the vniuerſall ſciences without an inſtructor.

And was wonderfull learned, eſpecially in the doctrine of Plato. wherby he was the rather indured to embrace the chriſten ſaphe. Not withſtandpyng he fauoured the erroours of the Manichees. but by the conſtinuall pryer of his good mother Monica, and the perſuaſion of ſapner Ambroſe, he was at the laſt conuerſed to the true faith. Wher bothe reſpectyng with the holy goſpe, vnd ſpue together, the pſalms Te deum, anſweyng mutually the one to the other. Afterwarde in pryer, wyſpyng, and praychpyng, he ſo muche proſſed, that he was had in great reuerence of all me, and wrote mo bookes than euer vnd any in the church of the latines. He lyued .76. yeres, and was byrth .70. yeres, and dyed in the yere of our lorde .437.

Augustodunum, the citie of Buſſon in France.

Augustonemetum, Reims in France.

Augustorium, the citie of Boitrees.

Augustus, a, um, conſecrated and eſtabliſhed by the Augures, noble, copall, imperiall, full of maieſtee. wherfore Octavianus was ſpyle ſo called, and after hym all the emperours of Rome were and yet bee called Auguſti.

Augustus, is alſo the moneth next after July.

Aula, orum, places that can not be paſſed by.

Aula, a grandame.

Aulæ veteres, olde footyng dooing women.

Aula, an herbe mentioned of Columella.

Aula, oʒ rather Liula, a citie in Spayne, called Villalon.

Aularium, a thycke wood without waſe. alſo a place wher byrdes bee kepte and noursed.

Aula, ſometimes byrdes ſet for byrdes to haue and ſette in.

Aularius, & aularia, he oʒ ſhe that haue the charge of the hatching of pulley oʒ worldſoule.

It maye alſo be vſed for a pulter that ſellery poultre.

Auicenna, oʒ Abicena, a famous phyſician, whom ſome ſuppoſe to be of a citie in Spayne called Hiſpalis, oʒ Seville. ſome name hym prince of Abaalim. ſome ſate he was kyng of Bidhynia. he was excellently learned, and wrote in the Arabike tongue many noble woꝝ.

heſ of phyloſophy naturall and metaphyſike. He compprehended phyſike in ſyue volumes, wherein he callith hym ſelfe the interpreter of Galene: all be it men exactly learned in the greke tongue, wyte that he ſarled in his interpretation, not truly declaring Galenes ſentence in all places. yet ſene his ſpue till with in theſe ſoyr yeres, oʒ lytell more, men (partlye for lacke of vnderſtandpyng the Greke tongue, partlye becauſe the workes of Galene were euyl tranſlated into latine, alſo not ſuſteynpyng the ſlowpyng copie of Galene, and thynkyng this man more compendious) haue ſwored his workes rather than Galenes: wherby the cure of ſykenesſe hath been founde more vnſcertayne. Fewer the leſſe there be, his workes muche notable knowledge, not to bee omitted of them that woulde aſpyre to the perfection of phyſike. He was aboute the yere of our lorde .1151. And was (as ſome ſuppoſe) poiſoned by Euerrois, whom he ſleue befoʒe he died.

Auicula, a littell byrde.

Auicularius, idem quod Auarius.

Auide, affectuouſly, couetouſly, ardently, with great deſyre, greedy.

Auidius, a mannes name in Roſace, wherhe was epyche, and yet a veray pygards.

Auiditas, aui, deſyre of a thyng, couetouſneſſe, ardent affection, greedyneſſe.

Infinita auiditas gloriæ, vnſatiate deſyre of gloꝝe.

Auidus, a, um, couetous, deſpyous, greedy.

Auidus cibi, hungry.

Auidis moribus, of an excedpyng couetous appetite. Auidus gloriæ, deſpyous, of honour.

Aliquantum ad rem auidior, ſomewhat couetous.

Auidus interſiciendi alicuius, deſpyous to kyll one.

A ANTE V.

Animus appetens & audius, a greedy and covetous mynde.

Audis deus, Pluto.

Audis videndi, desirous to see.

Parandi diuitias audius, desirous to gette rychesse.

Aula, a lambe lately kyled.

Auis, is, f. g. a byrde.

✚ Auis alba, a white byrde. A proverbe aspyed to a thyng either fortunat or luche, or else felosome and rare.

Bonis aubus, with good luche, fortunatly.

Aduersa aui, vnfortunatly.

Auis solis, the byrde called Phenis.

Auitus, a, um, that whiche is left by auncestres.

Auicene, of long tyme of continuance.

Auitus ager, olde inheritance.

Auitus, a, um, whereby there is no passage or way somtyme out of the wale, without reason.

Auia virgulta, bushes to thyche, that no man maye passe through.

Auius errat animus, the mynde wandereth.

Aula, an halle. somtyme the palace or court of a prince. It was also of olde wyters used for Olla, a pott. Aulai, for Aulæ, the gentiue case.

Aulæ, Aquilines of waistes.

Aulæ, orum, n. g. most commonly used plurally but Aulzum, is somtymes redde in the singular number. And Aulæ, f. g. of the priuies ere not, Capestre, hangynge of noble mens houses.

Auleri, people of a citee in Normandy, called Aulane.

Auleri, people of Aulrance in France.

Aulæ, is, m. g. he that playeth on the flute, a piper.

Aulæus, a, um, pertaining to a piper, or player on a flute.

Aulæus, tidos, f. g. a woman piper.

Auli, a bynde of West fish, like vnto muskles.

Aulcomus, a, um, boyled or sodden in a pott.

Aulcus, i, m. g. a counter.

Aulcus, a, um, of the courte, as, Aulcus apparatus, courtly preparation, or piousness, but moste properly of priuies.

Aulis, is, or lida, a littell countrey or isle in Bæotia in Grece. It was also a greete citee and hauen, where the priuies of Grece assembled together, and conspyed the destruction of Treie.

Aulocrene, nes, a countrey, wherein was the plane tree, on whiche Phædra, begone dauides quard of Apollo, was hanged.

Aula dus, i, m. g. a singer, a player on the flute, a mynstrell.

Aulon, the name of a mountayne and citee in Calabita, where groweth excellent good wyne. Also of other citees, the one in Macedonia, the other in Cilicia.

A ANTE V.

Aulula, a litlett pott, whereof cometh Aulularia, a comedie in Plautus, wherein is declared the covetous mynde of one, whiche had his money in a pott, thynnyng that no man knewe it but hym selfe, and yet was deceyued of it.

Aulus, a name used among the Romayne.

Auo, or Auus, a ruler in the higher payne.

Auocamentum, pastyme, recreation, that with draweth the mynde from heynesse or melancholie.

Auocatio, onis, f. g. a withdrawing or calling awaye from anyng.

Auoco, aui, are, to call awaye, to distract, to alienate, to plucke awaye, and withdrowe one from any thyng.

Auocare animum, to withdrowe the mynde from a thyng.

Auocare et deterere.

Auocare, & allicere, are contrary.

Auocare se a corpore, to withdrowe ones selfe from the cogitations of bodily thynges.

Auocare a vitis, to plucke and withdrowe men from lechery.

Auocare concionem, to lette or forbide any assemble to be made.

Auolo, aui, are, to flee awaye, to hyghawaye quethelp.

Aura, is, f. g. gen. somtyme betokeneth a softe mynde. somtyme byghynesse, somtyme favour of the people. somtyme wynde simply, also aye.

Aura ætherea vessel, to spue.

Auras vitales carere, idem.

Aurum capere, to have good hope.

Auræ popularis homo, a man that seeketh fauour of the people.

Auræ diuinæ particula, a place used for the soule.

Attollere se in auras, to aduance it selfe alofte into the aye.

Scindere auras, to cut the aye.

Rapida velocius aura, more swifte than the sayeng wynde.

Aura auri, the shynnyng byghynesse of golde.

Mollior aura, better fortune.

Aura humoris, a smalle rumour.

Auras, and Aurai, in the gentiue for Auræ.

Auramentum, gyltynge. Also some it thoughte seme to be an instrument used to dygge up or pourge golde.

Auraria, a golde myne.

Aurarij, gylters. somtyme it signifieth magistrates.

Aurarius, a, um, of or pertaining to money.

Aurarium negotium, a money matter.

Aurarius faber, a gilder, or a golde smith.

Auras, a great reuer falling into Jlyster.

Aurara, a sphe of the sea, whiche I suppose to be a gylte head, for he hath in his foylead a thyng

A ANTE V.

thyng congelate, whiche in the water shyneth like golde. He hath also a sette of teethe like checke teethe, wherewith he hath bene bred of fythers in the mynde to craue cockles and such like shell fythes, wheron he feedeth.

Auratura, gyltynge.

Auratus, a, um, gylted.

Aurea, is, the head stall of an hoste.

Aureax, a faster.

Aurelia, a familie in Rome.

Aureolus, a, um, pelowe, somewhat like golde.

Aureolus, a diminutive of Aureus.

Aureus, a piece of golde in money.

Aureus, a, um, of golde. And is used by a metaphor, for shynnyng, beautiful, goodly, rich, precious.

Aurichalcum, latten metall.

Auricomus, a, um, he that hath hearse as peawise as golde.

Auricula, is, f. g. the eare lappe.

✚ Auricula infima mollior, more soft & pliant than the lower parte of the eare. A proverbe spoken of a mynde and genyll persone, not thyng stubborne or frowarde.

Auricularis, re, idem quod Auricularius.

Auricularis confessio, confession made secretly as priuies doo here it.

Auricularius, a secretarie or priuie counsellour.

Auricularius, a, um, pertaining to the eares.

Aurifer, a, um, that beareth golde.

Aurifex, is, m. g. a golde smith, or a golde fener.

Aurificina, is, f. g. a golde smithes shoppe.

Aurifodina, a golde myne.

Aurifur, uris, com. gen. a theefe that stealeth golde.

Auriga, is, com. ge. a dyuer of a carte, a carrier, a wayne man, a chariot man. somtyme it is used for an hostekeeper. somtyme for a maspyner. It is also a signe in the firmament vpon the hoines of the bull, assigned to be one cleere sterre. In the bande of Auriga, be. it. sterres called Hædi, whose rising and going downe doeth oftentimes cause great tempestes.

Aurigarius, idem quod Auriga.

Aurigatio, onis, f. g. the bypnyng or gyltynge of a carte or chariot.

Auriger, idem quod Aurifer.

Aurigda, a citee of Egipte, called Zodra.

Auriginosus, is, he that saithke of the foundle.

Aurigo, aui, are, idem quod Aurigor.

Aurigo, ginis, a shies called the pelow lande.

Aurigor, aus, um, ari, to dyue a carte, or some like thyng, also to gouerne.

Aurilegus, after Calpeine, he that stealeth gold.

Auripigmentum, in grecke Arsenicum, a tolike like golde. in englyshe Aspyne.

Auris, an eare.

Aurem vellere, to put in remembrance.

Aurem in vitramis dormire, to slepe soundly,

A ANTE V.

to take no thought or care for any thyng.

Aures silentes, eares desirous to heare.

Aures arrigere, to lyfte vp the eares, to heare attentively, to harken.

Aures callent illius criminibus, myne eares glowe or bourn with often hearynge of his mischeuous actes.

Aures hebetes habet, he is dull in hearynge, or he listeth not to heare.

Auribus accipere, to heare.

Auribus capere spolia, to harken and heare awaye secrettes, or secretes countayles.

Auribus dare, to flatter, to speake that whiche shall content a mans eare.

Auribus exquisitis alcius vti, to be veratly fauourably heard of one.

Auribus prouchi, to be caried by the eares. It is properly used, where we bynge in touchyng with one, deipre to muche in his communicacion, that we fele no laboure or pain by goyng or bydyng.

✚ Auribus prouchi, Auribus prouchi himur, in hearyng of hym, our pernes are recleued, or in hearyng hym talke, our tourney semeth short, or is abbreviate.

✚ Auribus lupum tenere, to holde a wolfe by the eares, A proverbe, whiche dooth signifie, to be in two sundry daungers, & knowe not what is best to be dooen.

Obferat auribus fundere preces, to make increases to one that will not here, to praye a deafe man.

Rimosa auris, an eare that wyle heyre no counsaile.

Accidit auribus, or ad aures, It came to his hearyng, or it came to his eare.

Accommodare aures, or dare aures alicui, to geue an eare, to harken to one.

Ad aurem admonere, to warne one in his eares.

Auribus surdis canere, to thyl a tale to a deafe man.

Aures claudere veritati, to stoppe ones eares agaynst the truth.

Inuare aures cantu, to deipre the eares with syngyng.

Ad aurem gannire, to chat or make babbyngs by one.

Aures obstruere, to stoppe the eares.

Aures assessoribus patefacere, to harken, to geue an eare to flatterers.

Aures patere querelis omnium, he is ready to heare every mans complaynt.

Aures peregrinatur, when we be ignorant, and knowe not that that every man speaketh.

Peruenire ad aures, to be hearde.

Auriscalpium, an eare pricker.

Auritus, a, um, great eare, or he that harketh neth diligently.

Auro, aui, are, to gylte, or to make to gylte of any like golde.

Aurora, the maynyng or rising of the son. at the postes, the daughter of Titan and Terra.

Aurum, ri, n. g. golde: sometyme money. Some tyme ornaments of abillimentes of noble women.

Aurum obrizum, fynyed golde.
Aurum coronarium, was golde gathered of the people to make crownes to sende to emperours after theyr victories.

Aurum Tolosanum habere, A pioushe, whiche had this begynnynge, when Quintus Lepio, toke by assaile the cite of Tolosa in Italy: there was founde in the temples great plenty of golde, whiche beyng taken awate, all that had any parte therof dyed miserably. wherof happened this pioushe, when any man synned his lyfe in mysferte, men woulde saie, that he had golde of Tolosa.

Aurum & argentum factum, golde and syluer made redy to occupie.

Aurum ccelatum, golde ingraued.

Aurum fusile, golde melted.

Gemmarum aurum, golde sette with pprecious stones.

Effingere in auro, to make, engraued, of counterfaste in golde.

Aurunca, a cite builded by Auson.

Aurunci, an auncient people of Italy.

Ausa, a cite of Spayne.

Auscapeda, an heape of manye fete, that byderth on leaues of trees and herbes.

Ausi, people of the cite Aux, in Cypre.

Ausculari, bled of olde wytters for Osculari.

Auscultatio, onis, an hearkenynge, an hearynge, also an obeyng.

Auscultator, oris, he that hearkeneth of hereth.

Ausculro, aui, are, to heare diligently, to geue good care, to hearken. Also to obeie.

Ausculabitur, the impersonall, he wyl dooe as he bidd hym.

Auscultare alicui, to obeie one, to bee at his commaundment.

Auscultare inter se, to whysper one in an others eare.

Auscultare ad fores, to stande hearknyng at the doore.

Ausculat paucis, hearken a woide of twayn.

Te ausculabo lubens, I wyl heare of hearken vnto you with a good will.

Vis ne mihi auscultare, wyl you dooe as I wold haue you: wyl you follow my counsaile?

Ausculq, idem quod Auscul.

Auser, of Auseris, a cite in Italye nere to the cite Luca.

Ausim, is, it, is put for Audeam, as, at.

Ausim affirmare, I dare auowe, or I dare boldly saie.

Ausiris, iudis, the countreite called Thus, where Job dwelled.

Aufones, were the auncient kynges of Italy.

Aufonia, the parte of Italy, wherein standeth Beneuent, and Lales, so called of Auson, the

sonne of Illies and Calypso. Afterwards all Italy was called Aufonia, and the people Aufonij.

Aufonius, a, um, and Aufon, of Aufonia.

Aufonius, a, sophister. Also a poete of Burbeus in Castoigne.

Auspex, icis, m. g. idem quod Augur. Also the persone that maketh the marriage on the matuens parte. Also the chiefe capitayne of leader in warre, or any other feate.

Auspicalis, le, perteynyng to diuination.

Auspicalis, a littell fyre, called also Remora, whiche cleauynge fast to the heele of a Wypp, holdeth it still as well agaynst the puffedance of wyndes, as of eyes. This fyre is also called Echeneis. Rede Plinie Libro. 32.

Auspicato, happy, with good lucke.

Auspicator, a, um, honourably enterprised, fortunate, of byngng good lucke. Appoynd by the Augures.

Auspicium, ci, n. g. the sygne of token shewed by byrdes, of thynges that shall folowe. Also it betokeneth fortune, conducte, or disposition of a capitayne. It is also a signification of thynges to come. Sometyme it signifyeth auctorytie.

Communem ergo hunc populum, paribus precamus auspiciis. Therefore lette us goe uerene this people mixte nowe together with equall of lyke auctorytie.

Auspicia optima, tokens of good lucke.

Auspicio malo, with pl lucke, or in an ill tyme. **Næ ego ædopolueni huc auspicio malo**, I came hither in an ill tyme: or an vnhappy or vn lucky fortune brought me hither.

Auspicium liquidum, a manifeste sygne of token.

Meis auspiciis illud agam, I wyl dooe that after myne owne fantasie or mynde.

Tuo auspicio factum, It was dooen by thy deuple of counsaile.

A supplicis vitam auspiciatur, he begynneth his lyfe with payne and trouble.

Auspico, aui, are, to seeke for a thyng by diuination.

Auspicator, atus sum, ari, to seeke of gather by diuination, to begynne of enterpryse a bypnes.

Auster, tri, the southe wynde.

Austris aduersis ætatem ducere, toke Actas.

Austere, sowerly, cruelly, austere.

Austertas, aris, Maepensse, cruellasse, sowerly, rigorosensse.

Austerus, a, um, sowerly, of sharpe, vnpleasant, also sowe of withoute pitee, cruell, austere, severe.

Austerus color, a sadde colour.

Austero more cum aliquo agere, to handell one roughly, of vngentylly.

Austerus sapor, sowerly taste betwene sharpe and bytter.

Austras

Australis, le, southerne, of the south parte. **Australia**, an yle in the bresan sea towards the north parte of the woide, called Clisafia.

Austria, is a great countreite, on the vitermoste easte part of Germania, sometyme called Panonia superior. It boundeth eastward vpon the royaume of Hungarie, westward vpon the countreite called Styria, and Cassellum, southward vpon Italye. Northward, it is inclosed with the great flue Danubius or Dnie. In duche Donowe. In it is the noble cite Vienna, set vpon the shere of the Danube. There is also a famous vniuersitee, where especially the mathematicall sciences are most exactly taught.

Austinus, a, um, from the southe parte.

Austro, auiare, to make moyle.

Austrum, looks Haustrum.

Aut, or, epythe.

Aut vero, for Aut etiam.

Aut certe, or at the leaste.

Quo enim vincebatur a victa Grecia, Id aut illi ereptum est, aut certe nobis communicaum. That one thyng, wherein we gaue place to Grece, whiche is vanquished by vs, epythe it is taken cleane awate from them, or at the least we be therein equall vnto them.

Aut, vobis interrogatutur, as,

Aut ego nesciebam quorsum tu ires? But thyngest thou that I byd not know, whither thou woldst go?

Aut, sometyme completh, as,

Aut mihi da, aut rapio. Sometyme exhorteth, as, **Aut tu magne pater diuum miserere**.

Sometyme separateth, as,

Aut onera capiunt venturum, aut agmina ne facto.

Autem, a conjunction discretiue, whiche is neuer put in the fyrste place, but in the seconde, and signifyeth as Vero dooth. Also but.

Al quid faciam? quid mea autem? quid faciet mihi? What shall I dooe? but what haue I herewith to dooe? what will he dooe to me? It signifyeth also Eriam.

Abite, tu domum, tu autem domum, Goe your wale, Goe the home, and also go thou thy wale home.

Porro autem, moreover.

Tum autem, afterwards, furthermore. Some tyme, And.

Autem, is sometyme bled in the repetition of a question, as,

Quid non fecissent? fecissent autem? Imo, quid non fecerunt? what would not they haue dooen? what would not they haue doner?

Atque, what haue they not dooen all ready? Sometyme it signifyeth nothing, but fylleth vp the number of the sentence.

Autem enim, for profecto, Inistate.

Autie, one of the seven daughters of the gyant

Auspiciis, whiche bycerules stow.

Authenticum, the pattern, whereby any thing is written.

Authenticus, is, true, of auctorytie, of that is dooen by appoynded by tyne of them that bee in auctorytie.

Auiliensis, is, a. Auctorytie bynde of braken potter, whiche feyth the matter with veritate, and almost no spee at all.

Author, oris, the fyrst inuention of matter of a thyng, also a reporter of newes, A ruler of tutors. He that delieth of dispenseth a thyng on warrant. And that person, whom a man foloweth in dooing of any thyng.

Author tibi non sum auctore, I wyl not counsaile the to rene awate.

Author id tibi sum, I wyl thus aduise the.

Authore re, by thy counsaile.

Authores classici, authores respectu, and of all men allowed.

Authores alicuius sententia, Be they, whose sententia, counsaile, or iudgement we folowe.

Suafor & Author, Horator & Author.

Author fuit profectionis, He was the cause of my goyng forth.

Author ferendæ legis, He that causeth any lawe to be made: or he that is the cause, that any lawe should be made.

Authores ita mihi sunt amici, My frendes counsaile me so.

Authores sunt, They saie of wyte.

Authorem habere aliquem, to folowe one as his author.

Author, a man haueyn power, dignitee, and auctorytie to doo a thyng.

Veridic rarum esse, si parres authores fierent. That it should be so establishd, if the veritate wolde appoynt it.

Rem tibi authorem dabo, I wyl declare to you in dede, that it is so.

Authores sumus, our aduise of opinion is.

A malo auctore quid emere, to bye any thyng of hym that can not make sufficient warrant.

Authores pupillorum, the tutors of gardians of wardes.

Autoramentum, an indenture of obligation, whereby a man is bounde to doo seruaice. Also earnest money, wages of hye, piasst money.

Autoratus, he that is bounde to serue, especially in warres.

Autoratus, a, um, bounden by conuauce.

Authenticus, aris, auctorytie, credence, puffedance, iudgement, aduise, opinion, power, estimation, reputation, the inuention of possession.

Authenticus defugere, to scape to haue from any thyng, or to haue the cause that it was dooen.

Nunquam defugere, auctorytatem tuam, I wyl not disobey your commaundment.

of 3 will not sticke to dooe it, if you take the word.

Attende, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consilii mei, Consider howe I refuse of estee to execute the authoritie that I make feult by myne office of consillie.

Auctoritatem interphere, to commaunde a thng to bee dooen.

Auctoritatis iure, by ryght of prescription, called Vfu capio.

Id auctoritatis, for eius auctoritatis, of suche estimation of authoritie.

Tanta ebori auctoritas erat, quous was so muche sette by. of, quous was of suche estimation, of so highly esteemed.

Auctoritatem debemus nullam, nec fidem commentis rebus adiungere, we oughte not to make feigned thnges of any reputation of credence.

Detrahere auctoritatem alicui, to dymynshe ones authoritie of honour.

In auctoritate esse, to be of great authoritie, of reputation.

In auctoritate alicuius esse, to obeye, to bee subject, or vnder an other mans iurisdiction.

Autoritas eorum mecum facit, They authoritie maketh wth me, of confirmeth myne opinion.

Parum auctoritatis habere, to be of small reputation, to be little regarded of esteemed.

Homo perdita auctoritate, a man out of all credence and estimation.

Auctoritate valere, to bee of power.

Auctoritates publicæ, common letters, wryttings of instrumentes, to confirme and ratifie any thng in the name of an whole cite of commonalte.

Autoritas, somtyme for author, the spyl begynner of a thng.

Autoritas pro testimonio authentico, A proued wtnesse, a sufficient profe.

Vius, & Autoritas, the propietie of possession of a thng by prescription of longe tyme, called of the lawyers Vfu capio.

Autor, aui, are, to bynde one by couenant to doo seuer.

Autori, or rather Auri, the Jeythe men.

Autocithones, people whiche beganne in the countreis where they inhabyte, whiche name was geuen to them of Athens.

Autodidactus, he that learneth without a master or teacher.

Autographum, his owne hande wrytting.

Autololes, a people of Mauritania.

Autolycus, a master theefe. Also the sonne of Hercules of Deucalion, and grandfather to Ulfes, famous for his thefte. There was one Autolycus felow to Jason, an other was a notable wrytitar.

Automalax, a cite of Egypte, called also Pen-

topolis, commonly Estam.

Automata, thynges without life, whiche seme to moue by them selues, as appereth in olde horologes and ymagis, whiche moue by vices. It is taken generally for all thynges, whiche happen without any notable cause.

Automedon, onis, Achilles chariot man.

Automola, a people, whiche came out of Egypte into Ethiopia.

Autonoe, es, the daughter of Cadmus, wyfe of Briseus, and mother of Actæon, whiche after he is called Autonofus.

Autophoros, an errant theefe.

Autopyron, byowne breade, householde bread, whan no byanne is taken out, called also Cibus, Medius, and Syncomitus panis.

Auricum, the cite of Charters in France.

Autumnalis, le, belonging to Autumne.

Autumnitas, idem quod Autumne.

Autumnus, the tyme of the yere betwene summer and wynter, whiche begynneth the vi. daye of Auguste, and endeth the vi. daye of Nouembre.

Flexus autumni, the later part of Autumne.

Autumnus adultus, the myddell parte of Autumne.

Autumo, aui, are, to suppose of asseyne, to thynke to iudge, to esteeme, to saie.

Si vera autumas, If thou saie true, or if it be true that thou reportest.

Auulso, onis, a plucking of, or pulling awate.

Auulfor, onis, m. g. one that plucketh awate a thng by violence.

Auulus, a, um, pulled or plucked awate.

Auunculus, the vnckle on the mothers syde.

Auunculus maior, my greete graundfather by other, my fathers or my mothers vnckle.

Auus, the graundfather.

Auus paternus, the graundfather on the fathers syde.

Auus maternus, the graundfather on the mothers syde.

Auxiliaris, re, wherin is ayde of succoure.

Auxiliares copie, succours from a stranger, lykwise Auxiliaria arma, auxiliares colours, auxiliares duces.

Auxiliarius, a, um, that succoureth or cometh to ayde of an other.

Auxiliator, oris, one that helpeth or ayde.

Auxilior, atus sum, ari, to ayde of helpe, to succour. Auxiliari contra aliquid, to bee medecynable of holtsome agaynst any thng.

Auxilium, ayde of helpe, succour.

Auxilia aduersæ valetudinis, thynges to help one in synnesse.

Mutuis auxilijs tant omnia, All thynges bee prestred and mapnteyned by helpynge one an other. Auxilium sibi adiungere, adhibere, to take ayde.

Auxilium afferre alicui malo, to help a thng that

that is in anyuell state.

Auxilium implorare, petere, rogare, to aske of helpe ayde of succour.

Auxilium dare, ferre, to ayde. Lynawyle, Auxilio leuare, defendere, iuuare.

Vocare auxilio aliquem, to calle one to helpe hym. Auxilio esse, to helpe.

Auxilla, a lytell pette.

Auximum, the cite of Picenum in Italye, called commonly Osinum.

Auxum, the younge fyres that cometh of the spawme of Canes.

AXamenta, vestes made by the priestes of Mars, called Sali, in quich tannysng of all men.

Axantos, an yle in the ocean sea, benethe Englands and Irelands.

Axare, olde wyrttes used for Nominare, to name of aske.

Axe agglomerati, a greete company of menne standyng together.

Axiaces, a ryuer called also Hypanis.

Axicala, a diminutue of axis.

Axiculus, a diminutue of axis, or asse.

Axies, a company of women doyng any thng together.

Axilla, x, the arme hole, for whiche some coyns are called.

Axim, used of olde wyrttes for Egerim.

Aximomantia, a kynd of divination of wyrttes craft, dooen by hatchettes.

Axiocus, a philosopher, to whom Plato wyrote a booke of deathe.

Axioma, atis, n. g. authoritie, dignitie, or honour that a man hath by reason of office, or any noble acte that he hath dooen. Also a sentence spoken and proued, as If Plato walke Plato moueth. If it be date, the sunne is above the earth. It is put by Logike for that, whiche sophistres calle a proposition, whiche is a sentence true or false. It is also called a Maxime.

Axion, the brother of Alpheibore.

Axis, is, m. g. an extree of a carte. Somtyme the whole carte. Somtyme it is a wyngle, wherewith houses are couered in shede of tyle, or cloven boardes. Somtyme it is taken for the hookes that a booke or gate hangeth on. Somtyme for heauen.

Axis mundi, is a line imagined to go straight from the north to the southe, dryng down the world as it were into two partes. At the endes are supposed to be two wyrttes in heauen, whiche are called the north pole, and the southe pole.

Phorceus axis, the chariot of the sonne.

Falcata axes, tartes armed with hookes lyke

lykes. Sub iheris axe, vnder the wyrtte. Axiod, companions, whan many doo any one thng.

Axiom, a cite of Syria, called commonly Chilia.

Axiu, a ryuer in Macedonia.

Axon, a ryuer of the Gones in Asia.

Axona, a ryuer in Persia, in the borders of Helians, called Doria.

Axos, a cite in Thace.

Axungia, swynes grease, or barrowes grease, beyng olde.

Axus, idem quod Axius.

Axylus, a man in Jhigia, verate happy in all thynges petyng to the lyfe of man, who used great humanites towards strangers.

AZan, an yle in Arcadie where Letha the mother of the goddes was honoyed.

Azana, a countreile of Ethiopie towards the rebbe sea.

Azanes, people of Arcadie.

Azania, of Azanium, a cite of the lesse Asia.

Azanium, a well, the water wherof beynge drunke, causeth men to hate the sauoure and taste of wyne.

Aziris, a cite in the lesse Armente, nere to Euphrates.

Azotus, a cite in Syria, also of Arcadia.

Azymus panis, unleuened breade.



AFTER Quatitlan

is somtyme put for other letters: as, Byrrhus for Pyrrhus; Buges, for Fruges; Helena, for Helena.

Baal, in the tongue of Syria, signifieth Loyde, and is attributed to Jupiter.

After somme interpretation it signifieth buyng dominion, subjection, or possession. It was an ydole that the Samaritans and Moabites worshipped.

Babba, a towne of Magastania, called Iulia Campestris.

Babactes, one of the names of Bacchus.

Babæ, an intersection of wondyng.

Babel, signifieth confusion of mixturs. It was the name of a towne buylded by Nimrod, before the incarnation. 2174. yeres. At the buyldyng hereof, was the fyrste confusion of tongues. This was doone in the lande of Sennar, in the countreile of Caldea.

Babylas, a famous byshop of Antioche.

Babylon, a greete cite in Calde, and signifieth confusion of translation, where was a tower

or I will not sticke to dooe it, if you sale the woordes.

Attende, quā ego defugiam auctoritatem consilii mei, Consider howe I refuse of esthete to execute the authoritie that I make full by myne office of consullship.

Auctoritatem interponere, to commaunde a thynge to bee dooen.

Auctoritatis iure, by ryght of prescripcion, called Vsu capio.

Id auctoritatis, for eius auctoritatis, of suche estimation of authoritie.

Tanta ebori auctoritas erat, yuoysse was so muche sette by, or, yuoysse was of suche estimation, or so highly esteemed.

Auctoritatem debemus nullam, nec fidem committens rebus adiungere, we oughte not to make feigned thynge of any reputation of credence.

Dei auctoritatem alicui, to dymynish the ones authoritie of honour.

In auctoritate esse, to be of great authoritie, or reputation.

In auctoritate alicuius esse, to obeye, to bee subject, or vnder an other mans iurisdiction.

Auctoritas eorum mecum facit, They; authoritie maketh with me, or constraineth myne oppinion.

Parum auctoritatis habere, to be of small reputation, to be littell regarded or esteemed.

Homo perdita auctoritate, a man out of all credence and estimation.

Auctoritate valere, to bee of power.

Auctoritates publice, common letters, wrytynges of instrumentes, to confirme and ratifie any thynge in the name of an whole citee or commonalte.

Auctoritas, somtyme for author, the fyrst begynner of a thynge.

Auctoritas pro testimonio authentico, A proued wryttenesse, a sufficient profe.

Vius, & Auctoritas, the proprietye of possession of a thynge by prescripcion of longe tyme, called of the lawyers Vsu capio.

Audoro, aui, are, to bynde one by couenant to doo suthinge.

Aurini, or rather Auteri, the Ireysh men.

Autochones, people whiche beganne in the countre where they inhabyte, whiche name was geuen to them of Athens.

Aurodidactus, he that learneth without a master or teacher.

Autographum, his owne hande wrytyng.

Autololes, a people of Macedonia.

Autolycus, a master theefe. Also the sonne of Heracles of Deucalion, and grandfather to Ulixes, famous for his thefte. There was one Autolycus selow to Jason, an other was a notable wryllar.

Automalax, a citee of Cyrene, called also Pen-

topolis, commonly Estam.

Automata, thynge without life, whiche seme to moue by them selues, as appereth in olde horologes and ymages, whiche moue by vntice. It is taken generally for all thynge, whiche happen without any notable cause.

Automedon, onis, Achilles chariot man.

Automolx, a people, whiche came out of Egypte into Ethiopia.

Autonoe, es, the daughter of Cadmus, wyfe of Briseus, and mother of Acteon, which after he is called Autonofius.

Autophoros, an errant theefe.

Autopyron, howne breade, householde bread, when no byrnie is taken out, called also Cio batus, Medius, and Syncomistus panis.

Auricum, the citee of Charters in Fraunce.

Autumnalis, le, belonging to Autumne.

Autumnitas, idem quod Autumne.

Autumnus, the tyme of the yere betwene summer and wynter, whiche begynneth the vi. date of Auguste, and endeth the vi. date of Nouembre.

Flexus autumni, the later part of Autumne.

Autumnus adultus, the myddell parte of Autumne.

Autumo, aui, are, to suppose or asseyne, to thynke to iudge, to esteeme, to saie.

Si vera autumas, If thou saie true, or if it be true that thou reportest.

Auulio, onis, a plucking of, or pulling awate.

Auulfor, onis, m. g. one that plucketh awate a thynge by violence.

Auulsi, a, um, pulled or plucked awate.

Auunculus, the vnckle on the mothers syde.

Auunculus maior, my greate graundfather by other, my fathers or my mothers vnckle.

Auus, the graundfather.

Auus paternus, the graundfather on the fathers syde.

Auus maternus, the graundfather on the mothers syde.

Atheres syde.

Auxiliaris, re, wherein is ayde or succour.

Auxiliares copie, succours from a stranger, lykwise Auxiliaria arma, auxiliares cohortes, auxiliares duces.

Auxiliarius, a, um, that succoureth or cometh to ayde of an other.

Auxiliator, onis, one that helpeth or ayde.

Auxilior, atus sum, ari, to ayde or helpe, to succour. Auxiliari contra aliquid, to bee medecinable or holseme agaynst any thynge.

Auxilium, ayde or helpe, succour.

Auxilia aduersae valetudinis, thynge to help one in synchess.

Mutuis auxilijs stant omnia, All thynge be preserued and mainteyned by helpynge one another. Auxilium sibi adiungere, adhibere, to take ayde.

Auxilium afferre alicui malo, to help a thynge that

that is in anyuell state.

Auxilium implorare, petere, rogare, to aske or beseege ayde or succour.

Auxilium dare, ferre, to ayde. Lysippos, Auxilio leuare, defendere, iuuare.

Vocare auxilio aliquem, to calle one to helpe hym. Auxilio esse, to helpe.

Auxilla, a, lyppell pottes.

Auxillum, the citee of Picenum in Italye, called commonly Osinum.

Auxum, the younge syde that cometh of the spawme of Tunies.

A Xamenta, vestes made by the pyettes of Xares, called Salij, in quick tannynge of all men.

Axantos, an yle in the ocean sea, benethe Englands and Irelande.

Axare, olde wryters vsed for Nominare, to name or aske.

Axe agglomerati, a greate company of menne standing together.

Axlaces, a ryuer called also Hypanis.

Axicula, a diminutiue of axis.

Axiculus, a diminutiue of axis, or asse.

Axies, a company of women doyng any thynge together.

Axilla, a, the arme hole, for whiche some coyns vntill vnto Ascella, and Asella.

Axim, vsed of olde wryters for Egerim.

Axinomanda, a kynde of diuination of wittches craft, dooen by hatchettes.

Axiocus, a philosopher, to whom Plato wryte a booke of deathe.

Axioma, atis, n. g. authoritie, dignitie, or honour that a man hath by reason of office, or any noble acte that he hath dooen. Also a sentence spoken and proued, as It is so I saie walke Plato moueth. It is by date, the sunne is aboute the earth. It is put by Lullie for that,

whiche sophisters calle a proposition, whiche is a sentence true or false. It is also called a Maximé.

Axion, the brother of Alphesibor.

Axis, is, m. g. an extree of a carte. somtyme the whole carte. somtyme it is a wygill, whereas with houses are couered in shade of tyle, or clouen bourses. somtyme it is taken for the hooke that a booke of gate hangeth on, somtyme for heauen.

Axis mundi, is a line imagined to go freight from the north to the southe, dryng the world as it were into two partes. At the endes are supposed to be two mountains in heauen, whiche are called the north pole, and the south pole.

Phoebeus axis, the chariot of the sonne.

Falcu axes, threes armed with hookes lyke

lykes. Sub asteris axe, vnder the wygill. Axion, companions, whan many doo any one thynge.

Axium, a citee of Syria, called commonly Axia.

Axius, a ryuer in Macedonia.

Axon, a ryuer of the sonne in Asia.

Axona, a ryuer in Feudice, in the borders of Reine, called Dene.

Axos, a citee in Thace.

Axungia, swynes grease, or barrowes grease, being olde.

Axus, idem quod Axius.

Axylus, a man in Idigida, verale happy in all thynge perseyng to the lyfe of man, who vsed great humantie toward strangers.

A Zan, an hyle in Acadie where Ascheld the mother of the goddis was honoyed.

Azana, a countre of Ethiopia toward the redde sea.

Azanes, people of Acadie.

Azania, or Azanium, a citee of the lesse Asia.

Azanium, a well, the water whereof beyng dyunke, causeth men to hate the sauours and taste of wyne.

Aziris, a citee in the lesse Aemene, nere to Euphrates.

Azotus, a citee in Syria. also of Arcata.

Azymus panis, vntuned breade.



AFTER Quintilian

is somtyme put for other letters: as, Byrrhus for Pyrrhus; Biuges, for Fruges; Belena, for Helena.

Baal, in the tongue of Syria, signifieth Loyde, and is attributed to Baalier,

After somme interpretation it signifieth buyng down, subjection, or possession. It was an ybole that the Samaritans and also abites worshipped.

Babba, a towne of Macedonia, called Iulia Campestris.

Babacies, one of the names of Bacchus.

Babæ, an interfection of wondyrng.

Babel, signifieth confusio of mixture. It was the name of a towne builded by Nemroth,

before the incarnation. 1174. yeres. At the buildyng hereof was the friste confusio of tongues. This was doone in the lande of Sennar, in the countre of Calde.

Babylus, a famous byshop of Antioche.

Babylon, a greate citee in Caldie, and signifieth confusio of translation, where was a towne

tower builded by Semroth, & was in height foure myles, an hundredeth cheere and ten paces. Afterwarde being enlarged by Semiramis, it contained in compasse thre foure myles. The walles were in height, 300. fete, in thychenesse of breyth, 75. fete, and had 100. gates of brass. Thre ran through the middle of it, the famous river Euphrates. It is also a towne, or rather a great cite in Egypte.

Babylonia, the countre where the cite of Babylon stood.

Babylonius, and Babylonius, a, um, of opeers pertaining to Babylon.

Babylonica vestis, a garment woven with divers colours.

Babylia, a strong town in the countre Attroparia, nere to the cite Arraxata.

Bacales, people in the sea coastes of Libya.

Bacca, a beary, as a baic beary, an haw beary, an eglantine beary, a pup beary.

Baccatus, a, um, garnished with perle.

Bacca, margarites or perles.

Baccalia, a hynde of baic trees or laurell, but it hath greater leaues, and great plenty of beeries. It is also called Augusta.

Baccha, wyne in Spayne.

Bacchae, women, which sacrificed to Bacchus.

Bacchamion, the sonne of Perseus and Andromeda.

Bacchanal, or Baccanale, lis, ne. ge. the place where the solemnities of Bacchus was kept, sometime the feast.

Bacchanalia, lum, or liorum, neu. ge. plu. nu. feastes of the papyns, whiche they dyd celebrate with all abhominations of lecherie.

Bacchar, anis, or Baccharis, ris, f. g. an herbe called commonly our Ladies gloves. Plinie saith, that onely the roote of this herbe savoureth sweetly like cinnamon. And some call it Nardus rutilicus. Of the roote were wonte to be made sweete oyles. Carolus Stephanus in his booke de Re hortens, saith, that Bacchar and Baccharis, bee two dyvers herbes, and that we shuld be well ware, that we take not Baccharis, for Bacchar. For Bacchar saith he, is that herbe whiche the grekes calle Ajarum, and hath leaues like pup, but somewhat rounder. Bacchar is also a wyne poete.

Baccharicum, a sweete oymente made of the roote of Bacchar.

Baccharum, lyke a madde man, surpously.

Bacchans, drunken banquetting.

Baccheis, idis, a woman belonging to Bacchus.

Bacchiada, people whiche came out of Corinth into Attike, and had theyr first begynning of Bacchia, the daughter of Dionysius.

Baccheus, or Baccheius, a, um, of Bacchus.

Bacchides, a captayne that betraied the cite Sinopsis to Lucullus.

Bacchius, a swoorde playster.

Bacchius, a, um, of Bacchus.

Bacchius pes, a foote in metry, hauynge the syllable Bacchus, the rest due longe, as, Quirind.

Bacchor, a, um, ari, to celebrate the feast of Bacchus, to dooe a thyng lyke a madde man, or to be vexed with spirites, to be wood.

Bacchari in voluptate, to rage in pleasure.

Bacchari in aliquem, to rale upon one.

Bacchatur Boreas, the north wynde rageth, or bloweth tempestuously.

Bacchus, chi, called also Liber, Dionysius, Omiris, sometime Priapus, sometime Bromius and Brotinus, the sonne of Iuppiter by Semeles. The poetes feigned, that after Iuppiter had gotten Semeles with child, she desired him to company with her like as he dyd with Juno in his diuine matches: wherefore he byngng with him his thunder and lightning, came to her, but he not able to susteyne his presence, fell in trauaile, and being deliuered longe before his spynne dyed. Iuppiter toke and deliuered the chyld to Mercutius, who by his commaundement carryed it vnto Asia, where it was noursed by the nymphes. Lyke foolyshe other imagines, that Iuppiter made an hole in his thyghe, and dyd put in the chyld, where it remayned vntill the full tyme of his byrthe was come. This man among the Grekes dyd fete bynes and make wyne. Also he sayde yoked open in the plough, and gatheryn vnto him a great number of men and women, wente a great partie of the world, destroyed yponiers and tyrannies, and conquered the countreys of India, but his people deliynge in wyne, and byngng superfluously therof, fell to fighting among them selues. wherefore he prouided, that whan they drank, they shoulde haue in theyr handes nothyng but canes, or other lyght sythes.

Bacchus, is sometime vied for wyne.

Bacchi clientes, poetes.

Bacchi humor, wyne.

Baccifer, a tree bearyng beeries.

Baccula, a littell beare.

Baculus, is vied of some for a foote.

Bacillus, li, m. g. or Bacilli, li, n. g. a little staffe.

Bacrio, onis, a vessel of an old fashon, to wash the handes in, hauynge a long handle. som call it Trulla.

Bactres, the name of Bacchus.

Bactra, orum, a countre in the furthest parts of Persia, the people wherof are called Bactri, or Bactriani, in whom is such a inhumanitee, that whan they perceiue be very sick of olde, they throwe them vnto fierce dogges, whiche dooe rente them in pices, and deuoure them.

Bactria

Bactriani, the people of that countre.

Bactrianum, a countre, wherein were somethymen a thousande cityes.

Bactros, a tyner of the Bactriani; wherof a cite is called Bactrum.

Badacum, a cite of Rois, or of Bactria, named at this date Salezaburgensis.

Badas, a river of Bactria, nere wherunto Adam non was buryed.

Badus, called also Baius, and Baius color, baic colour.

Badizo, aul, are, to go.

Babis, looke Bebis.

Banacus, looke Benacus.

Banis, a great river in Portugall.

Batica, is a countre in Spayne, whiche taketh his name of a river called Batis, whiche dooth runne through it. It was also called Turdetania, and is the south part of Spayne, where be nowe the cityes of Lixile and Corduba, and the royallme of Granada, and extendeth to the pillars of Hercules.

Baticus, he that weareth a blake or browne garment.

Baticola, a dweller by the river Batis.

Baticus, a, um, blake or browne, swarte, tawnye, darke.

Batire, a cite of Aethon in France, called Baters, some write Batters, some Blicerra, other Blicera.

Batis, a river in Spayne by Granada, called nowe Guadalquivir.

Batylon, a river in Spayne called also Beldia, lon, commonly Beldon.

Baganum, the cite of Turney.

Bagoas, an Eunuche, whome great Alexander muchely loved.

Bagus, in the Persian tongue signifieth a gelding, or a gelded man.

Bagrada, Bagradas, or Bengrada, a river in Sicilie, by the cite called Utica, where Aetilius Regulus, and the hoste of the Romanes, slew a serpent, whiche was in lengthe, 120. fete.

Bahal, the ydole of Egre.

Bair, arum, a towne in Campania, on the sea syde, betwene Puteolus, and Misenum, for the temperance of ayre, and saltnesse of buildynge, muche named of the ancient Romanes, where are also whote waters naturall, whiche are bothe pleasant and holleome. And therefore it hath been supposed, that all other hotte bathes naturall, were called Bair.

Bairon, an historiographer, whiche wrote an a bytteme of the gestes of great Alexander.

Baiulo, aul, are, to heare, to vnderstand.

Baiulus, li, m. g. a poete or a writer of histories.

Baius, the compaignon of Lucius, a knight in Campania, after whome the towne Bair

was named.

Bai, idem quod Bai.

Balaam, signifieth the age of the people, the newenewynge or destruction of them. It was the name of a soothsaier, whom Balac, the kyng of Moabites, desired to tunc the Israelites,

who by the wile was ler by an aungell, that the asse, wheron he rode, dyd beholde, and alked wythe dyd beate hym. And than he hym selfe perceived the aungell, who had hym go to Balac, and speake northyng, but that he commaunded hym. And so finally, he blessed the Israelites, contrarye to the expectation of Balac.

Balana, a geate fysh in the sea, whiche hath an hole in his head, wherby he taketh ayre, and poureth out great abundance of water. Some suppose that it is a thielepoole, the hach pappes lyke a beaste. Plinie wytteth in his xlviii. booke, that there hath been founde of them, 240. fete in lengthe.

Balanca, a towne not farre from Laodicea.

Balanus, a, um, opated with the oyle called Balaninum.

Balaninus, a, um, made of Balanus.

Balanites, a, m. g. a stone, whiche is a tyghte greene, and hath a vyne in the middle lyke a flame of fyre.

Balanitis, f. g. a hynde of rounde chestens, or chest nuttes.

Balanus, ni, f. g. a generall name of acornes.

It is also a supposicion to helpe them that be colike. Also a sweete oymente made of Myrabolanes. Also a hynde of chest nuttes, and a fysh of the sea. Of the Grekes it is vied for a mane vynde.

Balarons, rascals or vyle knaues. It was vied of olde wytters, for sportes of durte, sported on a mane garment, as he tournaied by the water.

Balatus, us, m. g. bleatynge of sheepe.

Balatus dare, to bleate lyke a shepe.

Balaustinus, a, um, lyke to the floure of pomegranates.

Balaustum, str, ne. ge. the flowre of a pomegranate.

Balaustus, after Calpurne is an herbe lyke to Nardus.

Balbe, obscurely, nuttyngly.

Balbina, a virgine in Rome martyred vnder Traians.

Balburindus, a, um, ari, to maste in the mouth.

Balbur, a, um, ari, to maste in the mouth.

Balbur, a, um, ari, to maste in the mouth.

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Balbur, a, um, ari, to maste in the mouth.

of the latines.
 Balcaris insula, two ples by Spayne, in the sea called Mediterraneum: The one is now called Maiorica, the other Minorica.
 Baledris, re, and Balcaricus, a, um, of oþ belowyng to those ples.
 Balenium, a towne of the sea coſte in Italy, not farre from Vnibſe.
 Balineum, and Balinæ, arum, of olde wyters used for a bapne of bathe.
 Balinienſes, people of Latium called alſo Treſbulant.
 Balus, a, um, bay colour.
 Balus, an hoſe of bay colour.
 Baluſta, x, f, g. a croſ bowe of a byake. It may be used for a gunne.
 Balutarium, ij, n. g. the place where a greaſte byake of ſing is laied.
 Baluo, aui, are, to bicate often.
 Baluſus, Catilius uncle.
 Ballonoti, oþ Ballonoti, people of Scythia in Europe.
 Balloſe, es, an herbe called alſo Marrubium niſtrum, oþ Marrubiaſtrum, oþ Præſium forſicum, it groweth commonly in ſeldes by high waies ſpde, and hath a ſynthyng ſauour.
 Balneæ, arum, plu. commune bapnes.
 Balnearia, all thynges belonging to a bapne.
 Balnearius, a, um, of oþ belonging to a bapne.
 Balneator, oris, the keeper of a bapne, oþ he that ſerueſh in a bapne.
 Balneatorius, a, um, idem quod Balnearius.
 Balneolum, a, littell bapne of bathe.
 Balneum, a, pitiuare bapne.
 Balio, aui, are, to bicate lyke a ſhepe.
 Balia, a citee in Portugall called alſo Caſſia.
 Balium, i, n. g. the baume tree. and ſome tyme baume.
 Balſaminus, a, um, of baume.
 Balſicus, ei, m. g. and Balſicum, thei. n. g. a veyr, a ſwoyde gyde.
 Balua, an yle in the German ſea.
 Baluca, in greke Chyſammos.
 Bambalio, onis, he that ſammereth oþ ſutteth for ſcare.
 Bambia, a kynde of olue tree, after Calceps.
 Bambotum, a, ruyes of Mauritania.
 Bambyca, a citee of Aſſopotamia, called alſo Edeſa, and Sacra.
 Bambyce, a citee in Syria.
 Banafa, a towne in Aſſike.
 Banauſus, an artiſſer that worketh by ſpye.
 Banchus, a kynde of the ſkye called Atellus, after ſome an habbocke.
 Bannomanna, an yle a dayes iourneye frome Scythia.
 Banurri, inhabytautes of the countrey called Etingrana.
 Baphia, a byehowſe.
 Baphicus, a, um, perſectyng to dyng.

Baptæ, men dyed of coloured, whyche used to be at ſacrifice, as it were women.
 Baptæ, were certayn comedies, wherein were reſpoynded thynges diſhonour and abhominable.
 Baptes, a grene ſtone, of the colour of a frog.
 Baptiſmus, i, m. g. et Baptiſmum, i, Baptiſma, aiis, n. g. baptiſme.
 Baptiſterium, a bathe of veſſel to waſhe the bodye in, a bying ſaate, oþ a fonte.
 Bapuzo, aui, are, to baptiſe, to ſlepe.
 Bara, an yle not farre from Vnibſe.
 Barachum, a towne in Cyrene.
 Baracura, a poſt town in India, called Bageſſa.
 Baragata, a towne in Ethiopia.
 Baramalacum, a towne of the people called Nabatheï, in Aſſike.
 Barathrum, an vnmeaſurable depenſe, a place in hell. Alſo a dungeon in Athens, where priſoners were kept. It is ſometyme taken for an harlot of queane, whyche ſpendeth all that a man can gette. ſometyme the bottome of the ſtomake. ſometyme one that is an exceſſyue glutton.
 Barba, bæ, f, g. a bearde, as well of men, as of all other beaſtes.
 Prolixia, demilla barba, a longe bearde.
 Barba tenus, in oþ touchyng the bearde.
 Barba louis, an herbe called Syngene, and groweth on tyles.
 Barba tenuis, an herbe that groweth amonge ſtones, hauyng leaues lyke to longe heares. It is alſo called Barba petra, it hath a pelowe ſlowye, and the roote thereof is bytter.
 Barbare, barbarouſely, rudely, without eloquence.
 Barbaria, a countrey where dwelleth people rude and beaſtely. ſometyme euery countrey, excepte Grece and Italy. Barbaria, is ſometyme rudeneſſe, rudelteſſe, ſterleneſſe, chylyſheneſſe.
 Barbaricarij, weauers of clothe of bandhyn.
 Barbaricum, i, a mounte of crepe in the Romayn armye.
 Barbaticus, a, um, idem quod Barbarus.
 Veſtes barbarica, pꝛecious garmentes.
 Barbarica ſylua, where growe trees of diuerſe ſortes out of oꝛder.
 Barbarica pauimenta, paued ſtooyes.
 Barbaricus, rudeneſſe, lacke of claſſite.
 Barbariſmus, the corrupt ſcyme of ſpeakyng oþ pronounſyng.
 Barbarus, a, um, barbarous. In olde tyme all people, excepte grekes, were called Barbari, propely ſe be they, whyche doo ſpeake groſſely, without obſeruyng of congruite, oþ pronounſe not perfectly, eſpecially Greke oþ Latine. alſo they that abhoꝛe at elagacie. Moꝛe ouer it ſignifieth them that be fierſe and cruell of maneres and countenance: rude ignoꝛant, rufficall, chylyſhe, without eloquence.
 Barba-

Barbarulus, he that hath a yong bearde.
 Barbarus, a, um, bearded.
 Barbecula, a towne in Spayne called Barbes ſull, alſo a ryue that runneth by that towne.
 Barbiger, he that weareth a bearde.
 Barbium, the bearde, after Apulius.
 Barbicos, m. f. n. g. an inſtrument of muſyke, which I ſuppoſe to chat, which men call doult ſimers. ſome thynke it to be a double harpe, called a rote. ſome a greaſe harpe that ſoundeth lyke oꝛganes, other the byoder parte of the harpe.
 Barbuia, a littell bearde.
 Barbo, onis, called alſo Mullus, of the Grekes Trygia, a ſpde called a barbell.
 Barcæ, people neere to Carthage.
 Barce, a citee in Aſſike called alſo Iſcolomate.
 It was the name of Bitharus nuſſe, and of a queene of Libya. alſo a promontorye.
 Barcenis, a wood in Germania beyonde the riuer Rhene, called Sylua nigra, whiche diſturbeth the ſwaues from the Chꝛetiſtians.
 Barcha, the ſurname of Annibal ſather.
 Barchino, a citee in Spayne, called commonly Barcelona.
 Bardana, the herbe called the great buce.
 Bardanaſes, a byſhop of Antiochia, whiche he wrote agaynſt Hæron in the Syrian tung.
 Barderate, a citee in France.
 Bardeſanes, an excellent aſtronomer.
 Bardi, were certayne wytyches oþ pꝛophetes in Baſſia.
 Bardiacus, ei, m. g. a certayne garmente without a hood.
 Bardocucullus, i, m. g. a thymmed hatte, oþ a ſhepherdes cloke, a cloke with a hood.
 Bardus, one that is dull wytted, a fool. ſometyme a mynſtrel that ſyngeth ſonges of fables.
 Barduli, people of Biſcaye in Spayne, called Turduli and Tapari.
 Bardus, a, um, blunſe, blochyſhe, dull wytted, fooliſhe.
 Barea, a towne in Spayne.
 Bargeni, people of Aſſike.
 Bargas, a ryuer of Thace.
 Bargylia, orum, a citee in Aſſia.
 Bargylus, an hely in Aſſia.
 Baria, a place amonge the Sabines.
 Bariona, Johnſon, oþ the ſonne of John, as, Barpholomeus, Bartholomeus ſonne, where by it ſemeth, that Bar in the tungue of Syria oþ hebreue, ſignifieth a ſonne.
 Baris, idos, uel idis, f. g. a boſt in Egypt, where in they caried dead bodies to burying.
 Barium, a towne of Buell in Italy, called commonly Bary.
 Barnacida, a garment that chylyſh dyd weare.
 Barnichus, a ryue in Aſſopotamia.
 Barnus, untis, a towne in Macedonia, neere

to Macedonia.
 Barones, barons, valiant and noble men. ſome thynke it to be latine.
 Baroprenus, a pꝛecious ſtone.
 Barra, a towne of the Oprians in Italy.
 Barrire, to hate lyke an oliphant.
 Barritus, the byaſpene of an oliphant. alſo a mounte of crepe that the Romans used to make when they loiged batterle.
 Barrus, ri, m. g. an Oliphant. He dooth alſo ſignifie a toothe.
 Quid tibi vis mulier nigris digniſſima baris? what wouldeſt thou haue thou woman, that arte moſte woꝛthy blacke tethers?
 Barum, a citee.
 Baratus, oþ Barutum, looke Berytor.
 Barabocates, people of Aquitayne in France.
 Baſan, a countrey beyonde the riuer of Jordan in Iudea, whiche was diuided to two of the tribes. It may be interpreted moſte fertilitye of ſaſte.
 Baſanices, iſ, the ſtone, whereof they make wheellones.
 Baſcania, littell ſciſſes, whyche ſmythes were wont to haue hangyng before they ſhop wiſdowes to exclude enuy.
 Baſcanda, a certayne kynde of veſſell, whyche came out of Englonde.
 Baſcropeda, a countrey of the Medes neere Parmania.
 Baſtuli, people of Spayne.
 Baſia, honeſt byſſes, ſweete byſſes.
 Baſſario, onis, a byſſyng.
 Baſſiator, oris, a byſſer.
 Baſilea, a citee in Germany, Baſille.
 Baſilei, people of Armenia, ſurnamed Iaziges, and Virgi.
 Baſilia, an yle in the northe ocean ſea.
 Baſilica, a place where people dooe aſſemble for ſuſtes in the lawe, and where ciuile iudgements be exerciſed, and counſailes holden. It may alſo be taken for an hall oþ other large place, where ſuſters dooe attende, and wayte upon rulers, oþ where great feaſtes be kepte. Alſo it ſignifieth a cathedꝛall church.
 Baſilica nux, a wall nutte.
 Baſilicanus, he that keepeth the place called Baſilica. Aſter Moyma a ſeruant of a church.
 Baſilice, roſally, princely, magnificently.
 Baſilice agere, to doo a thyng roſally, princely.
 Baſilicon, a bynges robe.
 Baſilicum, a kynde of bynges.
 Baſilicus, ei, a certayne chaunce at the dyce.
 Baſilicus ſinus, a boſome of the ſea neere Ionia.
 Baſilicus, a, um, roſall, noble, princely.
 Baſilica facinora, roſall and princely actes.
 Baſilice edictiones, the bynges ordinaunces oþ commaundementes.
 Baſilide, a people of Scythia in Europe, hauyng theyr beginning of Hercules & Philon.

Basilides, the name of an heretike, whiche affirmed, that Christe was not crucified, but Symon Cyrenens, who (as the euangelistes write) was constrained to beare the crosse, when our sauour wasd sainte through effusion of bloude by his scourging. He saied also, that it was none offence to denie Christ in the tyme of persecution. He denied the last resurrection. he also affirmed, that virginitie was of no greater merite than marriage, but equall wth it. he was aboute the yere of our loide. 110.

Basilidiani, the followers of Basilides.

Basiliscus, called also **Regulus**, in englishe a cocatrice, a serpent in the desertes of Aethie, hauing a white circle about his Warpe head, redde eyes, and so somewhat blacke of colour, and so venomous, that he seeth men and beastes wth his breath and spghs of his eyes.

Basilus, a propre name of a man. Of this name was one of incomparable vertue and learning boine in Cappadocia, of a noble house. And (as Gregorius Nazianzenus wyrteth) his parentes were christians, his fathers name was Basilus Magnus, by whiche name he was also called. His father taughte hym as well grammar as other lernynges called Quadrivales. After he went to Cesaria, and from thence to Constantinople, where he learnede the tolike and logike more perfectly, and also philosophy. From thence he came to Athens, where disputing wth dyuers greate learned men, finally vanquished them. But whyles he exactly studied in philosophy, Gregorius Nazianzene, beyng then wholly dedicate to the study of the scripture, and service of god, louing Basil entirely, came into the schoole, where he addre in a chappie, and taking hym by the hande, broughte hym to a monastere, where he lapyng aparte all booke of philosophy, onely intended to the readinge of holie scripture. And at the laste, beyng ledde by the spire of god, they diuided them felawes, Basil going about the countrey Pontus, taughte the people the trewe faith. After he was byshop of Cesaria, and exiled by Valens the emperour, who fauoured the Arrians heretike. He was of such a reuerent grace, wth humblenesse, that the people loued hym: The emperour and men in authoritie feared hym: so that he was eftsones reuoked from exile. When other of the true faith were put out of the countrey, Basil onely for feare was rescued. He was about the yere of our loide. 367. There were two other byshoppes of the same name, one of Anepya, in the tyme of Constantine: he wrote agaynst Marcellus. Another of Cilecia, vnder Anastasius.

Basilus, is also a ryuer in Asia.

Basilus, one of the sleepes of Lefar. also a notable pyrate.

table pyrate.

Basio, au, are, to kysse.

Basis, is, f. g. the foot of a pylour, or that wth che sustentory any thyng. also it signifieth the foundation of grounde of a matter. And after some, roundels made to set vnder wyndowes for raising of the table. Sometyme it is taken for the whole pylour.

Basitani, people of Spayne called also **Basuli**.

Basium, a kysse.

Bassaris, idis, a pyssle of Bacchus.

Bassaricus, the name of Bacchus.

Bassaricus, a, um, of Bacchus.

Balsanus, a byshop in the tyme of Emperour boine at Syracuse.

Bassus, the name of dyuers learned men.

Basterna, a certayne sort of chariottes.

Basterna, or **Bastarna**, people on the north side of Thace, about the ryuer of Dniepr or Danubius.

Basuli, people of Spayne nere to the Castellane.

Bat, a woide spoken reprochefully, or scornfully, as thus, or tut. Sometyme it is used for a woide of silence, as peace, or hysht.

Bata, a towne and an hauen in Asia.

Barala, an auncient cite in Italy.

Batalus, a certayne effeminate person. Also the surname of Demosthenes.

Barauia, a countrey in lowe Germanye, called Hollande.

Barauus, a, um, of Hollande.

Barca, the daughter of Teuchus, and wyfe of Dardanus.

Bathyllus, a sponge man of Samia, beloued of Anacreon the poete, and another was a famous scoffer and dauncer.

Batia, the tymbre of Jhus in Troie.

Batillum, li, n. g. a fyre panne. also a faction of hookes, wherewith in some countreies they used to scape coyne.

Batina, after some Bantina, a towne of Buell in Italy.

Batiochus, a certayne pot, out of whiche wyne is poured at the table. The Italians calle it Bochale.

Batiola, idem quod Batiochus.

Batis, is, f. g. is the fywe called rats of sheete. It is also an herbe called **Critamarina**, or **Baticula**, of the Grekes **Crethmon**, **Crithmon**, or **Crihamon**. Of this herbe be two kyndes, one sowen in the gardenes, another growyng by the sea syde, and is condice in byene, and solde of the apothecaries to be eaten in salutes. The frenchmen call it **Wasse**, and **Crethmarine**. The Italians call it **Fennocchia marino**, in englishe, **Sampere**.

Batrachion, or **Batrachium**, called also **Ranunculus**, is an herbe, wherof bee diuers kyndes, of whiche I suppose one is commonly called

called **goldknappe** or **pealowe** crake. It is also called of **Democritus**, **Christanhemon**, for it hath a floure as pealowe as golde, and the leafe is somewhat lyke vnto perryll, but it is muche greater, vnto the beggers haue used this herbe to blisse and breake the shyne of their legges and armes, to moue people to geue them almes. **Batrachium**, is also a colour, wherewith men used to painte their faces, before visours were inuented.

Batrachites, or, m. g. a stone both in colour and some lyke a greene frogge.

Barrachos, a frogge.

Batrachomyomachia, the battayle of myse and frogges.

Batrachus, a grauers name. also a certayne fysh.

Barris, a vessel wth a long hadd, after Caleptin.

Battalus, the name of an effeminate and wanton mynstrell.

Batillum, looke Batillum.

Batologia, a longe patternyng or superfluous speaking, where one thyng is often repeated.

Batron, a comical poete.

Batos, called of the latines **Rubus**, and **Sentis**, a bytree, whereof bee dyuers kyndes, as the hyppie, the egentine, and the byamble.

Battus, his name that builded Cyrene, of whom the women of Cyrene bee called **Batladæ**.

Batulus, a towne in Campagne.

Batus, ui, ere, to beate, to steppe, to feght.

Baus, an hebyue measure, which after the computation of Denaris, conserneth vi. galons, one pottell, and one quart.

Batus, is also a kynde of fyre.

Bauaria, called also **Baioaria**, in duche Berne, in frenche **Bauiere**, a countrey in high Germanie, lying in the east: on the southe it boundeth on the mountaynes of Alpes, wherby it is the Germanie from Italy: On the west lyeth the countrey called **Suevia**, in duche Swaue: On the east Austria, called in duche **Wostrieh**: On the north, the roialme of Boheme.

Bauari, uel **Baioarij**, people of Bauiere.

Bauor, aris, depo. to barke lyke a dogge.

Baucis, a poore olde woman, whiche entertayned Iupiter and Mercurie.

Bauus, and **Meuius**, two foolishe poetes, whiche enuied Virgile.

Bauli, a towne in Italye betwene Baia and Messenum.

Baxer, sippers, properly of philosophers, or such other.

Bellium, is a tree growing in Heabte, and **Beethia**. Also a gumme coming of the same tree, lyke to waxe, but cleere as gumme, wth in vntuous and fatte, verale sweete of sauour, when it is rubbed or boursed, and bytree in taste.

Beat, happy, fortunately. **Beatudo**, this, & **Beatitas**, is an heape of good thynges gathered to gyther, of it selfe sufficient, withoute lacke, and a verale perfection, according to **Beatus**, blessednesse. **Beaulus**, a diminutive of **Beatus**. **Beatus**, is he whiche hath abun dance of all thynges that is good, and is perfecte in all thynges that bee worthy prayse, or oughte to be despyed of a good man. Sometyme it is taken for fortunat or noble.

Beatus, a, um, blessed, happy, hoipe. Sometyme perfecte, absolute, alse rche.

Bebius, a notable backbiter, or tale bearer.

Bebyacensis, of **Bebyacum**.

Bebyces, people of Asia, whiche tooke theyr beginning of one of the daughters of **Wana**.

Bebyrium, or **Bebyacum**, a towne in Italye betwene Cremona and Verona.

Bebyria, a countrey called the great **Idhygia**.

Bebyrius, a, um, & **Bebyrx**, icis, of the countrey of greate **Idhygia**.

Bebyrx, an auncient kyng of the mountaynes called **Pyrenæi**.

Becher, a countrey of **Idhygia** after **Caleptin**.

Bechion, an herbe called of the latines **Tusis lago**, and **Farfaria**, of some **Populago**, of the apothecaries **Yngula Caballina**, looke **Tusis lago**.

Beda, a famous learned man of this roialme, for his modestie, vertuous lyfe, and learning, surnamed **woysshfull Bede**.

Bedequar, a woide used of the barbarous phisicians, is (after the sayng of **Serapio**) the white byere, whiche (as **Wiscoides** wyrteth) hath a white flower and a sweete. **Bedardus** supposeth it to be a certayne kynde of thymle, wth warpe pyches and a square stalk. And now some take it for the thymle, whiche is called **Carduus benedictus**.

Beduini, certayne heretikes among the **Saracens**, whiche woyshep the sonne at his ryfing, and they affirme all thynges to chance by denie, wherfore they vse to feght in battayle unarmed, sayng, that deathe can not bee eschewed.

Bee, the hoys of shepe.

Beelphégor, a gapping dyoll.

Beelshabub, an dyole called god of fyres.

Beelsephon, loide of the northern dyoll set by in the places of espiail.

Beemod, the dyuell, and signifieth a beast.

Beergios, one of the sonnes of **Peptunus**, whiche Hercules vanquished.

Bela, of the old latines was used for quils, a shepe: wherof cometh **Belare**, to blate lyke a shepe.

Bela, a kyng of Hungarye.

Belbina, an yle in the goulfe called Argolicum.
 Belbus, a beaste called also Hiena.
 Belerium, or Bolerium promontorium, is a place in Cornwell called sainte Burtin.
 Belgia, one of the countreys of Belgica.
 Belgæ, the people that inhabite the countreys and townes inclosed with the ocean sea, and the spiers of Rhene, Warrn, and Seyn, where in be the citres of Trete, Colayne, Magice, and Keynes. Also the countreys of flanders, Holland, Gelder, Juliers, Cleves, Hennaw, parts of freislande, Picardie, the greatest part of Champagne, and all the forest of Ardern. It was sometime called Gallia Belgica.
 Belgicus, a, um, of that countreie.
 Belgium, the towne of Beauuossine.
 Belial, the deuyll, whyche is interpreted Apostara, without pike.
 Belisarius, a famous captayne in the tyme of Justinian the emperour.
 Bella, a towne in Lampaune.
 Bellaria, orum, bancketting dythes, as tatters, marchepaynes, and other lyke.
 Bellarius, a, um, apt for the warre.
 Bellator, oris, a warrior.
 Bellator equus, a horse for warre.
 Bellatrix, icis, a woman warrior.
 Bellatulus, a, um, a wanton wooorde, whiche is as much to saie, as toly, proper, litell faire one, well fauoured chyld, litell swete herte, playe mayden, playe boye.
 Bellax, acis, used of haunted in warres.
 Belle, well.
 Belle se habet, he dooth of fareth well.
 Bellerophon, seu Bellerophon, the sonne of Glaucus kyng of Ephra, a man of much beaute and prowesse, was ardently beloued of Stenobea, the wyfe of Ixetus kyng of Ephra, next after Glaucus. And when she despised hym to committe auowtry with hie, he fearyng the vengeance of Iupiter, god of hospitality, and remembryng the frendshipp shewed to hym by hie husbunde, refused, and dyd put hie awate from hym, which thyng she disdeyning, and beyng in a wood rage, accused hym to hie husbunde, that he had rauished hie: but he tyke a sobe man woulde not stia hym in his owne house, but deliuering hym letters to his wyues father, sent hym into Lycia, who perceyvinge the mynde of Ixetus, encouraged and sent Bellerophon to destrote the two moorrees, Polyomos, and Chymixra, that he mought be layne vnder the colour of a valiant enterpryse. But he, atcheuyng it nobly, retourned with honour.
 Bellerophon literas affert, A prouerbe when one byngeth letters agaynst hym selfe.
 Bellerophonreus, a, um, of Bellerophon.
 Bellianus, a, um, beautifull.
 Bellica, a pyloure in the temple of Bellona, cal-

led goddesse of battayle, wherof they say, when warres were pioslaymed, to call a sauleyn.
 Bellicosus, valiantly, warrellyke, fleschly.
 Bellicosus, a, um, valiant in armes, fierce of warrellyke.
 Belliscrepa salatio, a certayne forme of dauncyng in harneys.
 Bellum, i, n. g. a warrellyke towne.
 Bellum canere, to blowe to the battayle, and by a metaphoie, to animate, to incourage, to spee by, to make disension of debate.
 Bellus, a, um, pertynyng to warre, warlike.
 Bellifer, a, um, that maketh warre.
 Belliger, a, um, idem.
 Belliger, i, m. g. a warre-pour.
 Belligero, aui, are, to make warre.
 Belliporens, puttaunt in armes of battaile.
 Bellis, seu Bellum, the wyche daye, called of some the Margarete, in the north Vanwoye, it is also a spyn with a long beake lyke a crane whiche is called of some an hopye beake.
 Bello, aui, are, to make warre.
 Bellantur, Virgili used for bellant.
 Bello, a citee in Spayne.
 Bellocassii, a countreie in Franche nowe called Bapay.
 Bellona, the goddesse of battayle.
 Bellonarij, the pities of Bellona.
 Bellofus, a, um, for Bellicosus.
 Bellouacum, a citee in fraunce nowe named Beauuoye, the people wherof bee called Bellouaci.
 Bellua, a great cruell beast of a monster. by reproche it is applyed to a man.
 Belluatus, a, um, pincted or herued with greie beades.
 Belluata tapetia, tapestry, wherin is wrought or pincted the figures of beastes.
 Bellulus, a, um, somewhat fayre, mynion, tricke galeant.
 Bellum, signifieth all the tyme that the warre dooth continue, also warre of battayle.
 Absistere bello, to leaue of warre.
 Dare bellum alicui, to committe the charge of warre to any man.
 Ducere bellum, to prolonge the warre.
 Bellum civile, warre betweene men of one countrey or citee.
 Bellum intestinum, warre amonge the inhabitantes of one countreie.
 Bellum nauale, warre on the sea.
 Bellum instruere, adornare, apparare, molli si, nauare, parare, to prepare for warre.
 Bello premere, to trouble one with warre.
 Belli, aduersally for, at warre.
 Bellum componere, to make a constitution of warres, to make peace betweene two, whiche are at warre.
 Bellum conficere, to spee by warre.

Bellum

Bellum indicere, to declare warre, to sende despayne.
 Bellum moliri, to prepare warre.
 Bellum ponere, obsidere, abstinere, depone, dimittere, to sette a byde warre.
 Bellum profigere, to spee one a battayle.
 Bellum merum loquitur, he speaketh onely of warre.
 Bellus, a towne and a ryuer in Spayne.
 Bellus, a, um, fayre, honest, pleasant, good, comely, gentil, clude.
 Bellus homo, an honest man.
 Bellulus, beasly, or lyke a beas.
 Bellides, the sonne of newe of Bellus.
 Bells, idis, the daughter of newe of Bellus.
 Belones, f. g. a kynde of spee,ooke Agus.
 Belos, a weapon. It signifieth also after some, the compasse of the firmamente and sterres, also the ayre that incloseth all thynges. Also a floore of pavement: And the fyre entree in at a doore.
 Belas, idem quod Bellus.
 Beluinus, a, um, beasly.
 Beluina rabies, a beasly furie.
 Belunum, a towne in the countreie of Venecia to Italy.
 Beluosus, a, um, full of monsters of the sea.
 Belus, an ancient kyng of Assyria, to whome the fyre ymage of yhole to be honoured, was made. There was an other Belus of Assyria: Another the father of Dido. It is also a ryuer in Syria, whiche hath sande of the nature of glasse, and turneth all other metall that cometh into it, into glasse.
 Belzahard, is a barbarous wooorde, but for the easie therof, it is necessarie to knowe the signification. It is a speciall and soueraine medicine agaynst poison beyng dyntke. Auenzoar wylteth, that agaynst popson, that is exceedyngly hott, he made it in this fourme. Thys graynes of barlege, with fye ounces of the water of a gourd. But som men thynk, the more excellent Belzahard, is that, wherof Iditis wylteth. Whiche the harte is at continuall debate with the serpent, in so muche that he purseth and seyth for him at his hole, where he lyeth, and with the breath of his nothyllis, compelleth hym to come out. Nowe after the harte hath foughten with the serpent, and eaten hym, he becometh thyslyte, and renneth to some water, and leappeth into it, but he dooth not dyne as then. For yet he cooke neuer so litell water, he shoulde dye incontinent. Whan dogs ynter one of his eyes dyppes, whiche by lyttell and lyttell hee congeale, and were as greates as a chymixra. After the harte is come out of the water, meane whyle where the harte dyppes, whiche the harte and hee, as a thyng most pious, and agaynst all maner of poi-

son most certayne remedie. This harte I taken out of the hole of loon. Agriola de rebus toribus medicamentis.
 Bemarchus, a learned man of Cappadocia, whiche was the archbishop of Constantin.
 Bemina, a towne of Armenia.
 Bembinadia, the countrey called Nemad.
 Bembinus, a, um, of Nemad.
 Benacus lacus, a lake in Italy called Garda.
 Bene, well, honestly, prosperously, comely, muche.
 Bene accipere aliquem, to intreate of entreatyng one well.
 Bene acceptus, well entertained, well treated.
 Bene agitur, the thyng is well doorn.
 Bene ambulator, God be with the.
 Bene audire, to bee well spoken of.
 Bene cogitare de aliquo, to haue a good opinion of one.
 Bene conuenit inter eos, They agree well together.
 Bene curare artem, to lye pleasantly.
 Bene de te mereo, I dooe the good, thou art beholden vnto me.
 Bene ferre gratiam, to doo pleasure to one.
 Bene habere, to be well at ease. Also to lye pleasantly.
 Bene hercle denuncias, Thou tellest me good thynges.
 Bene hoc habet, This matter cometh well to passe, of this matter goeth well.
 Bene longus sermo, a verate longe tale.
 Bene magnus, verate greate.
 Bene mane, verate tyme, verate early.
 Bene mereri, to doo pleasure to one.
 Bene multi, verate many.
 Bene nummum marisupium, a pouer well joyed with monie.
 Bene nummatus homo, a well moneyd man.
 Bene succedit, it came well to passe.
 Bene vale, farewell, adieu.
 Bene valere, to bee in good health.
 Bene vertere, to turne to good.
 Precor deum, vtharec bene verat tibi, I pray god this thyng maie turne the to good, or maie be for thy profit.
 Bene videre, to make good chere.
 Bene volo tibi, I woulde the good.
 Non quic bene, not all thyng to well.
 Bene acium cum co est, he is well bett with all. It is well for his parte.
 Bene cognitus, well knowen.
 Bene comitatus, well accompanied.
 Bene dicitur, idem mittitur.
 Bene est, for Bene habet, it is well, the matter is good.
 Bene facis, well doorn, I thank the.
 Bene facium, I am glad, it hath chanced thus.
 Bene fidum, verate, muche.

Bene

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Bene firmum, beate strong, or constant.
Bene gesit sua negotia, the hath well explosed his matters.
Bene habet tibi principia, thy begynnyng is good, or thou haste a good begynnyng.
Bene longinquus dolor, a pynne that contynuesth longe.
Bene xepol narras, wonderous well sated, I am glad to heare it.
Bene natus, descended of an honest familie, comen of a good stocke.
Bene peritus, well learned, counnyng.
Bene promeruit, he hath well deserued it.
Bene tibi est, the matter goeth well with the, or it is well for the.
Melius est homini factum, he is amended.
Bene sit tibi, marche good doo it the.
Bene venire velim, quod illud feceris, I pray god tourne it to marche good, that you haue dooen.
Benedice, an aduerbe, signifying, in praisynge, or sayynge well.
Cum illiciebas me ad te, blande et benedice, when thou dydest praye me vnto the with pleasant wordes, and praisynge of me.
Benedico, dixi, ere, to praye, to saie well of a man.
Benedictum, ti, a good sayng, an honest reposit.
Benedicus, a man well tungen, or saye spoken.
Benefacio, eci, ere, to booe well.
Benefacis quod me adiuuas, Thou dooest well to helpe me.
Benefit, the impersonati.
Benefactum, ti, a benefite, a pleasure, a frendshipp tourne.
Benefacta male locata, benefices or pleasures pibestowed, or pibemployed.
Beneficentia, is not onely liberalitee in geuyng monete or possessions, or other lyke thynges, but also in helping a man with counsaile, sollicitacion, or other labour.
Beneficiarii, were they, whiche in the warres were not charged with watch or other labours perrepyng to the fildes or hoste.
Beneficiarius, vii, m. g. he that receiueth a benefite or good tourne of an other. It is also he that is called a vassal, a citty, or a tenet that holdeth of an other by fildes and homage.
Beneficiarius fundus, lande geuen in fee simple or fee talle, to be holden of the donour by some seruite.
Beneficium, a benefite, a pleasure, or a good tourne.
Beneficio afficere aliquem, to booe a pleasure to one.
Beneficio aligari, or obligari, to be bounde by some benefite or good tourne.
Beneficium collocare, deferre, dare, facere, conferre, ponere, to bestowe or imploye a benefite, to booe a pleasure.

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Beneficio completi aliquem, to shewe favour, to doo frendly to a man.
Beneficiu conduplicare, to double a benefite.
Beneficium dare erreddere.
Beneficium dare et accipere.
Dare pro beneficio, in loco beneficii deferre, to geue for a benefite.
Habere pro beneficio, to accept for a benefite.
Ornare beneficiis, to shewe many goodly pleasures to a man.
Placare beneficio, to mitigate or swage by shewynge or doyng a pleasure or benefite.
Beneficium remunerare, to make amendes or requite a good tourne, to make amende for a pleasure that he hath shewed.
Meo beneficio, for my sake.
Beneficus, a, um, that is beneficall or liberrall.
Beneuolens, he that loveth well an other, favourable, frendly, well wyllynge.
Beneuolentia, fauour, or good will, an intent to doo well.
Beneuolentiam conciliare, acquirere, allicere, to get fauour, to wyne ones good wyl.
Beneuolentiam consecrari, captare, to endeuour to gette ones fauour.
Beneuolentiam consecrare, to kepe or maine teyne ones good will towardes vs.
Beneuolentiam prestare, to shewe fauour or good will towardes one.
Beneuolus, fauourable, well wyllynge.
Benigne, curtesly, graciously, bounteously, genyfly, liberrally.
Benigne facere aliquid, to shewe liberalitee towardes one.
Benigne audire, to here genyfly, or curtesly.
Benignitas, atis, f. g. bounteoussesse, curtesly, liberrallitee, genyphesse.
Dei benignitate, by the goodnesse of god.
Benigniter, idem quod benigne.
Benignus, a, um, genyfly, benigne, bounteous, or liberrall.
Dies benignus, a fortunat or lucky daye.
Sermo benignus, pleasant communication, genyfly wordes.
Benigno vultu, with a sweete or pleasaunt countenance.
Benigna terra, a grounde that is fertile, likeye **Benigna tellus**, and **Benignus Ager**.
Benna, a kynde of waggon, whereof cometh **Combennones**, they that be togther in one waggon.
Beo, aui, are, to comfote, to make happye, to make glabbe.
Berecynthia, called the mother of goddis.
Berecynthus, a, um, of Phrygia, or of Sybele.
Berecynthus cornu, an horn, where with the priestes of Cybele were cryed to a rage of fap.
Berecynthia tibia, a pype used in the sacrefice of Cybele.
Berecynthus, a mountaine a towne in Phrygia where

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where Cybele was worshipped, whereof she was named Berecynthia.
Berengarius, a man, whiche assumed, that in the sacramente of the altare was not the beate bodye of Christe, in the substance of fleshe and bloude. He was a frenche manne boine, and of litell learnynge, sayng that he was a subtile Logician. Afterwarde he dyd recant. And in the countaile of Lateranensis, his error was condemned the yere of our lord. 1082.
Berenice, or Beronice, es, a woman of excellent beaute, wyfe to Ptholomeus Regis, of that name were byuers other women. It is also a towne in Aethiopia.
Berenices crines, seven steres lyke a triangle, at the taple of the lion.
Bergidum, a citee of Spayne called Bergell.
Bergion, a gyant the sonne of Neptune, slayn by Hercules.
Bergomum, the citee Bergamo in Italy.
Berillus, a byshop of Bitherna in Aethiopia, whiche erred in certayn pointes, and was reduced to the church by Vigene.
Beritos, a famous citee of Iherosolima, called now Barutus.
Bernaba, a citee in Spayne called Bernauarte.
Beronis, idem quod Peris, a facke.
Beroa, a citee in Chetia.
Beroe, the nurse of Daniele, the mother of Barthus.
Beronice, looke Berenice.
Berosus, a counnyng astronomer of Caldeia.
Bersabe, a citee in Iudaea, called also Puteus iuramentum, the pytte of the othe, where Abraham dwelled. It is the confines of the lande of behesse.
Beryllus, li, m. & f. g. a pectious stone, in fashion sixe square, in colour lyke oyle or water in the sea. His properties are, to make thym that weare hym merie. It conserueth and increaseth the loue betwene man and wyfe: hanged about ones necke, it purgeth awaie dysemes: It cureth diseases of the throte and cheeke, and all those whiche come of morfastnesse of the head. It helpeth women that traueyle with chyld.
Bes, besis, or Besis, hulus besis, mas. gen. a weight of viii. ounces. also. viii. partes of an acre diuided into. xii. partes.
Bessa, a citee in Thracia, an other in Idelopotensis.
Bessalis, le, the adiectiue of Bes.
Bessales laterculi, cones, viii. syngers longe.
Bessarp, a citee of Assyria.
Bessi, people of Thracia, famous for thetheft and robbery.
Bessippo, an haven in Spayne.
Bessyga, an haven or marce towne in India, whereof the people are called Bessygii. There

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is also a tyne called Bessygus.
Beth, a small head.
Bethari, men that in old tyme sought with besnes in the synke of the people.
Bethsala, the diminutiue of Betha.
Beta, an herbe called Beta, thereof cometh a verbe Betisare, whiche significeth to be vsauoury in communication or wytyng. Eras. Chil. And men vsauourers or vniuersite, were in frowne called Beta. Laert. de Diogene.
Bethania, a towne two myles from Iherusalem, on the syde of the mount Olivete.
Bethasir, people dwelling aboute the towne of Mastregh within the diocesse of Luke in Germanie.
Bethel, a citee in Samaria, where the people dwelled, whiche were called lebusai.
Bethleem, the citee where David the prophete was boine and dyed. Dure Sauours also was boine there. There dyed Bethel the wyfe of Jacob the patriarche. It was assigned to the tribe of Iuda, beyng distant from Iherusalem syxe myles, and was first called Euphrata, and significeth in the hebreue tongue, the house of bread.
Bethsada, or Bethsaida, was a greates ponde in Iherusalem, wher in the priestes washed the sheepe, whiche shoulde be sacrificed, and maye be interpreted, the house of cattelle. It was also the name of a towne, where Peter and Phillip the apostles were boine.
Bethsamis, a citee in Galilee, where Christe dyd many myacles.
Bethsamita, people of Bethsamis.
Bethsura, & Bethsura, a stronge fortreffe of the Iewes.
Betica, Betis, Beticus, Beticola, looke Batica.
Beto, there, to go.
Betonica, or Veronica, called of the Grekes Cestron, of the Italians Serracula, is an herbe called Betayne, whiche is hotte and drye in the syde degre, and hath innumerable vertues. Of this herbe is an other kynde called Tunica, whereof be two sortes. One is named Silvestris, an other Betonica altis, or Coronaria, whiche is the gilliflowe.
Bethphage, a towne in Iudaea, and maye be interpreted the house of a mouth, or a sawe.
Betere, a towne called Betes in Cypre.
Betula, a tree called byche.
Betulo, a towne in Spayne called Beson, also a tyne.

B ANTE I.

Biron, wheate, whiche is harde to be beaten out of the huske.
Bianor, orist a manne named Denno, who dwelled in Antiochia.
Blasphemia, one of the vii. worsten of Grece.

beholding his countreie taken by enemies, fledde: And other men carping with them, such gooddes as they mought beare, he sayng with hym nothing, was demanded, why he dyd so: he answered, Cruelly I carpe at my gooddes with nyg, meaning vertue and doctrine, repaying the gooddes of fortune not to be his.

Biaia, a cite in Spayne called nowe Basa.
Bibacitas, ais, f. g. great bynkyng.
Bibaculus, he that bynkyeth often.
Bibaga, an ple in India, where is greates plenty of officers and musles.
Bibax, acis, bibofus, a great bynker.
Bibilia, bybbyng.
Biblia, the wyfe of Dullus the Romayn, whiche was of suche chastitee, that she was at that tyme an example, when it was a thyng monstrous to here of bynchastree.
Biblio, blere, to make a towne as a pot dooth, when bynke is drawn into it.
Bibliographus, a wyter of boke, a scrivener.
Biblion, li, n. g. a boke, a volume, in the plurall numbe Biblia, the boke of holy scripture.
Bibliopola, la, m. g. a factoner, o; boke seller.
Bibliotheca, ca, f. g. a llybrerie, a stodge, some tyme greas numbe of booke.
Biblis, idis, f. g. the daughter of Admetus, whiche loved filthily his owne brother.
Biblos, a bull rushe, also a booke.
Bibo, bi, ere, to bynke, sometyme to sucke o; receyue in.
Bibere in auro, to bynke in cups of golde.
Biber, aut bibe, aut abi, Bi pponere, signifying that we shuld apply our selues to the maners of men, o; els auoyde theyr companie.
Bibere aure, to heare diligently.
Bibitur, the impersonall.
Maturē veniunt, discumbitur, fit sermo inter eos, et inuitatio, ut grācio more biberetur: That come at the tyme appoynted, and there was among them talkyng and quasyng, that euery mā might bynke after the greke facton.
Bibractē, people of the countreie called Beaurate Haute.
Bibracte, a towne in Fraunce called Beaulme.
Bibrax, acis, a towne in Fraunce in the countie of Rochell called Beate.
Bibulus, a Roman that was consull with Lelas.
Bibulus, a, um, that sucketh by mostly.
Biceps, cipitis, that whiche hath two heades.
Biceps ciuitas, a cite diuided into two partes by diuision.
Biclinium, a chaumber with two beddes.
Bicolor, oris, of two colours.
Bicornis, ne, that hath two hornes.
Bicorpor, oris, om. ge. that hath two bodies.
Bicubitalis, le, two cubites longe.
Bicurgium, a cite in Almayne called Herfford.
Bidens, entis, m. g. a tooke that husbande men

used to digge the grounde with, and make be nowe used for a boung foike, o; pitche foike.
Bidens, entis, f. g. a shepe with two creche, o; rather that is two peeres olde, called in some place hogrelles o; hogattes.
Bidental, a place where they used to sacrifice sheepe, when any house was bourned with lightning.
Biducens, people of Roymandie.
Biduum, i, n. g. the space of two daies.
Bidui navigatio, two daies sayling.
Bidui abelle, to be two daies iournele from a place.
Biendum, an haue in Spayne.
Biennis, ne, any thyng of two peeres olde.
Biennium, nū, n. g. the space of two peeres.
Bisariam, an aduerbe, in two parties, o; two maner of waies.
Bifer, o; Biferus, a, um, that beareth twylf.
Bifera arbor, a tree that beareth twylf in one peere.
Bifidus, a, am, cleft in two partes.
Bifidus, a, um, idem.
Biforis, re, that hath two doores.
Biforis cantus, an vtunable songe.
Biformatus, a, um, factoned like. it. bodie.
Biformis, me, idem.
Bifrons, ontis, that hath. it. fo; heades o; faces.
Bifur, a double therf, he that hath twolfe.
Bifurcatus, a, um, double forked.
Bifurcus, a, um, idem.
Biga, a, o; Biga, arum, f. g. a carte drawn with two hoies.
Bigamia, a, the marriage of two wyues.
Bigamus, i, he that hath had. it. wyues.
Bigargitani, people of Spayne.
Bigatus, a, um, toigned two and two, o; that hath the pimage of a carte with two hoies.
Bigemmis, c, that hath two buddes o; bours genynges.
Bigenus, cris, o; Bigeneris, re, a beaste comen of two sundry kyndes, as betwene a dogge and a wolfe, o; betwene an asse and a mare, and suche lyke.
Bigerones, people of Guyan in Fraunce.
Bigerra, a cite in Spayne called communely Belar.
Bigra, twynnes.
Biugi, sometyme taken for catter.
Biugus, i, and Biugis, et hoc ge. cattall o; beastes yoked together.
Bilanx, o; Bilans, ancis, f. g. a beame with balances.
Bilbilis, a towne in Spayne.
Bilibra, a, the weyght of two poundes.
Bilibris, bre, weyghyng two poundes.
Bilinguis, gue, double tongued. Also becomful, o; that can speake two languages.
Bilofus, a, um, that is choleryke.
Bilis, without any addicton, more communely signi-

signifieth choler: sometyme anger, the last colynesse.
Bilis aia, melancholy.
Bilis aia, choler mist with flume.
Bilis rubra, choler mist with bloudde, o; redde choler.
Bilem, aliquid iniqua, to make angry.
Bilix, icis, an adiectiue, as, Bilix loxia, a byngandys o; cote of fence double plated.
Bilis, of the Affricanes is called: the seeds of man sowed on the carthe. It is also a tree in Affric not farre from Heracia.
Bilustris, tre, that hath continued. r. pates.
Bilutes, olde wyters used to call the them that were beaulty.
Bimaris, re, that is betwene two seas.
Bimaritus, he that hath had two wyues.
Bimater, that hath two mothers.
Bimatus, us, masc. gene. the space of age of two peeres.
Bimembris, bre, of. it. partes, haupage two members.
Bimembres, substantiue to taken for the Lencaures.
Bimensis, sic, the space of two monethes.
Bimestris, re, two monethes olde, o; two peeres accepted of the moone.
Bimulus, a, um, idem quod Bimus.
Bimus, a, um, of two peeres.
Binus, a, um, two, idem quod duo.
Bini, two and two.
Bina litera, two letters.
Bina bellarii, two messengers.
Bina iuga boum, two yokes of oxen.
Binarij numerus, the numbe of two.
Binomius, a, um, et Binominis, ne, that hath two names.
Bion, the name of a philosopher.
Bioathanatus, violently slayne.
Bipalium, li, neu. gen. a mastrocke with two bytes.
Bipalmis, me, two handfull longe o; large.
Bipara, he that hath had two bythes.
Bipartio, lul, re, to diuide in two partes. Some use to write Bipertio, and Bipertior.
Bipartito, in two partes.
Biparens, tentis, open on bothe sydes.
Bipedalis, et Bipedaneus, et Bipedanus, a, um, two foote longe o; hyde.
Bipedimul, people of Guyan in Fraunce.
Bipennifer, that hath two wynges, o; that carrieth a twybill.
Bipennis, ne, haupage two wynges.
Bipennis, is, f. g. a twybill, wherewith carpenters hoo make their mosterkes.
Bipes, edis, haupage two feete.
Bipinnella, called communely Pympinella, of some Pampinella, & Bipinnula, an herbe called Impernell.
Biremis, is, f. g. a Shippe, which hath two row-

ges o; oars.
Biremes leues, galeys.
Bis, twylf.
Bis teris, twylf o; thysse, dyuers tymes.
Bis deni, twenty.
Bis tanto, twylf as muche.
Bis bina, twale twale.
Bis centum, two hundred.
Bis falli, to be deceiued two waies.
Bisaltis, a people in Thracia.
Bisaltis, o; Bisaltis, the madmen, whome Admetus (tourneyng hym selfe into a Kynge) caught.
Biscargis, a cite in Spayne.
Bisellium, a feate of fourme, wherof two men onely make fyfte.
Biseta, an hogge when he begynneth to be more than fyve monethes olde.
Bison, ontis, a beaste haupage one hoie, and a breate long mane.
Bisfexilis, le, Bisfexilis annus, the leape yere.
Bislexus, one date added to in foure yeres.
Biston, the sonne of Adas, wherof the Thracians were called Bistoni, o; Bistones, and these counterete Bistonia.
Bistonis, a cite, and also a great mere o; pools in the countreie of Thrace.
Bistonius, a, um, of Thrace.
Bisulcus, a, um, clowen footed.
Bisulca lingua, a forked tounge.
Bisulcor, the surname of Adas, because he had two double farragement.
Bisurgis, a reuer in Germanie.
Bithus, the name of a sworde plater.
Bithyium, haue gathered by the bees of two sortes of thyme.
Bithyia, a copeline in Bithia, whiche now the turkes hath: On the north it bath the sea called Bosphorus, on the south the Propontis and Bithynia. It was called also Babilonia, & Mygdonia.
Bithynicus, and Bithynus, a, um, of Bithynia.
Bithynium, a cite in Bithynia.
Bijenles, they that traueyle alwaye in straugh countreies.
Bithynia, was a kyng of the Bithynes in France.
Bitumen, is, a kynde of naturall yme, wherof the olde malle of Babylon were made. It is also dyuers kyndes. One is like crete, and other more liquid, like to molten pitch, the oyle, whiche stanceth when it is touched with fyre.
Bituminatus, a, um, of oylured with the stoffe called Bitumen.
Bituminus, a, um, idem.
Biturges, the people in Fraunce.
Biturgia, a cite of the Chytrians, called nowe Mallianum.
Bitula, o; after some Bitula, a twydoie.
Bitum, n. g. a waie haupage two pathes.

B ANTE L.

Biulus, a, um, that hath two wates, of that teardeth two wates.
Bizia, a dronge holde of foystresse, of the kynges of Thure.
Bizon, a cite of Thure.

B ANTE L.

Blafterare, to blente lye a ramme.
Blaena, a fertile countre in Pontus.
Blasus, he that flammereth omitting som woyses in speaking.
Blanda, a cite in Italy.
Blande, a towne in Spayne called Blanes.
Blande be also delectable thynges in readyng.
Blande, an aduerbe, signifysing with faye of pleasant woyses, graciously, amoussly, flatterynge. **Blanditer**, idem.
Blande alloqui, to speake faye of gently to a man.
Blande paulpare, to stroke of touche softly.
Blande acbenigie hospicio accipere, to ensecretarne one courteply and gently.
Blandicella, whides gently spoken.
Blandicus, he that flattereth.
Blandidicus, a, um, a faye speaker, of flatterer. A woys out of use.
Blandilocus, a, um, faye spoken, that blith faye language.
Blandiloquens, idem.
Blandiloquencia, faye flatterynge speche.
Blandiloquentulus, a, um, a pleasant speaker.
Blandimentum, a thyng pleasauntly doon of spoken.
Blandimenta fortune, the flattering of fortune.
Blandior, dius sum, iri, to flatter, to speake faye for a vauntage, to please, to deluge.
Blandiri viuis, to excuse our fautes, of make lyght of theim.
Suauiter blanditur sensibus nostris voluptas Pleasure deliteth our senses greatly.
Blanditia, f. g. flattery, pleasant motion, inttemment by woyses, faye speche.
Blanditia, arum, f. g. plu, faye flatterynge woyses. A gere blandisys, to intreate with faye woyses. **Vendere blanditias**, to speake faye for a vauntage.
Blanditus, us, idem quod Blanditia.
Blandius, a, um, flatterynge, pleasyng.
Blandus, a, um, flatterynge, of faye spoken, pleasant, gentle, courtesie, mery, also delectable.
Blandus amicus, a flatterynge frende that doeth and saith all to please.
Blanda puella, a faice damosell, petyr gyrl.
Blandus succus, swete and pleasant iuce.
Blanduria a countre in Italy, where wyche poets had lande.
Blaspignia, tosse of generacion, ppropelys in bere.
Blasgon, an ile in the mouth of the riuier Rhone

B ANTE L.

Blasphemia, cursynge, reprochynge, commonly blasphemie, whiche is now referred onely to the despit of god.
Blasphemo, aul, are, to curse, to reproche, to speake in the derogacion of despit of another.
Blate, of **Blathe**, spottes of duste sprinkled on a man, as he tourmenteth, of that is scraped from his Mors.
Blatero, onis, a babbler, he that talketh to no purpose, a tangler that blith many woyses.
Blatero, aul, are, to bable in vayne, and frome the purpose, to clatter without measure.
Blatio, iul, ire, to speake of talke lye a foole, of without any purpose or reason, to babbie.
Blatta, a lytell wourme of sipe, of the kynde of mothes, and hureth bothe clothes and boones. It is eschewed the lpyhte, and louethe darbenesse. Some thynke it to be that flyr, whiche flyeth in the leame of a candell. Also the slyke wourme. It is sometyme used for purple.
Blattaria, an herbe called **Agolene**.
Blatteus, a, um, puple.
Vestis blatta, a purple garment.
Blax, softe, delicate, wanton, that can not be cerne thynges, blounte, foolyshe, and he that vayne bolyeth hym selfe.
Blemmix, of **Blemmyes**, monstrous people in Ethiopie towarde the south, whiche haue no head, but they eyes and mouth be in thier bycastes.
Blenni, foolles, doltes.
Blepharo, onis, he that hath great byowes.
Blept, a people in Asie, whiche haue thery bysages in thier bycastes.
Blerani, a people in Italy.
Bliter, a cite of Arbone, called sometyme **Septimanorum colonia**.
Bliteus, a, um, vnfaucy.
Blitea meretrix, an vnfaucy quene.
Blitus, of **Blitum**, in Greke **Bliton**, an herbe, beyng of the kynde of betes, haupng no sent.
Blitum, ti, n. g. an herbe, whiche some men suppose to be spinache.

B ANTE O.

Boa, a, a serpent in Italy, so greete and large, that on a tyme whan one was killed, a shyde was founde whole in his bealy, as **Plinius** wyrteth.
Boa, is also a sychenesse, where in the bodye is full of redde blysters. And, after festus, a swelling in the legges after tourmentynge.
Boagrius, a ruer of Loric.
Boalia, playes made for the heath of oxen and hyen, consecrated to the infernall goddis.
Boarius, a, um, pertynyng to an ore.
Boarium forum, the markett place where oxen be sold.
Bobium, a towne on the cliffe of the mountayn

B ANTE O.

Bois, Apenninus.
Bocalium, a towne of Arabie.
Bocas, a felle, whiche hath his backe as it were pyncted with dyuers colours. **Boutus** attemeth, that he is taken in all colles in great sculles. For withstanding I doo not yet synde his name in englyshe.
Bocatus, a learned man.
Bocchus, a kyng of Mauritania and Getulia, whiche deliuered Jugurtha bound, to Sylla.
Boccori, called also **Concordienles**, people of Portugall.
Bocchyrus, a mannes name of Egypt, famous for his lyppe.
Bocenses, people of Sardinia.
Boces, called of **Theodorus Boc**, is a felle, that onely hath a voyce, whiche mought seme to be doggyshe, whiche men saye, maketh a noyse lye the barkynge of a dogge, after he is taken.
Bochiana, a towne of the **Troglodytes**.
Boderia, called of **Cactius**, **Bodotria**, a creeke of the **Bytagn** sea.
Bodin comagum, a towne in Italy, called also **Indutria**.
Bodincas, the ruer **Boo** in Italy.
Bora, a towne of **Deloponessus** in the goulfe **Argolium**.
Borbes, a cite and lake of **Thessaly**.
Barbes, idos, a lake of **Thessaly**, a place by it named after **Barbus**, the sonne of **Diaphryus**.
Boemia, is a royaume called **Beame**, inclosed with the boundes of Germany, haupng on the east Hungary, on the south Baier, on the west, the countre **Boicum** on the north east **Polonia**, of **Boole**. It is equall in length and bredth, eche of theim beyng aboute thre dates iourne. It is enuironned with the famous forest **Sylva Hercynia**. Thorough the myddell ther of passeth the great riuier **Albis**, and another ruere named **Mulcania**. Upon the ruere wherof is set the chiefe cite **Brasga** of **Praga**. The language there is not darthe but the **Blauoine** tungue. For withstanding in the churches the people are taughte in the duche tungue, in the churche parbes they are taught in the beame tungue. They veyr from the catholike faythe in sundry opinions, and do scoyne all ceremonies. In som places there thei piously obserue the sect of the **Adamites** and waldenses in the act of lecher: wherof it is wyrtten in the woyses **Adamitæ et Vvaldenses**.
Bocodurum, a cite in **Almayne**, now called **Basavia**, of **Basawe**.
Bocotia, is a countre in Grece, wherof was the cite of **Thebes**: now it is called **Vandalia**. It was sometyme called **Aonia**, **Mesapia**, **Ogygia**, **Cadmeis**, and **Hyanis**.
Bocorus, of **Bocorius**, a, um, of **Bocotia**.

B ANTE O.

Bokhi, that whiche helps secretaries of clerkis, wherof **Seuerinus Boethius** was named.
Boetius, a lerted man and Senatour of Rome, in the tyme of **Theodoricus**.
Boerus, a ruere in Spayne.
Bogadium, a cite in Germany called vulgarly **Joyleph**.
Boges, a Persian, which beyng besieged of the **Atheniens** slew his wyfe and chyldren, and after hym selfe.
Bogudiana, a parte of the prouince in **Asie**, called **Cingiana**.
Bogus, a kyng of the **Mauritaynes**, whiche was with **Antoine** at the battayle of **Actum**.
Bohemia, looks **Boemia**.
Bohilla, a towne in Italy.
Bois, arum, gyres of setters as welte made of lynn as of yon.
Boianum, a cite of the **Samnites** in Italy, called now **Bouianum**.
Bois, people of **Burbon** in France, and **Baister** in **Almayne**.
Boin, a towne in **Cyrene**.
Boion, a towne of **Doris** in Grece.
Bola, a towne of **Campagne** in Italy.
Bolbitinum, one of the mouthes of **Adius**.
Bolbul, a towne and anplande in the sea **Mediterraneum**.
Bolenia, a precious stone.
Bolentium, a towne in Hungary, called **Raschell** purg.
Bolētus, a kynde of the beste musshomes.
Boling, people of **Asia**.
Bolis, idis, a darte with wyde fyre. also a plummet and lyne, wherwith mynmen doo founde in the sea, to synde lande. Also a certayne fyre impression in the aye.
Bolus, i, mal, g. a masse of mettall of other lye thyng. also a throw of cast at dice. also a draught with a net in waters. It is also a moyselle. By a metaphoze it is taken for aduantage.
Bolus e faucibus eripitur, A proverbe, signifysing some vantage of profitabile thyng to be taken from vs sodenly.
Bomaref, people of **Asia**.
Bombax, an aduerbe, spoken of hym that seteth nought by that, whiche is spoken, as one wold saye, whiche is rebuted of a faure, And what than? of tyme, I care not for that.
Bombilo, aul, are, to humme lye a bee.
Bombizatio, the noyse that bees make.
Bombos, a countre of **Asia**.
Bombus, i, mal, g. a greete towne of noyse as it were of a trumpet of gunne, a bouise, a hummyng of hymnyng.
Bombycinus, a, um, that is made of spike.
Bombycina vestis, a garment of spike.
Bombyx, icis, m. g. a like wourme.
Bombyx, icis, f. g. the spike.

Bomil

B ANTE O.

Bomilcar, the sonne of Amilcar, a duke of Carthage, whiche was hanged on a gibbet in the middes of Carthage.

Bomolochus, a common scoffer, or he that suspecteth all billany to get monie. It was also taken for a bose, that stood at the altars ende to steele away the candels.

Bona dea, was she that som called Fatua, Fausna or Senta, of whome Varro writeth, that neuer man dyd se her nor her named but onely her husbande.

Bonaria, caulmenesse of the sea.

Bonafus, a beast lyke a bull, but broder & moister, and hath a mane lyke an horse downe to the shoulders, but the heare is softer, and cometh downe to his eyes. The heare of his body is lyke a byghte forrell, his mane is darker coloured. The fleshe of hym is pleasaunt in eatyng, and therefore he is hunted. But he kenneth continually till he be werie, and in his rennyng singeth, and mooreth soothe his warde and dunge thye furlonges from hym, as Plinie writeth.

Bonitas, ays, goodnesse, honestee, and sustyce, beneficence.

Bonitas foli, the fertillitee of the earthe.

Bonni, certayne hylls in Ercolia.

Bonomia, a towne of Hieruria.

Bononiensis, i.e. of Bononia.

Bonem, i. n.g. good, whiche is contrary to pill.

Bonus, a, um, good, honeste, propere, holsonie, profitable, fauourable, beneuolent, peassible, liberrall, easy to speake to, treatable. Somtyme counnyng.

Bona caduca, the gooddes of them that bee condemned, gooddes escheted.

Bona praedia, the gooddes whiche bee lyable to currey action.

Bonum calum, a good apple.

Bona causa, a good and righteous cause.

Genere bono natus, come of a good kynne.

Operam bonam nauare, to implore ones labour well, to dooe a thyng that shall tourne to the profite of other.

Bonus rebus, in prosperitee.

Bonam spem habere, to haue a good hope.

Bono esse alicui, to bee profitable to one.

Multum bonus vir, A right honest man.

Bonum et aequum, looke Aequus.

Bona, in the plu. numb. substaunce, gooddes.

Bona paterna consumere, to spende awaye his fathers gooddes.

Bona dicere, to respoite well.

Bona fide dicere, to saie truly and plainly, without feignyng or dissimulation.

Bona pars, the moie parte.

Bona venia, by your licence, no displeasure to you.

Bona verba quaso, saie well I praye you.

Bona xedes, a substaunciall house.

B ANTE O.

Bona fidei possessor, a feoffee of trust.

Boni consulas, take it to good parts.

Boni frugi, honest, of good condicions, thysse.

Bona valetudo, good helthe.

Bona nota vinum, wyne of a good sort.

Bona fidei emptor, he that meaneth good faith in buyng, intending no deceit.

Bonas horas male collocare, to lose tyme, whiche mought be better spent.

Bonis auibus, with good lucke.

Bono animo esse, to bee of good cheere.

Bono animo dicere aut facere, to speake or doo a thyng for a good intent.

Bono ingenio esse, to be debonaire.

Bono publico facere, to doo it for the comune weale.

Boo, au, are, and Boo, is, iui, ire, to bellow lyke a cowe.

Booscarte, a citee of Hellesponte.

Boosura, a citee of Egypte.

Bootes, is, and ex, also Bootus, ti, a sterre that foloweth Charles wayne.

Borama, a citee of Bencia.

Borberomagus, of Bormatia, a towne in Als mayne called wymer.

Borani, people of Italy.

Borcoba, a citee of Chyace.

Borea, of Boria, faster bones.

Boreas, x, m.g. the northeasterne wynde.

Boreus, a, um, and Borealis, le, northwarde.

Boreus polus, the North sterre called the Lobsterre.

Boreostoma, matis, one of the mouthes of Danubius.

Borion, a promontorie of Asie.

Borith, an herbe that fullers vse.

Boron, a towne of the Troglodites.

Borsippa, a towne of Babylon, where is much woul wrought.

Borethienens, a great ryce in the countrey of Serethia, also a towne.

Borythenides, peple dwelling by Borythenes.

Bos, ouis, com. g. a rother beast, be it bull, oxe, or cowe, somtyme money, wheron the figure of an oxe was copened.

+ Bos in lingua, Apponerbe touchyng them whiche dare not speake the trueth, or wil not, because they haue receyued moneys to holde theyr peace.

Armenia boum, dyoues of oxen or kyne.

Custos boum, a cowe herde.

Tergaboum, oxe hydes.

Bouis lingua, of Bubula lingua, looke Bus glossos.

Boschis, idis, f. g. a byrd that is fed in the hous.

Bosphoranus, of Bosphorius, a, um, of Bosphorus.

Bosphorus, the name of a part of the sea, whiche lyeth in two sundy colles, One by Constantinople, an other moze northwarde.

Bofra,

B ANTE O.

Bofra, Botara, or Bozra, a citee of Idumea.

Bofar, an oxe house. also a mans name.

Bofrychites, a pectious stone lyke to womens heate.

Bofrytes, a kynd of oltues, haung many bones grys white and spotted with sanguine.

Botellus, li. m. g. looke Botulus.

Botiel, people of Chyace.

Botrion, onis, idem quod Botrus. Also a tereayne medicine.

Botrus, tri, m. g. a cluster of grapes.

Botrys, a towne of Syria.

Botrytes, a pectious stone lyke to a grape.

Boularius, i, mas. ge. he that maketh or selleth puddenges or sausages.

Botuli, they whiche haue muche blinde.

Botulus, i, m. g. a puddyng or sausage made of porke.

Borytillus, a littell cluster of grapes.

Bouare, idem quod Boare.

Bouatim, lyke an oxe.

Bouianum, an olde towne in Italy.

Bouicida, a slaughter man.

Bouile, an oxe stable.

Bouille, arum, a towne not farre from Rome.

Bouillus, a, um, belonging to neate, or of neate, as, Caro Bouilla, beoffe.

Bouinator, he that with gret noyse crieth out on another man, or he that rauneth or rebuketh.

Bouinor, aris, to taunte, cheeke, or rebuke, to cepe out on one.

B ANTE R.

Rabastenes, an hyl, x. myles frome Lacedemonia.

Brabeura, & Brabeutes, x, m. g. he that is dyspnyed iudge in any game, of wastlyng, rennyng, or leappng. Also he that beareth the tynges scepter.

Brabium, or Brauium, the rewards or pise, geuen to the beste dooers in common games.

Braccia, x, or Brachia, x, that kynde of mantell, whiche nowe cometh oute of Ierlande, or a longe garmente made of rough felle. Also a bysche, floppe, or codpsee.

Bracharius, ii, he that maketh such garmentes.

Brachara, a citee in Spayne, called Braga.

Brachaus, or Brachatus, a, um, that weareth such a garment, mantell, or bysche.

Brachata Gallia, Narbone in France.

Brachiale, is, n. g. a bysclette.

Brachialis, le, of the arme.

Brachiatas, a, um, that hath armes or thynges lyke armes.

Brachiatra vinea, a vyne that hath long branches lyke armes.

Brachium, an arme, propriety of a man. it is also in hylles, vines, ryces, seas, festhes, banes, and other thynges.

Leui brachio, or molli brachio aliquid facere,

B ANTE R.

to doo a thyng negligently, or lightly, and without payne.

Porrectio Brachij, the stretchyng out of the arme. Contractio Brachij, the pullyn in of the arme.

Brachium maris, an arme of the sea.

Brachium piscis, the tynne of a fysh.

Brachia arboris, the great boomes of a tree.

Brachodes, a citee of Asie, called Monexi.

Brachy catalecticum carmen, a verse lackynge onesyllable or mo.

Brachycatalecton, where syllables lacke at the ende of a verse.

Brachilogia, moistnesse of speeche.

Brachmanes, philosophers of India.

Bractea, x, f. g. golde foyle, or thynne leanes of golde, syluer, or other metall.

Bractearius, li, m. g. he that maketh suche leanes, a golde beater, a golde layer, a splitter.

Bractearior, oris, m. g. the same.

Bractcola, x, f. g. a littell leafe of golde, syluer, or other metall.

Bractia, an yle of Illyricum.

Bragada, a ryuer nere to Africa in Asie.

Brax, certayne deserte plantes.

Brana, a towne of the Turbulans in Spayne.

Branchia, arum, f. g. plu. nu. the gyles of fysh.

Branchida, certayne pylls of Apollo, in Posideum, a towne of Ionia.

Branchos, the renne of catars that falleth downe by the chekes.

Branchosi, people of Asia.

Brannouites, people of a countrey in France, called Le vase de Moriane.

Brasidas, a capitayne of Lacedemonia.

Brasica, called of the Grekes Crambe, of the apothecaries Caulis, colewoytes. It is beeynges kyndes, but ill. most comonly in vse.

Brattia, an yle in the pountee of Asie.

Brauium, looke Brabium.

Brauton, a towne in the countrey of Athens, where was a chapell of Diana.

Brauum, the citee of Burgos in Spayne.

Breges, Briges, and Phryges, idem.

Bregmenteni, people of Ceos.

Brenda, the towne of Brundis in Italy.

Breno, a capitayne or leader of the Frenchmen called Galli, whiche builded Atrona, a citee of Atrina.

Brephonopium, an hospitall, where chyldrens be kept and nourished.

Breplum, a promontorie of Achata.

Brelena, called now Brinium, the citee Brindis in Italy.

Bretolium, a towne of Portugall nowe called Brinium.

Breuch, a peple of Idumonia, by the tyne Banat.

Breui, mostly, briefly, in fewe wordes; also in shorte space.

Breuius, orum, shallow places in the water where one

One male wade.

Bremiarium, n. g. a compendious draughte, a briefe collection of bygement of any thyng, a summarie, a register.

Breuculus, a littell boyt man.

Breuiquoens, he that useth fewe wordes.

Breuiquentia, a shorte forme of speaking.

Breuiquoque, the same.

Breuiquoque, he that speaketh his mynde in fewe wordes.

Breui, an. are, to abydge or make shorte.

Breuis, breue, shorte, briefe, compendious.

Breui tempore, shorly, in shorte space.

Breuis est labor, I endeavour to be shorte.

Breue donum, a gifte that wyl not longe continue.

Breuis occasio, a sodayne occasion.

Breuis sermo, shorte communicacion.

Breuis aliquid dicere, to speake a thyng in fewe wordes, to tell quicly, or at once.

Spe breuius, sooner than re thought.

Complecti breui, to comprehende in fewe wordes.

Breui postea, soone after.

Breuius summa emere, to by at a lesse pryce.

Breuis terra, itzell grounde, a smalle plectre of lande.

Breuis, m. g. et Breue, n. g. an abydgement of shorte register of any thyng.

Breuitas, a. u. shortenesse, briefenesse, compendiousnesse.

Breuitas causa, to bee shorte, or because I will be shorte.

Breuitas pedum, the shortnesse of ones fete.

Breuitas arboris, the townesse of a tree.

Breuius, shorly, quicly.

Breuius, people of the Alpes.

Breuius, a gregant, which was of an exceeding greatnesse, and had an hundred armed. he was also called Egeon.

Brius, adis, a citee of the countreie Picidia, in Asia.

Brigantes, were auncient people in the North parte of Englande.

Brigantium, a citee in Galicia, called Coma potella.

Brigiani, people of the Alpes.

Brillemus, an hill in the countreie of Athens.

Brillemus, a mountayne in Athens.

Brisa, x, a grape when it is troden with mens fete, to presse out the wyne.

Brifabrix, people of Asia.

Brifis, cidis, a fayre damosell that was geuen to Achilles, and taken fro him by Agamemnon: wherupon grewe great trouble in the Grekes hoite at the siege of Troie.

Britanica, an herbe lyke greatesorell, but blacker, chyer, and therewith mospe, the roote blacke and littell, and in easynge strenghtly the tynge.

Britania, the moste noble Ile of the world, wher in be conteyned England and Scotlande. It lieth frome Germany weste, from Fraunce and Spayne, west north west. The fourme thereof is lyke a triangle: and (as some haue written) lyke the blade of a gleue. The length is extend into the north to the furthest parte of Scotlande, called Caledonia, whiche distance Solinus, and Marcius do agree to bee. 800. myles. The bredthe of it (after Marcius) is 300. Italian myles. The narrowest distance betweene this yle and Aylep landes (called Britannie Gessoriacum in Gallia) is. 50. Italian myles. It is nowe gessed to be. 30. englysh myles. Of the first nampnge of this yle there is yet no certayne determination, for as muche as there remaineth no auncient hystorie, makynge thereof remembraunce, the olde Britons booke (suche as were) beyng all destroyed by the Saxons: who endeuoured them selfe to extirpe vterly the honourable renoume with the name of Britons, lyke as the Brites delt with the Romans. Also the parte of Julius Cæsar, where the conqueste of Britayne is remembred, with the hystories of Julius Cæsar, and byrce of other noble wyters, who wrote specially of this countreie, are vterly perished. They wher remayne, as the commentaries of Julius Cæsar, Cornelius Tacitus, Diodorus Siculus, and they that wrote of Cosmographie, haue omitted the original begynnyng of the name. The hystorie of Strabo the Briton, can not bee founde, who was after the Saxons had invaded this royaume. And therefore moughte lache suche booke, as shoulde best instructe hym. And as for Beda seemeth to haue seene nothing written of that matter. For where he saith, that this yle toke the name Britania: of the inhabitants of Britayne in fraunce: it is nothing lyke to bee true. For that countreie was not long before the tyme of Beda, named Armorica, & Armorica tractus, at what tyme this yle was called of moste auncient wyters, Britania, and as Solinus writteth, seemed to be an other wyld, for as muche as the west parte of Gallia was thought to be the vtermoste parte of this wyld. Also Julius Cæsar writteth, that the places of this yle were vnkownen to Frenchemen, saynge to a fewe merchants, and yet they knew no farther than the sea coste towards fraunce. Moreover the same Britons asseyme, that it was left among them in remembraunce, that the innermoste parte of the countreie, was inhabited of them, whiche had theyr first begynnyng in the same yle. This well considered, with the authorities of the wyter, who was both an excellent pryce, and also a great learned man, and was hym selfe in this yle: it is not to bee doubted, but that he most diligently searched for the true knowlage of the auncientee thereof. And if he moughte haue founden

founden, that the inhabitants had come of the stocke of Enes, of whose progenie he hym selfe saith, he woulde haue reioyced muche for the pynfull and valiant courage, whiche he hym selfe commended in them. Moreover, that the name began of Britons, whome our wyters imagined to descende of Enes the Troiane, is no more likely than that this yle was called Albion of Troicallians daughter, or of whiterose. All the olde Latine hystorians agree, that the sonne of Solinus, the sonne of Cæsar from Enes, and of them named the sonne of Britanus, was Enes called also Solinus. wherunto the Grekes doo also accorde, but that they name Solinus to be dyrtier to Britanus: and hence after the death of Enes, and was therefore called Solinus. But neither the Romans nor the Grekes do wyte of any man called Britus, before Julius Cæsar, whiche expelled Caraculus out of Rome. whiche name was also geuen to hym (by the sonnes of Caraculus) in derision, because they toke hym to be foolish and dull wyted. Moreover, there is so muche diuersitee betweene Britania and Brutus, that it seemeth agaynst reason, that the one should predece of the other. For if Brutus had been the geuer of the first name to this yle, he woulde haue called it Brutia, or Brucia, rather than Britania, which hath no maner proportion or analogie with Brutus. But nowe will I, as I haue dooen in the woordes Albion, declare a reasonable cause of conjecture, why this yle was named Britania. About. xxx. yeres sene, it hapned in wylshyre, at a place called Iuxta char, distant aboute. ii. myles frome Harisburie, as men dygged to make a foundacion, they found on holowe stone faste covered with an other. Bone, wherin they founde a booke, hauynge in it littell about. xx. leaues (as they saide) of very chiche helme, wherin was some thyng writen. What when it was shewed to pryces and charyons, which were there at that tyme, they could not reade it, wherfore after that had tolled it from one to an other (by the meane wherof it was toyme) they dyd neglect and caste it asyde. Long tyme after a piece thereof hapned to come to my handes, whiche not withstanding it was all to rent and defaced. I shewed to master Richard Pace, than chiefe secretary to the kynges moste royal maiesty, wherof he exceedingly reioyced. But because it was partly rent, partly defaced and blowred with weate, whiche had fallen on it, he coude not fynd any one sentence perfecte. For withstandinge after long debotying of it, he shewed me, it seemed that the said booke conteyned some auncient monument of this yle, and that he perceived this woorde Prytanis, to bee putte for Britania. But at that tyme he saide no more to me. Afterwarde, I enuyng muche Rudy and diligence to the reddyng

of hystories, considering wherof this woorde Britania first came, fyndynge that all the ples in this parte of the Ocean, were called Britania: after my first conjecture of Albion, reuoluyng the said olde wytyng, and by chance fyndynge in Strabo, that Prytanis in greke, with a circumflex aspiration, dooth signifie metalles, fappes, and marchies, also reuenues belonging to the commune treasure: I than expressed this opinion, That the Grekes flourished in wylshyre, pynfull, and experience of sayng, and beyng ones entred into the ocean-sea, founde in the ples great plenty of yrn, lead, pyron, brasse, and in vngers places gold and silver in great quantites, they called all those ples by this generall name Prytanis, signifying the place, by that whiche came oute of it, as one woulde saie, he went to the marre, whan he goeth to Anwarpe, or Warpe; or to the sayre, whan he goeth to Starbidge; or to his reuerence, whan he goeth to any place, from wher his reuenues dooe come. And yet because this yle expellid all the other in every condicion, it was of some pynally called Albion, that is to saie, moze happy or better. This conjecture appereth moze nigh the true similitude, than the other inuencions doo, except there bee any auncient hystorie before the tyme of Cæsar of Monmouth or Beda, whiche maye moze probably confute that whiche I haue declared. And to such wyl I gladly geue place. Finally, I thoughte it alwas moze honourable to this countreie, to haue receiued the first name by suche occasion as I haue reherced: And the generation of the inhabitants thereof, to bee epyer equall with the most auncient, or mixed with the most wylde and valiant people of Grece, vanquishers and subduers of Troians: than to take the name and first generation of a wayne fable: or of a man, yf any such were, whiche after he hadde slayne his father, wandred about the world, dyng certayne where to dwell. Also to aduante vs to come of the Troians, causes of the destruction of their owne countreie, by fauourynge the auncientee of Paris and Helena. Of whome neuer proceeded any othere notable monument, but that they were also byrakers of theyr othe and pynfull. And yet this soyl is founde almoste in all people, that euer of them dooth contende to haue the progenitors come firste oute of Troie, whiche fantasticall tale wil be laughed at among wise men. The faith of whiche was first receiued in this royaume, after the incarnation, 156. yeres.

Britannicus, a. um. of Britayne.

Britannus, ni, & Brito, onis, a manne of that countreie.

Britona, a nymph of Grece, whiche keepynge to beaupified of Albion, cast her life in to the waite.

Bricta

Brixellum, a towne in Italy betwene Mantua and Cremona.
 Brixia, Breia, a citie in Fraunce, also a ruere in Alsia.
 Brixillum, a towne by Mutina.
 Brochidentes, the teethe that stande bendyng outwarde.
 Brochitas, aris, the crookednesse of bendyng out of the teethe.
 Brochus, a certayne vessel, whiche men vse, bothe to spill and empty greates wyne vessels.
 Bromius, mij, one of the names of Bacchus.
 Bromos, the seeds of a weede that groweth among cornes, of the kynde of wyloe otes, and was used of the olde Greckians for wild otes.
 Bromus, one of the Centaures.
 Bronchi, they whiche haue tut mouthes.
 Bronchiole, a swelling in the chetes of throte.
 Bronchus, a, um, and Brochus, a, um, that hath the nether tawe longer than the other, with the teethe b. andyng out.
 Broncia, looke Bronia.
 Brontes, a Cyclop, one of Vulcanes seruantes and so interpreted thunder.
 Brontes, the surname of Iupiter.
 Brontia, a, a thyng like the head of a snayle, full large with the thunder, It quencheth suche thynge as be syed with lghyng, a thunders stone.
 Broctas, one of the Lapithes.
 Broctus, the sonne of Alcides, who beeryng mocked for his pit fauourednesse, bouned hym selfe in the spee.
 Bruchus, a tipe lyke to a locuste, whiche eatethlye as it groweth.
 Brulix, people of Ephesus.
 Bruma, a, f. g. properly the state of the sunne in wynter, the shortest daie of the yere, common to wynter.
 Minor bruma, a myde wynter.
 Horrida, frua, nimbofabrura, an harde, rough, and stormy wynter.
 Frigida bruma, a colde wynter.
 Brumalis, le, belonging to wynter.
 Brundulum, an haue of the ruere Atetis.
 Brundulum, a citie in the realme of Naples.
 Brupco, ere, olde wynters used for Stupco, to be abashed.
 Brusa, a citie of Bithynia, builded by Hannibal.
 Brucum, ci, n. g. a bounche of knur in a tree, specially in boxe, of the tree called Acer.
 Brucum, an herbour of hedge made with thornes and byers wounde together.
 Brum, people of the realme of Naples togyng to Sicile.
 Brutus, a, um, of the Brutians.
 Brutus, a, um, dull, or grosse witted lyke a bea, brute, without reason or consideration.
 Bruticulus spoken of the earth, because it hath no sense nor feeling.

Bruta fulmina, sodapne lghynges that chaunce without natural cause.
 Bruta fortuna, foolishe and blinde fortune, haueyng no consideration in thynge.
 Bruta animalia, brute beastes.
 Brutus, the name of a familie in Rome, wherof were dyuers verie notable men.
 Brya, a, a littell bush of heathe, wherof they make byrthes, to bushe clothes. It beareth a fruite lyke galle, and is called also Myrica, and Tamarice.
 Bryaxon, a ruere in Bithynia.
 Brygion, a citie of Macedonia.
 Bryon thalassion, or marinum, a thynge growyng on the rocks, wheron the salte water beareth, somewhat lyke to moss, and is called of the noythen men, Blaube.
 Bryon, an herbe, haueyng leaues like whete bane it is called also Lupus salictarius, Lupulus, commonly Humulus: in Italy Brusculanda, in englyshe hoppes, wherewith beere is made.
 Bryonia, a, f. g. called also Vitis alba, Vnicella, a Pilotrum, a wyloe vine, whiche groweth in hedges, and hath redde beeries, the luyes wherof touchyng the thynne, will cause it to blister. Some doo call it Bryonia.
 Bryse, people of Thiac.
 Brysanx, people of Scythia.
 Brysea, a citie of Laconia.
 Bryseus, a name of Bacchus.

BV, olde wynters used to sette this syllable before wyodes, whan they signified any thyng to be great: as, Bupedar, greates chylderne.
 Bua, a, f. g. the wyode of yong chyldern, whan they aske for dyne, with vs they vse to saye Bumm.
 Bubalinus, a, um, of a bugle.
 Bubalina stragula, couerpynges of hoise clothes made of buffe leather.
 Bubalus, a pestifer of Masomena.
 Bubalus, li, m. f. gen, a beaste called a bugle, a wyloe ore.
 Bubastis, a citie in Egypte, wherin was a temple of Diana.
 Bubasus, a countreile of Caria.
 Bubrium, a countreile of Lyrene.
 Bubessus, a goulfe of the sea in Caria.
 Buberani, a people of Campayne.
 Buberix, or Buberij ludii, feastes, wherin was great hunyng of bulles and oxen.
 Bubeum, a kynde of wyne.
 Buble, li, n. g. an ore house.
 Bubinda, a ruere in Irelande.
 Bubino, aul, are, to distill with the menstruum.
 Bubo, the m. g. sometyme. f. g. a myche owl.
 Bubo, is, ere, to erpe lyke a bytoure.

Bubo,

Babo, a citie of Lydia.
 Bubona, or Bubonia, the goddess of orrh.
 Bubones, botches of impostumes, specially about the thare of membris.
 Bubonitum, looke After.
 Bubonocoele, where the bowell is brast by the thare of a man, towards his priate membris.
 Bublequa, a cowherde.
 Bubula, boffe.
 Bubulcito, aul, are, to plate the herbe man.
 Bubulcus, an herde man, or he that goeth to plough with oxen.
 Bubulus, a, um, that whiche belongeth to an ore of cowe: as, Lac bubulum, cowe mylke.
 Bubulum corium, an ore hyde.
 Bua, a towne in Italy.
 Bucar, a terrapne vessel.
 Bucardia, a bone like to a bugle herte.
 Bucca, the holownesse of the chete of mouth.
 Quicquid in buccam venerit loquitur, he speaketh at aduenture, or without aduysment.
 Inflare buccas, to be angry, or swel for anger.
 Bucca, is used of Iunenail for pyppers.
 Bucca, a mossell.
 Buccella, the same.
 Buccellari, were certayne souldiours of the Romans in the east partes, which after they were dismissed, luyed by robbing and stealing.
 Buccellarius, one of Gallogrecia.
 Buccellatum, byade called by that.
 Buccina, a trumpet. Also an hoine of the thynge wherewith shepherdes and swyneherdes used to call theyr beastes together.
 Inflare buccinam, to blow or sown the trumpet.
 Ut ad terram buccinam praeo essent, That they shoulde be ready at the thirde sowne of the trumpet.
 Bucinator, a blower in a trumpet, a speaker of fame, a trumpetour.
 Buccino, aul, are, to blowe a trumpet, or sette sooth a mans pryate of dyspasse.
 Buccinum, the sowne of a trumpet. It is also a shell, such as be made at saincte Cornells, wherin one may blow as in a trumpet.
 Buccones, they whiche haue great cheekes.
 Bucculentii, idem.
 Buccula, a littell cheek. Also that parte of the helme, wherby wynde is taken, also the creak of the helme.
 Buccra, a thyn harte in a beane within the hull.
 Buccraurus, a great wypp of carthe.
 Buccentes, spynnyng gnattes.
 Buccentrum, a pyche of a gode.
 Buccerphalus, an hoise whiche woulde not suffer any other man to come on his backe, but only the greates kynge Alexander: who spryng on this hoise by mercurious baracles, and escaped wondrousfull daungers. Finally this hoise beynge xxx. yeres olde, dyed not of any wounde, but only by extreme laboure and

sturdy byrthes. One whom Alexander hadde had a sice, and called it Buccerphalus after the hoies name. This sice is in India, where Alexander vanquished Darius.
 Buccerphalus, dooth also signify an ore beade, and is an haue in Ephata.
 Buceras, a, n. g. called also Fenogracum, Carphos, Aegoceras, the herbe fenogracum.
 Bucetis, hearbes of neate.
 Bucerus, a, um, of neate or hoined beastes.
 Bucera armenta, hearbes of neate.
 Bucrum paccus, an herbe of rocher beastes.
 Bucheides, an herbe called also Sasyrium regium, Digit Citrini, of the apothecaries. Palma Christi, because the roote is like an hand.
 It be two soyes, the male which hath leaues without sporis, and a purple floure. The female hath byde leaues and spotted.
 Buchia, a place of Ionia. It is bred of the greates for Buccina.
 Bucia, a citie in Sicile, called now Butera.
 Bucina, a littell yle in the Euxine sea.
 Bucolica, orum, n. g. verses wherin shepherdes of herde men doo speake.
 Bucolicus, a, um, perteynyng to the keepyng of bullokes.
 Bucolicu carmen, a poeme made of herd me.
 Bucolon, the sonne of Laomedon. It is also a kynde of the herbe called Panax.
 Bucolus, idem quod bubulcus.
 Bucula, a, a yong cowe, an heifer.
 Buculus, li, m. g. a calfe, a steere, a bulloke.
 Buda, the chiete citie in Hungarie, whiche hath by the walles two bathes. The one verie colde, the other so hott, that it can not be suffered, wherin so muche fyre, whiche byng sod, hath no taste. This citie is called Buda.
 Budca, a citie of Magnesia, an other of Bithynia.
 Budora, two plantes by Cambie.
 Budorgis, the citie Bithynia in Germanie.
 Budoris, a citie in Almayn called Weisdelbergh, belongyng to the Dauidians of Counte Palantine.
 Budo, onis, m. g. a tode.
 Bages, a ruere of Scythia in Europe.
 Bugla, after Carolus Stephanus, is the vulgare name of the herbe Symphitum petrum.
 Buglossa, Buglossum magnum, Cirsion, and Bouis lingua, Buglossa, Langue de buffe.
 Buglossa, is, f. g. et Buglossum, is, n. g. called also Bubula lingua, or Bouis lingua, of the apothecaries Borage, in englyshe Borage.
 Bugones, bees.
 Bulapathum, li, n. g. an herbe called patience.
 Bulbine, es, f. g. an herbe haueyng leaues lyke lilies, and a purple floure, verie medicinalle for greene woundes. Some vnde this wyode for seasons of chylde.
 Bulbito, aul, are, to cast out on one. It is a pypp of chylde, whiche nourishe doo name, eachyng

with a lowde voyce.

Tremulo cachinnare rifu, to laugh and make withall.

Furtim cachinnare, to laugh ptylurly.

Cachinnus, n. m. g. a froger, o. a lowde laugh-ter in derision.

Cachinnos mouere, to make men to laugh.

Cachinnu sustollere, to laugh out of measure.

Cachrys, is suche a thynge as groweth on trees, as we see on halles, hanginge lyke aglettes, before the leaues come out, compact together as it were scales. Whence callsthe it Pilula. In other trees they be rounde.

Cacia, viciolitee, o. that whiche we doo com-monly call a faulte in a thynge.

Cacidini, people of Scythia.

Cacirini, people of Sicilia.

Caco, au, are, to wype.

Cacoblepa, a litell beate in the bankes of the ryuer Nilus, whiche hath suche venenositie in his eyes, that whom so euer he beholdeth, dyeth incontinent.

Cacochexia, an ill habite o. deformeditee of the body, caused by speckles.

Cacochymia, ill digestion, o. rather ill tyme, gathered in the condities of the body, for lacke of perfite digestion.

Cacoethe, n. g. plur. nu. a boyle o. soye, beate harde to be cured.

Cacoethies, n. g. an ill condicion, custome, o. maner, that a man hath taken of longe cons-tynuaunce.

Cacologia, ill speeche.

Cacologus, an ill speaker.

Cacostomachos, one that hath an ill and weak stomache.

Cacosyntheton, an ill o. deformed composition.

Cacotechnia, an ill arte, o. the vice of any arte of science.

Cacozelia, an ill affection, o. imitation.

Cacozelus, an ill fauoured imitator.

Cactos, an herb, which groweth only in Sicilia.

Cacula, n. m. g. a troublesome floure o. page.

Cacumen, inis, n. g. the toppes of an hyl, o. any other thynge.

Venire ad summum cacumen, to come to a full perfection.

Cacuminatus, a, u, with a sharpe top o. copped.

Cacumino, au, are, to make sharpe toward the toppe, to make copped.

Cacus, a gygant, whom Hercules slue in Italy.

Cadaver, eris, n. g. a deade bodie o. carreyne, a carkeys.

Cadavera opidorum, cities o. townes beate-d, o. vtterly destroyed.

Cadaverosus, a, um, like a deade corse o. carkeys.

Cadaverosa facies, a deade face o. countenance.

Cadducij, people of Arabia.

Cadi, a citee of Phrygia.

Cadiscus, an hyl in Andp.

Cadiscus, a vessell wherinto are gathered the dices, bylles, and lottes, whiche thynge are dooen by a content of many countpanses, o. of the people.

Cadius, a, um, that whiche fasteth by it selfe.

Cadua folia, leaues fallen by them selfe.

Cadua poma, apples whiche doo fall downe without violence.

Cadmea, the citee of Thebes.

Cadmeides patronymicum.

Cadmeius, a, um, a Cadmeus, a, u, of Cadmeus.

Cadmea victoria, a piousse applied to that victorie, wherof cometh moxe harme the good, o. that it were better to lose than geat.

Reade herof in Chil. Erasmi.

Cadmia, the ore of byasse.

Cadmites, a stone whiche hath blew sparks about it.

Cadmus, a prince, the sonne of Agenor, and bro-ther to Europa, who buylde Thebes, and brought out of Phenieta into Grece, siren-letters, and found out the sulyng and callung of mettalles. There was another Cadmus, the frere that euer wrote in prose. Also an hyl in Asia.

Cado, cecidi, ere, to fall, to dye, to beslayne, to happen, to chaunce, to belonge o. agree with a thynge, to ende o. synthe, to fall o. go downe, as sterres and planettes doo.

Cadere, to happen.

Cadere causa, to be nonstante in an action.

Cadit illi animus, his herte o. courage say-eth, o. is abated.

Cadere in deliberationem, to come to some munteaction, o. to be consulted of.

Cadit solutio in diem calendæ, the paiement is the firste date of the moneth.

Cadere de, o. ex equo, to falle of o. frome an horse.

In pectus cadit pronus, he falleth flat downe on his byasse.

In pontum cadunt flumina, the ryuers haue theyr course o. fall into the sea.

Inter verba cadit lingua, when a mans tounge stoppeth in his talping.

Cadunt dentes, the teeth fall out.

Homini illico lacrimæ cadunt præ gaudio, By and by the man wepte for ioy.

In verba singula cadunt lacrimæ, The teares trickled downe his chekes at euery woode.

Arma ceciderunt, the warres o. debate celled.

Cadunt auri, the south wyndes were alated.

Cecidit tibi ira, Thy anger is cooled o. assuag-ed.

Spes cadit, hope deceiteth.

Ad irritum cadit spes, oure hope is come to naught, o. we be disappointed of that we looked for.

In casum cadunt tua promissa, your piousse-sses come to none effect.

Cadere formula, when the attounsey by neg-ligence

neglecte dooeth not declare the piousse of the matter in his due tyme, and mischaunce that whiche maketh moxe for his client.

Cadere in iudicio, to be overcome in the lawe to be cast in a suite.

In com cadit stud, this agreeth well to hym, o. it is not vnlike that he will doo this.

Non cadit in alium tam absolutum opus, No manne elles is able to make so perfect a woork.

Cadit suspicio in eum, he is suspected.

Cadunt in malos omnia scelera, All myle-therious dedes maye be founde in guill persons.

Scidit in sapientem dolor, If a wyle man maie be sorrowfull.

Non cadit in virum bonum mentiri, It is not the point o. condicion of an honest man to lye: o. a good man dooeth neuer lye.

Non cadit in consuetudinem nostram, wee doo not vse it.

Non cadit in hos mores suspicio, suche a sus-picion agreeth not with these maneris: there can be no suche suspicion in a man that liueth after this sorte.

Quod in nostram intelligentiam non cadit, whiche thynge we can not vnderstande.

Cadere in offencionem, to fall into displea-sure.

Non in vnam formam cadunt omnia, All thynge happen not after one faction.

Cadit in sensum cernendi, It is of that sort, that it maie be seene.

Cadere in suspicionem, to come in suspicion, o. to be suspected.

Cadere in vituperationem, to be blamed, o. to be wooythe.

Cadit aduentus tuus in alienissimum tem-pus, you come in a verate euill tyme.

Quæ cadunt sub aspectum, o. sub oculos, su-eth thynge as maie be seene.

Illa cadunt sub iudicio sapientie, Those thyn-ge be suche, that a wyle man maye iudge of them.

Ira cadebat vt vellem, It chaunced as I wold haue it.

Nil mihi incommodi cecidit, there hath no displeasure o. damage chaunced to me.

Quocumq; res cadit, To what possibill euer the matter will come.

Feliciter cecidit ales, A piousse signi-fying a thynge to haue chaunced fortunately, as we wold haue it.

Lambus in verum cadit maxime, The moste lambus is moxe conuents o. agrea-ble in a verbe.

Verba mellius cadunt in syllabas longiores, woordes falls o. ende better in longe syl-labes.

Primo congressu sephingia ceciderunt,

At the firste encounter sephingia ceciderunt.

Alte cadere, to dye vtterly, o. to be cast.

Alte cadere, to be slaine with a sword.

Cadere sub manu, to be cast in life.

Sol cadens, the sonne goyng downe, o. the cendryng taper from v. as he dooth in winter.

Gratuler cadere in aduersis, to haue a greete fall in aduersities.

Alte cadere non potest, he cannot haue no greete fall.

Caduarii, men hauiing the falling eyll.

Caduca, thynge that wyle wylteyr perperis o. decays, albe wyrtues vnde them, the signification of thynge, whiche shoulde happen.

Caduicator, an ambassatour o. heraulte at ar-mes sente to demaunde peace, o. to take a treuce.

Caduceus, cel, m. g. et Caduceum, cel, n. g. a rodde, whiche poetes supposed, that Aler-cure bare in his hande, in token of peace as messenger of Iupiter. Also a lyrell wyrtue rodde, that heraultes at armes vnde to beate, when they went to treatte for peace.

Caduci, they whiche are decreased.

Caduclifer, ferl, m. g. he that beareth the same wyrtue rodde.

Caducliter, caputifer, as it wolde falle, head-longe.

Caducor, eris, cl. to be onerethyowen.

Caducus, a, um, frays, ruynous, lyke to falle, decays o. perperis. Sometyms beate o. be-crashed.

Caducus literæ, letters whiche will be moxt-ly put out, bynde letters.

Caduci tituli, honours and dignities, whiche endure but a lyrell while.

Caducus labor, labour losse.

Caducus morbus, the falling eyll.

Legatum caducum, hereditas caduca, bo-na caduca, Bequestes, inheritance, o. good-nes fallen in estate for lacke of heires: o. because the heires be decreased before the tyme.

Caduca aqua, water that aboundeth o. reu-neth ouer the vessel o. ponds.

Preces caducas, praies that be not heere.

Cadueni, people in Laria.

Caduei gutti, bypping of edle meate.

Cadurci, Caliois in Fraunce.

Cadurcum, cl, neut. gen. a herettedde of fry-men, moxe piousse a quyte. Also a vessel o. terrayn instrumente to drawe water out of a ponde.

Cadus, a wyne vessel. It maie be taken for a pype. It dooth also contayne the same mea-sure that Amphora dooth.

Cadytis, a great citee in Syria.

Cæa, of **Cæos**, and after some **Cia**, an yle in the sea called **Boceum**, where the woumes were fyrst founde. It is the countrey of **Epiporates**, the prince of phylitions.

Cæus, an ape with a taylor, we make take it to be a murtherer.

Cæus, the east north east wynde.

† **Cæus nubes**, a prouerbe spoken of hym that purchaseth to hym selfe matter of contention and busynesse.

Cæcigenus, a, um, that is boyne blinde.

Cæcia, a floe woman that is blinde.

Cæcius, the name of dyuers notable men, of the whiche one was so ryche, that not withstanding muche of his goodes was destroyed by civile warre, yet he had lesse. + 116 seauantes. 360. poke of oxen: of other cattell, 257000. in monie. 600. lxx.

Cæcios, an hylle in **Delile**.

Cæcias, a, is, f. g. byndenesse, not onely of the bodye, but also of the mynde.

Cæco, aui, are, to make blinde.

Cæcare animos, by a metaphorse, to bynde mens wittes.

Cæcan cupiditate, to be bynded with couetousnesse.

Cæcubum, a towne of **Campagne** in **Italye**, where is made good wyne.

Cæcubus, a, um, the aduersus.

Cæculto, aui, are, to haue a bymyne syght, to be almoste blinde, to imitate a blinde man.

Cæculus, a, um, a diminutive of **Cæcus**.

Cæcus, a, um, blinde, also darke, unknown, vncertayne.

Cæca vestigia, where one maye not see his waye that he rydeth of goeth.

Cæca dies, oculata dies, The date when the monie is payed, and the date whanne it is not payed.

Cæca die, **Cæca hercle oleum**, id vendito oculis die, **Cæca** oyle not payng out of hande, but promysing at a date: sell it agayne for euer by monie. **Eraf. Chil.** Also the ciuile lawyers doo call those daps and witness, whiche onely be certified by them that be absent, **Cæca**, & **Cæca testimonia**.

Cæcus aceruus, a confusd heape.

Cæcus aditus, a darke entree.

Cæca fata, unknown besettles that cannot be foresene.

Cæca nox, darke nyght.

Cæca faxa, rocks in the sea that bee not seene.

Cæca expectatio, an vncertayne hope of looting for a thyng.

Cæcus ramus, the bough that byngeth forth no blossom or budde.

Cæci hemorroides, hemoroides of pyles whiche are within the fundament, and dooe not appeere.

Cæci morbi, Syphacenes, whiche bee not apparent, the causes whereof bee hydde froine phylitions.

Cæcum intestinum, is a bowell, whiche cometh from the ryght syde, at the popit of the luerke bone, and goeth to the left side in length and is also called **Monoculus**.

Cæcum vallum, a teneche, whiche in eyne of warre is pyghte pygultes with sharpe stakes, the whiche are hydde with bushes of bushes.

† **Cæcus cæco dux**, One blinde man leadeyth an other, A prouerbe signifying one ignorant person to teache an other vnlearned: one foole to geue an other foole counsaile.

Cæcurio, iui, ire, to see but littell, to see halfe blinde.

Cædes, ædis, form. gene. deathe, slaughter, of murder.

Cædem facere, of committere, to kille, to make a slaughter.

Auidissimus cædis, verate despyous of mans slaughter.

Cædes acerba, acris, dira, fæua, fers, a cruell murder of slaughter.

Cædus, the name of an excedyng riche man.

Cædina, certayne houses of caueres, builded by one **Cædissus**.

Cædo, cecidi, ere, to beate of whyppe, to curse, to kille, to kille, to beake. Sometyme to sacrifice.

Cædere calcibus, to kicke of stephe with the heeles.

Cædunt binas de more bidentes, accordyng to the custome they sacrifice two hogges.

Cædere ianuam saxis, to beake the doore with stones.

Cædunt testibus, he is conuict by witness.

Cædere pugnis, to beate with the fistes.

Cædere flagellis, to whyppe.

Cædunt, dua, um, cutte downe, of that male be cut.

Cædua sylua, woodes vsed to be cut, copelles.

Cælamen, inis, n. g. idem quod cælatura.

Cælasis, vsed of olde wyters for cælaueris.

Cælator, oris, m. g. an engrauer.

Cælatura, f. g. engrauing in mettall.

Cælatus, a, um, engraued.

Cælebs, ebis, com. g. he of the that is unmarried, a synge person.

Cælestini, people of **Ambyla**.

Cælestis, ie, heavenly, of of heauen.

Cælestis aqua, rayne water.

Cælia, a hynde of bymyne.

Cælibatus, us, m. g. of Cælebs vita, the state of a man or woman unmarried.

Cælicola, lx, com. gen. one that inhabiteth heauen.

Cælifer, a, um, that beareth by heauen, the name of **Atlas**.

Cæli

Cæliculum, a place where was a temple of **Diana**.

Cælimontanus, a, um, of the hylle **Cælius**.

Cælitæ, tum, m. g. plu. n. heavenly creatures, saintes in heauen. **Cælitæ**, in the ablatiue case singular is **cedde** in **Quide**.

Cælitis regnis, for **cælestibus regnis**.

Cælius, the name of dyuers notable men, of whiche one was an orator, an other a piete of Rome.

Cælius mons, one of the. vii. hilles that **Roma** was enclosed.

Cælo, aui, are, to graue in mettall.

Cælare, auro, and in **auro**, to engrave in golde.

Aurum & argæum cælatur, place engraued.

Cælos, anhauentin **Chæce**.

Cælum, heauen, the stemment, an instrument to graue with. Also the ayre, the palate of route of the mouth.

† **Cælum digito attingere**, to touche heauen with his fpynger, A prouerbe applyed to them, whiche suppose them selfe able to doo thynges impossible, or to bee of great power.

† **In cælo esse**, A prouerbe signifying to be in felicity, or to bee moste happy.

Varians cælum, an vncomfart wether.

Ruina cæli, thunder.

Rabies cæli, horrible tempest.

Cælum apertum, liquidum, purum, serenum illustre, clarum, an open ayre, a fayre cleere wether.

Bonum cælum, a good ayre.

Pacatum & placidum cælum, a calme and quiete wether.

Tactum de cælo, blaſted of hurt with lyches nyng. In **cælum** attollere, to auance, of praise excedyngly.

Detrahere cælo, to put a man frome greatte glory and renoume.

Cæli, the father of **Saturnus** and **Cæan**.

Cæmentæ, is vsed of **Cæntus** in the feminine gender.

Cæmentarius, rij, m. g. a dumber, a pargetter, or rough wason, whiche doth make wallis only.

Cæmentitius, a, um, of moyster.

Cæmentum, n. n. g. moyster, or any other grosse matter, wherewith wallis bee made, as rubbyshe, Marbles, or ragged stones, sometyme the wall selfe, made of suche matter.

Cæne, a ceece aboute the goulfe of **Laconia**, and a littell yle in the **Ætlian** sea.

Cænica, a countie of **Thrace**.

Cænina, a towne of **Latium**.

Cænias, a promontory of **Italye**.

Cænias, the daughter of **Platæus**, one of the **Lapithes**, who being raynyed of **Peperus**, obeyned to bee raynyed into a man, and had the gyfte, that no weapon could wounde hie.

Cænites, an hant of **Thrace**.

Cæpe, looke **Cæpe**.

Cæpi, the waterperfectione of **Cæpio**, I haue taken of I haue begunne.

Cæpori, people of **Spayne**.

Cæra, a certayne hyde, whiche after some, byeth of the name of the hyde called **halcyon**.

Cere, vnbelined, and **Cæcere**, **cæcis, n. g.** was an ancient cite of **Æticia**.

Cærefolium, an herbe called **Cherull**.

Cæremonia, æ, f. g. and Cæremonia, arum, ceremonies, rites, and customes. also holynesse, religion, sometyme pompe.

Cæretanus amnis, a riuer that ranne by the cite called **Cære**.

Cæretum, a towne of **Ambyla**.

Cærinthe, looke **Cerintie**, three leaved grasse, whiche byngeth forth the whyle hony suckles called ciuer grasse.

Cæris, a soylephe an hony combe.

Cærites, people of the cite **Cære**.

Cærium, looke **Cerium**.

Cæroma, of **Cæromatum**, looke **Ceroma**, an oymntment, made with oyle and neares bunge, wherewith men that wyntled, vsed to annoynt theyr bodies, to make them the more delyuer and stronge. It dooth also signifie the place where wyntlers were annoynted.

Cæculus, et Cæculus, a, um, blew of colour like the skye in a cleere wether.

Cæsa, a weapon, sometyme vsed in **France**.

Cæsar, the surname of a noble house among the **Romaines**, of whiche came **Julius Cæsar**, the hynde emperoure of Rome.

Cæsar Augusta, a cite in the roialme of **Ærogon**, called **Maragosa**.

Cæsarea, a cite of the countrey of **Palestina**, also of **Mauritania**: An other of **Cappadocia**, an other of **Spamia**.

Cæsareus, a, um, and **Cæsarianus, a, um**, perteynyng to the emperour.

Cæsariatus, a, um, that hath a greatte bushe of heare.

Cæsaries, heare, of a bushe of heare.

Promissa cæsaries, a long bushe of heare.

Pectere cæsarium, to combe ones heare.

Cæsarium, a mart towne in **Egypt**.

Cæsarobricenses, people of **Portugall**.

Cæsenna, a cite in **Italye**, the people wherof bee called **Cæsennates**.

Cæsim, adgyngs, of with the edge, as one wounde cutte.

Cæsim dicere, to speake now one waye, and than an other, also to speake by moyste memories and clauses.

Cæcio, onis, f. g. a strype, a game, of a cutte.

Cæcium, a weate, a cleane naphyn of handkercheffe.

Cæsius, a, um, After some coloure like the skye, or rather hearyng a terrible byghynesse like the skye, or the skye of a tyron, and in the skye bee cometh a (faint) of cruellty.

L 11

Cæso

Calones, they whiche bee cut out of their most
ther of daimes bealpes.
Calpes, ius, m. g. a turs.
Festus calpes, an aulster made of turses.
Calpirator, or is, m. g. a thumblar.
Calpiratores equi, thumblng hoyses.
Calpirius, a, um, made of turses.
Calpro, ai, are, to thumble.
Cantrum, m, n. g. an instrument, wherewith
uoy was boyed. Also a weapon like a dagger
Catus, us, f. g. a weapon haupng great plum-
mettes hangng at it.
Canfular, they whiche haue blewe eyes.
Canum, si, a part of a proposition, signifying no
full sentence.
Canura, ra, f. g. a cutte of gaffe, an incision.
Also intayng of carupng in stone of ymber.
Also a ptece, as it were cut of from the reme-
ant ppperty of a verbe.
Canuram, byetely, succinctely, by membyes of
hozt clauses.
Canus, a, um, cutte, beaten, flayne.
Exercitus canus, an army vanquished
and flayne.
+ **Inter cana & porrecta**, betwene the cuttng
and the geupng: a prouerbe signifying ear-
png and doubtyng what to doo, and as it were
the space betwene the leupng of frome the
thng that is begunne, and the begynng of
that whiche is newly enterprised.
Cetari, looke Cetari.
Ceter, a, um, the remenant of respydue.
Cetera doctus, learned in othe thnges.
Cetera, f. g. **Ceterum**, n. g. the other, the re-
menant, the respydue.
Nunquid me vis ceterum? will pe any thyng
etes with me?
Quid ceterum? what moze?
Pro cetera tua diligentia, for pour othe dis-
ligence. **Ceterum omne**, all the respydue.
Aetas cetera, the respydue of his age.
Ceterus, is redde in Lato.
Cetera, for **Quantum ad cetera**, as concern-
ng othe thnges.
Cetera, sometyne hereafter.
Cetero, an aduerbe, as for the respydue of the
tyme: As concernng the respydue.
Ceteroquin, or **Ceteroqui**, for **Alioqui**.
Ceterum, et **Cetera**, bee aduerbes, signifying
sometyne mozeouer, sometyne from hencefoth.
sometyne **Ceterum**, is a conjunction, and si-
gnifieth Sed, but, sometyne **Alioqui**.
Cetobrix, a citee of Portugall.
Ceus, a, um, of the ple called Cea.
Cassani, be ydolaters dwelling in Indie the
moze, whiche woothpye dyuelles in moste
terrible figure, beleupng, that they are per-
mitted of god, to punnthe of spare men at
theys pleasure. wherfore vnto them they sa-
crifice theys chyldrene, and sometyne them

selues. They haue many wyse, but they can
panic not with them, vntill they bee desig-
red by othe hynd to that purpose. Also they
suffre theys pysses to haue carnall company
with theys wyues in theys absence. They haue
bulles and hyne in greatte reuerence, all be
they neuer eate fleshe, but they sustynance
of ryce, sugar, and dyuers sweete rootes, and
dooe dyntie the lyhouse that cometh of ryce
dates. Weade moze of this in Calcut and
Indie.
Caiani, heretikes that woothpyed **Lapn**, say-
ng that he was made of the one vertus of
power, that is to say, of the dyuell, and Al-
bell of the othe, and that the vertue of **Caia**
prouapled so that he slewe **Abell**. They saye
also that **Judas** was a gobly man, and that
his acte was a benefite to mankynde. For he
perceyving howe muche the passion of **Chyld**
shoulde prouaple, deluereed hym to the **Jes-**
wes, that by his deathe man myght be rede-
med. They assymed also, that the olde lawe
was nauhte, and denyed the generall resur-
rection.
Caianus, a, um, of Calcut.
Caici, people of Germanie, dwellngs by the
Rhine.
Caicus, a ryuer of **Thyrgia**, whiche renneth
out of **Thysia**, also one of the compaignons
of **Aeneas**.
Caicta, a citee and haven of **Lampayne**.
Cain, was the first sonne of **Adam**, who had to
wyfe his owne syster, whiche of **Abello** is na-
med **Chemeth**, and was the firste that dyu-
ded citees. And for enuy that he hadde to his
brother **Abell**, he slewe hym. wherfore beyng
in desperation, he continually wandred, and
his body trembled. Finally he was slayne by
Lamech, whan he was of the age of 730.
peres after **Abello**.
Cainas, a ryuer in **Thyrgia**, whiche renneth in
to **Ganges**.
Caius, a pppie name of a man.
Cal, a byller, a myde of wodde, or a bigge club-
by the flasse, whiche the seruantes of the **Ra-**
mayne soulbours caried after them in warre
to make theys trenches with.
Calaber, a, um, of **Calaber**.
+ **Calabri hospitris xenia**, A prouerbe spoken
of small crisyng gyftes moze troublesome
than pleasant.
Calabra, a conuocation place where matters
concernng deuotion were treated.
Calabria, a countee tolyngng to **Aples**, called
before **Magna Grecia**. Also an plande called
before **Abellapia**.
Calabris, bre, a **Calabricus**, a, um, of **Calaber**.
Cal, arum, a citee in **India**.
Calanum, looke **Calenum**.
Calagurium, a towne in **Wiskap**.

Calais,

Calais, the sonne of **Boreas**, and brother to **Ze-**
tha, whome poetes assigned to haue wynges.
Calais is also a pious stone like to a sapphire
Calama, an care of coyne.
Calamarium, a penne.
Calamarum, a broken ptece of a foyle of oppo-
that a byne hath been vnderfete with.
Calamintha, an herbe, of whiche see. tit. hy-
des: One called **Calamentum**, hath leaues
lyke to great **Basil**, but that they be hoze, and
hath square stalkes, with many knottes and
topnetes, and is now commonly called **cala-**
mynte. An other called **Pulegium siluestre**
is lyke to penny royall, or **Basil** royall, but
that the leaues are greater, and is commonly
called wyde penny royall: The thpye called
Nepeta, or **herba catorum**, groweth hygher
than any of the othe, and hath a larger leafe
lyke to wyde mynte, a pealow flower, and is
comonly called neppe or catmynt, because cat-
tes dooe helpe to rubbe them selues agaynst
it, and to eate of the byanches of it: All the
the hyndes be hot and dy in the thpye degre.
Calamis, a famous engrauer.
Calamistrum, a pntte of wodde of puyoy, where
with men or women dooe sette or trymme vp
theys heare.
Calamistratus, a, um, that is trymmed with su-
che a pntte.
Calamistrata coma, a cryspe bushe of heare.
Calamitus, a towne of **Aecus**.
Calamita, litell greene frogges.
Calamitas, aris, f. g. is properly hayle, whiche
breatheth downe coyne, and destruyeth it. Also
a generall destruction, mysse, calamitee, ad-
uerstee. **Calamitas** in amore, trouble in loue.
Calamitofum cœlum, an ill or hurfull aye.
Calamitosa præura, an hurfull ptece of oppo,
byngng muche trouble to the comon weale.
Calamites, a pious stone called a calamitee.
Calamitose, miserably.
Calamitosus, a, um, destroyed with tempeste of
wyther, hurful, miserable, of ful of aduersties.
Calamochinus, a sythe called **Aclarcha**.
Calamos, a towne in **Asia** by the hill **Libanus**.
Calamus, m, m. g. a reede of wheate strawe.
Also a penne to wyte with. It is taken for a
pype of whyle. also a sythe of reede and a
twyng, wheron bydyms to put. Also a small
twyng of a tree, a grasse, a lytell darte, or ar-
rowe. Sometyne the stile of foume of oration.
It is also a polle to mete with, concepyng
fize cubites and a span, a mete poll. It is al-
so a measure, whiche the **Jewes** vsh as was
dooe a polle, but there was of it two sortes:
One was called **Calamus** (an **Amur**), whiche
concepyed .x. fets and a halfe. The other was
called **Calamus vulgaris**, the comon polle
of pteche, whiche concepyed .x. foote, of oure
measure, iij. yardes.

Calamula, a thymallus, vel odoratus, is a thym-
allus growng in **Arabia**, **Syria**, and **India**,
whiche hath many knottes of topnetes,
and is of a white colour, whan it is broken
it falleth into longe pteces as it were cut, and
hath with it as it were coveredd. It ser-
ueth footen a meruallous sweete sauour, fete
of, and beyng called cleadeth to the tongue,
and strepeth it. It is horre and dye in the
seconde degre.
Calantica, f. g. a type of dwelt, a herchief, or a
hood for a woman.
Calanus, a philosophier of **India**, whiche be-
yng of the age of 73. peres, dyd in the pre-
sence of great **Alexander**, make a greete bon-
fyre, and selng hym selfe sythe, went into the
top thereof, and burned hym selfe.
Calapia, a notable ryuer in **Hungarie**.
Calaris, a citee in **Sardinia**.
Calasater, i, he that hath a Wyll to towne voyes.
Calasatri pueri, were chyldren, whiche had
Marpe voyces and lowde, and were muche
fought for of great pyntie.
Calaisis, a certayne faction of quates.
Calara comitia, a certayne assemblee, called for
the election of the byshoppes and pyntes na-
med **Flamines**.
Calathis, the name of a citee.
Calathiscus, a diminutive of **Calathus**.
Calathus, thi, m. g. a basket, a hamper, or a pas-
sage made of oyers, in faction lyke the leafe of
a tyte, byde about, and smalle benethe. also
a byasen vessel, wherin women vied to bynge
myke and seel the chyele to the market. Also a
cuppe vied in sacrifice.
Calathusa, an ple betwene **Chersonesum** and
Samos thysse.
Calatie, a citee of **Italy**.
Calatis, a citee of **Thysse**.
Calator, oris, m. gen. a seruante whiche is al-
waie called for, or alwaie occupied in callng
for othe.
Calatus, the sonne of **Gupster** and **Antiope**.
Calaura, or **Calauria**, an land in the sea **Mae-**
diterraneum, where **Demothene** poisoned
hym selfe.
Calbei, byacesettes, whiche were gotten in
southebours.
Calbis, a ryuer of **Caria**.
Calcaneus, ei, m. g. et **Calcaneum**, the heele.
Calcar, aris, n. g. a spurre.
+ **Calcar addere currendi**, A prouerbe signi-
fyng to pyche one forwarde, whiche is of
hym selfe well bypnted to a thng.
Calcaribus, con- the equum, to fete by
the horse with the spurs.
Calcaribus agere, and **Frenis agere**, bee
conterpye.
Immenium calcar habet gloria, Glorye
sety by, or encouragng, a man wonderfull.

Calce

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Calcaria, the spurre of a cocke or an henne.
Calcaria, a, um, of perperping to lyme.
Calcaria fornax, a lyme pitte of kyle,
Calcarium, rj, m g. a lyme burner.
Cal, as, antis, an Augurian, who bring mony
shed by Apollo, forsooke the Troians, and fled
to the grekes.
Calcartorium, rj, n. g. a lyme pitte.
Calcatius, a, um, pergered or white lymed.
Calcata edificia, houses that be pergetted.
Calce, a citte of Campanie.
Calceamen, mls, & Calciamentum, ti, n. g. a
shoe, ppsen, of soke.
Calcearium, rj, n. g. idem.
Calceatus, us, m. g. idem.
Calceatus, a, um, shod.
Calceidix, a kynne of well spfthe.
Calceo, au, are, to put on shoen, to shoe an horse
or mule.
Calceolarius, rj, m. g. a shoemaker or cordner.
Calceolus, li, m. g. a littell shoe.
Calceus, i, m g. a shoe.
Calceus mutare, to be made a senator.
Calceus lunatus, a shoe fashioned before lthe
a moone, whiche only the Senators of Rome
dyd weare.
Calcio, au, are, idem quod calceo.
Calciopie, the wyter of Egiptus, and daugh-
ter of kyng Aecra.
Calcitratus, us, kyching, wynging or flynging.
Calcitro, au, are, to kyspe or wynde, and by a
metaphor, to be agastit, or to refuse stubboyn-
ty and fromwardly.
Calcitratio, onis, m. g. an horse that dothe flynge,
stepe or perke out behynde.
Calcitrosus, a, um, that ofscyntmes flyngeth,
kycheth, or stepereth.
Calco, au, are, to treade or pssle downe, and by
a metaphore, to subdue, to keepe vnder, or to
haue in subjection. Also to consigne and sette
naught by, and as it were to tread vnder foote.
Calcare vitis, to stampe grapes.
Calculator, oris, mas, g. one that casteth ac-
comptes.
Calculo, au, are, to caste accomptes.
Calculosus, li, m. g. he that is muche diseased
with the stone.
Calculosus, a, um stony, or full of grauell.
Calculosus locus, a stony place.
Calculus, li, mas, g. a pebble stone, the stone in
the bodie, a chiefe man, or a able man, ac-
comptes, the least weight or poise that maie be.
Also counters to caste or numbre with. Some-
tyme doubtres or difficle reasons.
Calculus ponere, to pssde accomptes.
Calculus permittere vel porrigere, to put
it to ones libertie, to geue a sentence, or to
geue his voyce in election, as he listeth.
Calculus reducere, to resouke a sentence, wher-
of one repenteth, or to towne that pourpose,

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which was not well and commodiously brused.
 + Calculo mordere, A prouerbe, signifying
 to hurt one in giving sentence, or in election.
 + Calculum album adnecere, to appoint, or as-
 lowe a thing. A prouerbe, taken of the olde
 manner of iudgement, when men vsed to geue
 sentence, by putting littell stones into a pot.
 Ad calculos vocare, to call to accompte.
 Ad calculos vocare amicitiam, to accompte
 howe many pleasures he hath doorn for his
 friende, that he maie loke for as many againe.
 Ad calculos reuerſi, to returne to his accorde.
 And by a metaphorse, to haue consideration of
 regards of a thing, whiche before we by des-
 passe, and by negligence omitted.
 + Candido calculo notare diem, A prouerb
 taken of Physicians, whiche vsed to note su-
 che daies as were happy and fortunate, with
 whyte stones, and the vnluckie daies with
 blacke.
 Calculi, is vsed of Columella for cucumers,
 or as muche as one can spende.
 Calda, x. f. g. hott water.
 Caldaria, hott bathes.
 Caldaria cellæ, places assigned to an hott
 house of dye bayne, whiche be made warme
 by the heat that proceedeth from the fayed
 baynes.
 Caldanium, rñ, n. g. a sauldstone, wherein was
 ere to sette.
 Caldarius, a, um, that warmeth or maketh
 hott.
 + Caldarium æs, copper.
 Caldor, oris, m. g. idem quod calor.
 Calidus, a, um, olde writers vsed for Calidus.
 and Caldior, for Calidior.
 Cale, es, a citie in Lampagne.
 Calcut, a famous citie in Indoe the more, fol-
 lowing vnto the Indian sea: where is the grea-
 test mart and recourse of marchauntes in all
 Indoe, not onely from the countreys adioy-
 ning, but also out of Arabie, and Syria, A-
 ethiopia, Libya, and Egypt, for to sell and bye
 all manner of spices, sweete gummes, muske,
 ambregrice, and myrobalesnes. The kyng of
 that countreys recheſſe is inestimable, and
 althoughe he dooe weare no garmentes, yet
 his necke, armes, and legges be adorned with
 precious stones wonderfull greate and fayre.
 As with diamandes, sapphires, rubies, eme-
 raudes, and balafſes. The kyngs and people
 bee idolatrous called Caſtrani, they vse those
 heretabill manieres and customes, whiche I
 haue spoken of before in Caſtrani.
 Caledon, iohs Calydon.
 Calefacio, feci, ere, to make hott, and by a me-
 taphoſe, to vex, to make anger, to chafe.
 Calefacto, aui, are, to heate or make warme.
 Aquam calefactare, to heate water.
 Calefactus, a, um, heate or made warme, and
 greb

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bred, chased.
 Calefactus, us, m. g. heats, or warmeneth.
 Caleño, I am made hotte.
 Calesia, the citee wittenberg in Germanie.
 Calena, a towne in Englande called Oxfojde:
 wherein is the firste and chiefe universitie of
 christendome, flourishing in all kind of learning.
 Calenda, arum, f. g. plu. nu. the firste date of a
 new moneth.
 Ausoniae calendæ, the latine Calendes.
 * Ad Calendas grecas, a proverbe, signifying
 neuer, because the Greekes had no calendes.
 Calendaris, the surname of Iuno, to whom all
 Calendes were dedicated.
 Calendarium, tri, n. g. a Calender or table, nam-
 med of the obseruation of monethes: as, Dia-
 rium, of the obseruation of actes daily doen.
 And because merchantes and blurers byd of
 ten make suche reckning booke of tables for
 remembrance of debtes, it is taken among ci-
 uile lawyers, for the feate of practise of len-
 dyng of monete.
 Calendula, an herbe called also (of the latines)
 Caltha, or Calthula.
 Caleni, people of Campayne.
 Calenum, a citee in the countreie of Naples.
 Calco, ui, ere, to bee hotte or warme, and by a
 metaphorse, to bee fresh and newe: as,
 Dum res caler, the thinge that is hotte, also
 to desyre feruently, to bee somewhat hotte or
 earnest in a matter.
 Calent iudicia, the iudges haue muche to doo
 of the iudgements bee exercised busily.
 Illud crimen caluit re recenter, nunc refrigit,
 That accusation was hotte of muche spoken
 of at the firste, whyle the matter was fresh,
 nowe it is alaised of littell mentioned.
 Illi rumores caluerunt, Those rumours were
 verate frequent in many mennes mouthes, of
 were ofte repoyed of dyces men.
 Tubas audire calens, desyous to heere trum-
 pettes.
 Calatur, the impersonall.
 Cales, a towne of people in Campayne, where is
 verate good wine, called Calenum vinum.
 Calesco, ui, scere, to waxe hotte.
 Calentra, a citee in the sea coast of Italy.
 Calera, the towne of Calice, also an plante by
 Camothrace.
 Caleranus ager, a place in Italy.
 Calfacio, idem quod Caleracio.
 Calicadnus, a pidge of Calicia.
 Calicula, a towne in Spayne.
 Calliculus, a diminutive of Calix, a littell cup
 or mette, Also a thynge in the legge of a horse
 pub, lyke a cuppe.
 Calidus, da, dum, hotte, Also feruente, fierce,
 ozeate.
 Calidi pedes, light feate.
 Calida consilia, easie and vnadvised coun-

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Capto.
 Calidum prandium comedisti, Thou haſte
 down that will ſouene to the greater hurt
 and damage.
 Calicendrum, an ornament for womens heade,
 or after ſome, counterſaite heares, laid out in
 ſeeds of theſe owne.
 Caliga, ge, f. g. an hoſe of legge harneſſe.
 Caliga Maximini, A phoerbe, applyed to
 men of great ſtature and perſonage, haueing
 all conditions of properties, or hadde in con-
 ſtempe of haired, whiche geew of the emper-
 our Maximinus, who was in height eight
 feete and an halfe, his greaues were a foote
 longer than any other mans: For withſtan-
 dyng he was of maners barbarous and crafty,
 and extremely hated of all men.
 Caliga ſpiculatoria, a faction of hoſes of legge
 harneſſes, that ſouldpours bled to the myddell
 legge, ſo made, that the upper parte was liſe
 to a Lyons head.
 Caliga Epicraris oratoris laſciui, A ſcero vo-
 ſed for a ſtyle flowyng with ouer curious elo-
 quence.
 Caligaris, re, and Caligarius, a, um, perſeinyng
 or ſeruyng to hoſes of legge harneſſes.
 Caligato, onis, f. g. dymnyng of the ſyght.
 Caligatus, a, um, hoſed, or that weareth legge
 harneſſes.
 Caligati milites, comon ſouldpours, of ſmall
 eſtimation.
 Caliginofus, a, um, ful of darknes, very obſcure
 Caliginofum cælum, a darks myſtic weather.
 Caligo, ginis, f. g. darkeneſſe, dymneſſe of the
 ayre. Quasi per caliginem, darkely, and as it
 were in a cloude.
 Caligo oculorum, dymneſſe of the ſyght.
 Caligo mentis, blyndneſſe of mynde.
 Caligo noctis, darkneſſe of the nyght.
 Caligo, aui, are, to make darks, or to be darks.
 Caligare in ſole, to bee deceyved in a playne
 matter.
 Caligante animo, with a blynd imagination.
 Oculi caligantes, eyes dymme of ſyght.
 Amnes caligant, The ſpues breahe out as
 it were myſtes.
 Caligula, an Emperoure called alſo Calus, who
 ſucceeded Tiberius, and was ſonne of the
 noble Germanicus, and hadde the name Ca-
 ligula, geuen to hym by the meane of warre,
 whyche were with his father. For his mo-
 ther, to allure the love of the people, woulde
 ſometyme ſhewe hym to the armye, with gre-
 ues on his legges, like to the faction of warre:
 the whychſ greaues were named in latine Ca-
 liga. And becauſe that they were lyttell,
 they were by a diminutiue called Caligu-
 la, wherby the ſouldpours in deſpoit and
 cruelltye, applyed vnto his ſurname. This
 manne, at the begynnyng was of manlye
 ſtate.

eyght commendable. But loone after he became of condicions detestable, as well in lecherie, as in beaulty cruelte, wherof hapned this ploverbe: There was neuer a better prince than Caligula at the begynning, nor a worse tyran at the later ending. wherby not withstanding that at the begynning he was of the senate a people most derely beloued, afterwarde he was so deadely hated, that they slew hym, whan he had reigned but foure yeres, being than xxviii. yeres olde, after the incarnation. xl. yeres.

Calim, olde wyters vsed for Clam.

Calinga, a people in India, where womē byng forth chyldeyn at. v. yeres of age, and lyue not past. viii. yeres.

Calingh, people of Alia.

Calingon, a promontorie of India.

Calinipaxa, a citee in Scythia.

Calinus, a certayne ymage maker.

Caliphus, was the name of dignities of the kynge of Egypt, sed the pce of our lord. 704. untill the yere. 1050. that Almericus kynge of Hierusalem, made warre on Egypt, and the Calisse sent to the soudan of Babylon for succoure, whiche sent an army with one Harra-ro, who first expelled the chysien men, and afterwarde dyd caste the Calisse in prison, and taking on hym the rule, caused hym selfe to be called the soudan of Egypt. Caliphus is also the dignitee of hym, that is the chiefe byshop of Machometes lawe.

Calipolis, or Callipolis, a citee in Thrace by Hellesponte, another in Macedonia. also one of the ples called Aeolida.

Caliptra, looke Calyptra.

Calirohe, or rather Callirohe, the name of two fountaynes, the one by Hierusalem, the water wherof is medicinable, and healeth many sicknesses: The other is by Athenes, and hath nyne heades.

Callisthenes, or rather Callisthenes, a noble philofophier, discipule to Aristotle, whome the great Alexander tooke with hym in his conquest, for his excellent learning and wysdom, and had hym in great honoy. But afterward Alexander imbrasyng the pyde of the Persians, and commanding the Macedons to honour hym prostrate, after the manner of the Persians, and to call hym the sonne of Jupiter: Callisthenes rebuked and dissuaded hym from that folie. wherfore Alexander commanded his armes and legges to be cutte of, and shewise his eares, nose, and lippes, and to be thowen into dungion, whose greuous pynes and despayntes, one Aristymachus, a noble manne, petyng, gaue to hym payson, wherof he dyed.

Callisto, the daughter of Lycan, and mother of Archa, whiche gaue the name to the cuntry

of Archadia, whome poetes feigned to be trespased into a beere.

Calliohe, the name of a fountayne.

Calix, icis, m. g. a cuppe. also a porte, whereto potage is sodden. Also the parte of the cuppe, or pot onely that containeth the soure. It is also taken for the shell of a fyssh.

Calix auratus, a gilt cuppe or goblet.

Calicem siccare, to drinke by cleane all that is in the cuppe.

Callaici, people of Portugall.

Callaicus, a, um, of that people.

Callais, a precious stone of a pale grene coloure.

Callaria, a cole whityng, mean betwene an had docke, and a whyping.

Callens, wise or perfect in a thyng.

Calico, where, to bee harde as byawne. Also to preceles, to know perfectly by long experitee.

Ego illius sensum pulchre calico, I knowe the mans faction wonderfully well.

Callesco, scere, to become harde.

Callor, a towne of Spayne.

Callias, a poete of Athenes, the sonne of Lysimachus, whiche made ropes to gette his luyng. It was also a noble captayne sente as gapest Hecateres.

Calibelepharum, n. n. g. a medicine to make heares to growe in the byowes: Or rather a medicine for the eyes, specially whan the eyeliddes doo cleave together.

Callicles, a certayne ymage maker.

Callicrates, a kerner, whiche in puyse heueth Emotes, and other final beakes so finely, that the partes might scantily be seen.

Callide, wisely, prudently, craftily, subtilly.

Calliditas, astis, signesse, wylpnesse.

Callidromus, a mountayne in Grece.

Callidus, a, um, slye or crafty, sometyme wyse, circumspect, or that by long experience hath good knowledge of a thyng.

Callidum mendacium, a crafty lye.

Callidus rerum index, a wyse and prudente iudge, and of great experitee.

Callidissimus rerum rusticarum, a perfect good husbandle man.

Consilium callidum, a subtille deuyse.

Animus callidus, a crafty mynde.

Callidus ad quæstum, a wylp wyshelp man, that hath many wates to wyne, a crafty fore, that will not lpythly be begyled.

Callidus, and Stultus, contrary.

Calligonon, an herbe, called also Polygonon, commonly Sanguinaria.

Callimachus, the name of a poete of Lyrene, the sonne of Battus, one of the ouersiers of Ptolemyes library.

Callimus, a certayne stone.

Callinicus, a sophister of Syria, whiche wyote the gestes of Alexander.

Callionymus, certayne fythe, whose galley

teeth the scales of woundes.

Calliope, one of the. 9. Muses, whiche recited all the other in sweetnesse of voyces. Of some she is taken for the goddess of Rhetoricke: of other for the goddess of poesy.

Callipada, an old man playing the boy, being wanton and busy.

Callipide, people of Scythia in Europe, by the ryuer Hypanus.

Callipo, a philofophier, whiche in his teachinge loyned voluptues with honestie.

Callipolis, looke Calipolis.

Callippus, one of Athens, whiche was kynge of the Syracusans in Sicillie, because he attempted tyranney after Dionysius.

Callirohe, the daughter of Lycus, a cruel tyranne, that used to sacrifice his gestes. Loke moye in Calirohe.

Callis, a wate made byed, a beatempathie.

Calliscere, to wake harde, properly in the shyn or stee.

Callisthenes, looke Calisthenes.

Callistratus, a certayne ymage maker.

Callistruthia, a kynde of egges, of all other most colde.

Callitrichon, an herbe called also Pollitricon.

Adiantum, Cincinnalis, Terry capillus, and Supercillum terræ, of the apothecaries Cas-

pillus Veneris, in englyshe maydenheere.

Callurix, an herbe, whiche beinge sodde in water, is medicinable agaynst moyst sores.

Callosus, a, um, the chynned.

Callosa vlcera, sores haunging the fleshe aboute them harde.

Callus, li, m. f. g. & Callum, li, neu. g. byawne or hardnesse of the seere, made with goynge.

Callum obducere, to harden, to make to endure labours or pynes.

Callum ducere, & ploverbe, signifyinge to be longe exercised or byed in any thyng.

Calo, onis, m. g. a shoe of wodde. Also a leude tyon, or a boie that foloweth an hoste to carie baggage, wood, coles, and other lyke thyng.

Calo, ai, are, to call.

Calon, an ymage maker.

Calophanta, a mocher.

Calopodium, a patten of slipper.

Calceare omnes vno calopodio, a ploverbe applied to footes and ignorant persons, whiche apply one thyng to dyuers matters.

Calopus, a waste in Syria, whiche with his hornes thoweth downe great trees.

Calor, oris, m. g. heate.

Dum se calor frangat, till the heate aswage it selfe.

Calorificus, a, um, that whiche heateth or warmeth a thyng hote or warme.

Calostoma, one of the mouthes of Danubie.

Calorechnus, a good wyshelpman.

Calpar, a certayne carthen vessel, of olde wyse

men it was used for a tunne. Also newe wynde byawen for sacrifice, before the vessel was in a byoke.

Calpad, an haven in Scythia, or a ster Straits, a ryuer.

Calpe, one of the mountaynes called Ibericall pyleres, by whiche the passage oute of the spainish sea, into the sea Mediterraneum, also to the name of Calpe in Andalus.

Calpurni, people that had theyr begynnyng of Calpo, the sonne of Roma.

Calca, an herbe growing amonge coyne, haunging a yelow flower.

Caltha, called also Calihula, and of the Apothecaries Calendula, of som Flos omnium men-

sum, by the iudgement of Ruellius, & the description and figure sette forth by Fuchsius, is a marigold. Of some it is taken for a kynd of white violettes.

Calhula, a garment of the coloure of marigoldes. After Wars it is a Moys cloke.

Calua, x, f. g. a scalle.

Caluaris, the whole head of a manne or beaste, whan the fleshe is awate. It was also a common place of buriall. Some men suppose, it was the place, where Adam the first manne was buried.

Caluaster, a man somewhat balde.

Caluatus, a, um, balde.

Caluata vinea, a vineyarde, whereto bee but fewe vines.

Caluatio, to be made balde.

Caluco, calui, ere, to bee balde.

Caluco, scere, to wake balde, as well in thynges haunging no lyfe, as in men and beastes.

Caluera, downes or playnes, whereto doo growe neither coyne nor trees. They be also called of Columella, Glabrera.

Caluire, amonge the olde Romaynes signified to deceyue or disappoint.

Caluinarius portus, a swyne fedde with graynes, and suche other vile thynges.

Caluinus Sabinus, a verate rich man in Rome, whiche had so shall remembrance, that some tyme he forgate the name of Caluinus, sometyme of Richies, sometyme of Sabinus, whiche before he knewe as perfectly as he shold haue knowne, that withstandinge, he wold be sent to bee luyed, wherfore he founde this remedy.

He thoughte by these names, of whiche one had the markes of Sabinus by herte. Another Caluinus, lyke unto in every of the. 9. poetes called Lyrici, he appointed a seruant to learne by herte, whan he hadde gotten this company, at supper they shoulde be under the boorde at his tye. Of whome he receyvede the name. And withstandinge he receyvede the name, yet sometyme he forgate the name of the name. And withstandinge he receyvede the name, yet sometyme he forgate the name of the name.

Caluina, a woman, whose name was as much as any man in his house.

mercy felow, called *Datellus*, perceiving his folp, exhorted him to waite, beynge leane, speche, and pale. Chan said *Datellus*, howe should I waite, sens vneth I maye lye for feblenesse? Wh, saye not so (quod *Datellus*) I praye you, see you not what a foyle of talte felowes you haue to yole seruantes? This haue I wyitten, that men whiche would seme wyle or well learned, whan they haue aboute theim seruantes wise and well learned, they theim selues lackynge bothe wysedom and lernynge: make hereby be warned, that they bee not espyed and mockyd for their vain arrogace

Calutius, c.f. g. baldnesse.

Calutium, m. n. g. baldnesse, whan one hath but fewe heares.

Calutium loci, the barrenesse of any place, where groweth nother grasse, nor any othere chynge.

Calumnia, a false or crafty accusation, or a malicious inuencion or alledgyng of a thynge, to trouble or vexe a man. *Calumnia detractio* Litium *calumni*, malicious altercations and ouerthwartynge in suites or controuersies of the lawe.

Calumniator, oris, he that accuseth or sueth a man vniuilly, he that doothly interprete or alledge a thynge deceitfully and craftily.

Calumniator, aris, ar, to accuse or sue a man vniuilly, to late a thynge to ones charge falsely and maliciously, deceitfully, and wilyly, to allege a thynge agaynst one.

Caluo, aui, are, to make balde.

Caluo, ui, ere, to deceiue or disppoynt.

Caluor, eris, eri, to be disapoynted or deceyued.

Caluus, ui, m. g. he that is balde.

Caluus, a, um, balde.

Caluum vellus, Thou pluckest heare of a balde mannes head. A prouerbe, where one wold haue a thynge of a man that he hath not.

Caluus comatus, a balde man with a bushe: A prouerbe applyed to them, whiche thewe theim selues eythe, with other mens goodes, or doo set forth for theyr owne, warbes whiche other men laboured and bluffed.

Caluus, an auncient poete.

Calx, calcis, m. c. f. g. the heels of the ende of a thynge.

Capite ad calcem, from the top to the toe, from the head to the heele. A prouerbe signifying euery whitte, al together. Sometime from the begynnyng to the later endynge.

A calce ad carceres, contrarie, from the ende to the fyrst begynnyng.

Calculus, cedere, calce ferire, petere, pulsare, to steppe or kych the heeles.

Calces, is sometime taken for strokes with the heeles.

Calx calcis, f. g. lyme made of bones bourned.

Calymba, a cite of Thyrace.

Calycadnus, a reuer in Cilicia.

Calculus, a diminutive of *Calyx*.

Calydium, a towne in Italpe, in the wale called Appia.

Calydne, or *Calydna*, a towne of Caria, also one of the ples called Sporades.

Calydnon, a cite in Grece.

Calydonia sylua, a greete forest in Scotlande, wherin were whyte bulles and ugen, whiche had manes lyke to lyons.

Calypso, the daughter of Atlas, or after some, of Oceanus and Tetys. A nymph or woman of the sea, whiche reigned in the yle Aggia, and receiued Ulysses, whan he escaped from nynges.

Calyptra, tra, f. g. a womannes cappe, hood, or bonet.

Calyx, licis, m. g. the litle green leaues on the toppe of a balke, oute of the whiche cometh fyrst the floure, and after the fede.

Camace, a people of Scythia.

Camæ, an other people of Scythia.

Camalodunum, a cite of Britayne.

Camara, a cite of Landis.

Camaria, a towne of Spayne, called also Victoria.

Camarina, a synkyng herbe, the ayre whereof whan it is touched, taken, or styred, pponeth one to vomite. It is also a marie of fenne nere unto a cite of the same name.

Camarinam mouere, is a prouerbe spoken to one, signifying that he hurteth hym selfe, by that thynge that he stirreth or goeth about to haue doon. And it procedeth of a fenne so called, whiche beyng dyed by, there hapned a great pestilence, whereof the people aduoyning, asked of Apollo, if they should make it by for euer: who answered, Ne moueas camarinam, as he shuld saye, Steere not mischies to thy selfe.

Cambala, orum, a place in Asia, where be golde mynes.

Cambalidus mons, a parte of the mountayne Caucasus.

Cambalu, a grent cite in the countre of Cathay, whiche is in circuite, xl. myles, strongly walled, and hath xii. gates. In the myddell thereof is the palace of the grente Cham or Lane of Cathay, called the palace of iustice, whiche conpenech in circuite, lxxx. myles: And in it be foure great pylers of fyne golde.

Cambio, si, uelut, ire, to chaunge. In the olde tyme it signified to fpyght, to begyn a iorney, or to tourne in a iourney.

Cambodunum, a cite in Westphalia, called Monachum, and Munchen, whiche late was destroyed, because the people magnteyned the heresse of the Anabaptistes.

Cambolerci, people of Narbon in France.

Cambulis, a cite of Ethiopia.

Cam

Cambyfes, a kynge of Persia, the sonne of Cyrus. It is also the name of a spyt in the countreys of Hyrcania.

Camelani, people of Italy.

Camelarii, they whiche ryde on camelles.

Camelastia, bypnyng of camelles.

Camelates, a bygnie of camelles.

Camelidæ, two ples by Gonia.

Camelinus, a, um, of a camell.

Camelus, li, m. & f. g. a beaste called a camelle, whiche hath a longe necke and a litle head: And some haue on theyr backes two bunched lyke unto hyllocks, some haue but one. They of the countreys of Bactria, bee higher than hoyses, and more swyft, in so much, that some will renne aboue an hundred myles in one day.

Camelus bactrianus, A prouerbe, applyed where one bypnyeth sooth a thynge to be meyned at or feared, whiche in dedde is to be contemned & laughed at. Some take camelus in the masculine gender, for an anker cable.

Camella, a certayne cuppe.

Camera, æ, f. g. the falleroute of an house, a collar of chamber, or a vaulte. Also a kynde of wyppes couered aboue.

Camera, acum, a hardie in France.

Camerarius, a, um, what so euer groweth hanging ouer perches, or on the roofes of houses.

Cameratus, a, um, vaulted, filled.

Camerata cucurbita, gourdes, whiche growe on perches, not crepping on the grounde.

Camerata uehicula, charottes or lysters couered with boordes or leather.

Camarina, idem quod *Camarina*.

Camernum, a towne of Italy, in the countreys of Hyrcania.

Camero, aui, are, to make a false route of an house, or a collar: to stele or make a vaulte.

Cameropis, a cite of India.

Camers, an adiectiue of *Camernum*.

Camertes, the inhabitants of *Camernum*.

Camertinus, a, um, idem quod *Camers*.

Cametes, the companion of *Janus*.

Camilla, a woman of the Volscians, whiche ayded Turnus agaynst Eneas, and the latins.

Camillus, and *Camilla*, was in olde tyme a boye or wenche, that serued the byshop, whan he dyd sacrifice.

Camillus, the surname of a noble Romayne, whiche was dictator fyue tymes, and triumphed foure tymes, who was of so gentill a courage towards his countreys, that not withstandyng the people of Roma had expelled hym, yet whan the Waller had taken the cite of Roma, and compelled the Romanes to rebuile theyr houses with golde, he perswaded the people, called *Ardeates*, with whom he tyed in tye, to succoure the cite, entered with them, and man was made of his romping, and stowe and diminished the Waller,

and saved or rather restoyed the cite from bondage. He was therefore the Zinecarnation of Ihu xpus.

Caminatus, a, tum, made lyke a iourney of chymney.

Camino, aui, are, to make lyke a iourney.

Caminus, ni, m. g. a chymney of iorney.

Camino oleum addere, to cast oyle in the fyre, A prouerbe, signifying to minister occasion of greates rage or fury.

Camirus, a cite in Rhodes.

Cammarus, ri, m. g. a fyre, called a cammye of the sea: or after some, of the frethe water.

Camæna, æ, f. g. one of the muses, a song.

Camænarum, f. g. the ix. muses.

Camomilla, looke *Chamæmelum*.

Campana, a bells.

Campania, a countreie in the royaume of Naples, whiche was accompyed the most fertile and pleasant countreys of all the world.

Campanus, a, um, of *Campania*.

Campanus morbus, vnseemly and auogant speech: Wh, after some, the vice of ouer much babbling.

Campanus, a keeper of the feldes.

Campe, æ, or *Campa*, æ, a woyme, whiche eateth herbes, and is rough with many teete, called a palmer.

Campester, hæc campestris, hoc tre, of the playne countreys.

Campestris loca, playne countreys.

Campestris ludus, plate exercised in the feldes.

Campestris, tris, n. g. a paye of stoppes or breeches, wred in the feldes at common games of wastynge and reemyng.

Campigeni milites, those men of warre, whiche be all wale aboute the standerbe, and by theyr prowesse and actiuitie, do kepe the host in exercise of armes.

Camponi, people of Aquitaine.

Campo, aui, are, to tourne in other wale.

Campiani, people of Germania.

Campfor, an exchangeour of money, or he that belongeth monete by vsure.

Campus, pi, m. g. a playne feld, greatte and large. Sometime it is taken for a assemblee made in the feldes. Also euery thynge that one putteth his labour and stowe in.

Campus Martius, a felds nigh to Rome, and togyng to the ryuer of Tyber, where the Romanes not only exercised theim selues in reemyng, leappynge, wastynge, and swimmyng: but also had theyr assemblies for the election of grent officers in the common wale.

Campus rhetoris, a large matter for an orator to speake of.

Immenso campo vagari, by a metaphore, to wand a plentyfull matter, whereof he may speake at large.

Magnus campus ad laudem, grente matter to geat

to great renoume by.

Aequor campi, looke Aequor.

Immensitas camporum, the largenesse of fieldes.

Apricus campus, a fildes that lyeth open on the sonne.

Campi liquentes, the sea.

Campum colligere, to gather the spoyle, or to raffe the fildes, after the battaile is fought.

Dare se campo, idem quod in arenam descendere.

Iacet tantum campi, so muche grounde lyeth vnexplored.

Camura, x, a certayne vessell boyne covered be fore a byrde.

Camurus, a, um, crooked.

Camuri boues, oxen or hys with crooked horns.

Camus, m, m. g. a bitere of a snaffle. also a rayn or toby, wherewith mē condemned wer bound.

Can, idem quod canistra.

Canaan, the sonne of Lam, the sonne of Ro, of whom cometh Canaanus.

Canabarius and Canabinus, loke Cannabarius.

Canabis, looke Cannabis.

Canabus, a wyne seller.

Canace, the daughter of Colus, and sister of Macareus.

Canus, a, um, of Colis.

Canalicula, x, f. g. & Canaliculus, li, m. g. a littell pype, or a littell splente to state a byrthen spnger.

Canaliculus, a, um, fashioned lyke a pype.

Canalicula folia, leaues, whiche bee holow & turned round lyke cundite pipes or wafers.

Canalis, li, m. & f. g. a pype of leade or tymber wherby water doeth renne into a cundite. also a pte, wherewith the legges is shapd whā it is broken.

Canalis struillus, an holowe place, made and poued vnder the grounde, to conueigh water to any place.

Canalium, a, um, of olpke a pype.

Canalium aurum, gotte dygged in pyttes, so called, because the belnes renne in the crethe lyke cundite pypes.

Canan, the countreie called Heabie.

Cananea, a parte of Syria, now called Judea.

Cananius regio, idem.

Canaria, called also Herba canis, the herb, wherewith dogges vse to pspouke vomite.

Caneo, nui, ere, and Canesco, scere, to bee hope or grate heard, to waxe olde, to deade or wither.

Canent herbæ, the heibes be grate with dew.

Canescit flos, the flowre withereth.

Canescit oratio, his spile or oracion waxeth graue, auncient, or pype.

Canescit situ, It is grate with hoynesse.

Canephora, x, f. g. a mayden, whych bare on hir head a basket of coffee, wherewith wer tewels

or ymages of the goddes.

Cangrena, a soie called a caker. loke Gangrena.

Canis, orum, m. g. plur. nu. bee taken for white hoie heares, for age.

Cania, x, f. g. a hynde of Sharp stinging nettles.

Canica, byanne of wheate.

Caniceps, a beaste, whiche hath onely the face of a dogge.

Canicula, x, f. g. a littell bitche. Also a sterre, wherof canicular and dogge dates be named.

Dies caniculares.

Caniculus, a whelp.

Canidia, a woman of Naples, whome Horace eateth as a witch of sorcerer.

Caninius, one that was consull of Rome only for uen houres.

Caninus, a, um, doggythe, or of a dog, cursthe.

Verba canina latrare, to rale spitefully.

Canina facundia, doggythe or cursthe cloquence.

A prouerbe, applyed to suche as dooe neuer exercise theire tongue or penne, but in respyoung of blamyng other men.

Caninum prandium, a dogges dinner.

A prouerbe vied, where there is no wyne at dinner or supper, for dogges dooe of nature aduoyne wyne.

Caninus appetitus, a spheesse, with an vnassurable appetite to ease, proceeding of v. canis: Of abundance of melancolie, flowynge from the spleen to the mouth of the stomake.

Of a cold distemperance of the stomake: Of the lousenesse of the bodie, the pores beynge open: Of to muche labour, resoluynge: or of the consuming of naturall moisture, wherewith the body is nourished.

Canis, is, com. ge. a dogge or bitche, a signe in heauen, wherof there bee two sterres: One called Canis maior, the other Canis minor.

It is also a hynde of sphe, called a doggythe.

Also a certayne caste at dice, whan the ace beynge cast by, loseth all.

Canis festinans cecus addit canulos, The hasty bitche byngeth footthe bynde wheate pres: A prouerbe applyed to theim, whiche beynge hasty in setting footthe theyr woordes, doo make theim vnperfecte.

Canis reuerfus ad vomitum, The dogge tourneth agayne to eate that he vomited.

A prouerbe referred to hym, whiche beynge reconciled to god, retourneth agayne to his old condicions and vices.

Canes, is sometyme vied of the poetes for the furies, it is also a woide of extreme deaspyte to our enemies, to call theim dogges.

Ter geminus canis, Leeburus.

Ain vero canis? Watst thou so in bede, thou cursthe knave?

Canes molossi, are taken for bandogges.

Canis peius et angue, A prouerbe notynge extreme hate of a thynge.

Canis

All these wordes and phrased folowynge to Canicie, shoulde haue come in before Canco.

Canarie insule, lies in the great Ocean. 400. myles from Spayne, whiche some suppose to be those that of the olde wyttens are called Inule fortunat, the new names of them be these, Lanzelora, Fortis uentura, Magna canaria, Tenerife, Gomera, Palma, & Ferrea: in these isles of late yeres grew great numbres of Canes, wherewith was sugar: but either by distemperance of weather, or by contes, whiche some men suppose were brought thither, that commoditie is almost destroyed.

Canari, people of Aethio.

Canarius, a, um, pertaining to dogges, or to the signe Canicula.

Canarium sacrificium, sacrifice vied for the preservation of coine, agaynst the extreme heate of the signe Canicula.

Canas, a towne of Aethio.

Canaitreum, a promontorie of Macedonia, by the gouise Hermaclum.

Canatha, a towne in the countrey Decapollia.

Canath, an aduerbe, lyke a dogge.

Canath, olde wyttens vied for ornaments of the head.

Canellarius, in the olde tyme was taken for a scribe or notarie, nowe it is called a chancelour.

Canellatim, lattise wyse.

Canelli, orum, m. g. plu. lattises, or any thing made like lattise. Also scere places to loke out.

Also wyndowes made with barres of woodde or yon with dyuers holes, also little crabbes of the sea.

Canellos sibi abundare, by a metaphore, to preferre to hym selfe certayne boundes in his communication or speakynge, whiche he wyll not passe.

Canellis circumscribi, to be closed or rayled in, and metaphoycally is applyed to any thing that hath certayne boundes.

Canello, aui, are, to ease or put out, to cut or ceare any thing that is wyiten, to make in foume of lattise.

Canellare testamentum, for Delere.

Canellatus, a, um, lyke to a lattise. also raised or crossed out.

Canellatus brachiorum amplexus, the claspynge of the armes one ouer another.

Cancer, cri, m. g. a kinde of sphe called a crab, also a signe in heauen.

Cancer, secunde et tercia declinationis, m. g. a disease called a canker.

Cancil, is the same that Cancelli be.

Cancer, a pill in medicine of that soie that burneth.

Canchlei, people of Heabie.

Candace, ces, and Candax, acis, a queene of Aethiope.

Candaria, a promontorie in the ile of Cos.

Candaule, mountaine in Macedonia.

Candaules, a tyran of Sardis, whiche by foot the bottage, thynnyng his wyfe the fairest woman in the world, shewed he naked to his familiar friend Hyges: for whiche cause he was after murdered by the same Hyges through the counsaile of his wyfe.

Candebora, a fenne at the foote of the mountayne Carmelus.

Candefacio, feci, facere, to make white, to make stre, or to glow lyke sphe.

Candei, people of Heabie, whiche vse to eate serpentes: and thei soie be called Ophiophagi.

Candela, f. f. g. a candell.

Candelas scere, to make candels.

Candelabrum, bri, n. g. a candell stande.

Candeo, ul, ere, to glow lyke a burning cole, also to be white.

Candens carbo, a burning cole.

Aer candet, the ayre shyneth, or the weather is bright and clere.

Fauilla candens, a burning spache of fyre.

Chalybs candens, stele glowynge lyke fyre.

Lilia candentia, saye white lilies.

Candit æstas, the sommer is hote.

Candescio, scere, to waxe white or shynynge, to waxe lile, or to glow lyke fyre.

Candicans, x, f. g. the whiterynge, bleachynge, or maynynge of any thing saye and bright.

Candico, aui, are, to be white.

Candidatus, a, um, clothed in white.

Candidatus pretorius, he that despyeth or lotheth to be dyet or matre.

Candidatus consularis, he that despyeth the consullship.

Candidatus glorie et immortalitatis, he that despyeth gloire or immortall renoume.

Ipheyphe Candidatus eloquentie.

Candidati, among the Romans were suche as laboured for some of the great offices in the publike weale, so named, because they dyd waxe in the tyme of theire election white apparat.

It must be taken by translation at this tyme for them that in vnassures be called inceptours or regent matthers.

also for them that be lately chydren, or newly created into some honourable or woodyfull state.

state. Vegetius saith, that Candidati were men of warre, whiche had a priuilege before other.
 Candidati Caesaris, were suche as sued for great offices, and were commendad of the emperour to them, which had election: who presuming alwaie that the emperours commendacion shoulde take place, did sollicite but negligently. Wherof hapned this prouerbe: Sic petis tanquam Caesaris candidatus, whā any man asked any thyng in suche forme, as he thynketh that no man will denie hym: as who saith: pe aske it as though the emperour had spoken for you. Ther were also called Candidati principis: where that faction is vsed, maye neuer be publike weale perfect.
 Candidatorius, a, um, of or pertaining to the, whiche toone for or despye great offices.
 Candide, aduerbium, benignely, gently, mildly, without enuie.
 Candide venitus, treppmely apparapled.
 Candido, au, are, to make white.
 Candidulus, a, um, a diminutive of Candidus.
 Candiduli dentes, white teeth.
 Candidus, a, um, white more than Albus, or more white. It is sometyme taken for fortunate, gentle of easie, also pure, sincere, without malice or ill will, also friendly, fauorable.
 Candidus iudex, a gentill or easie iudge.
 Candidus lector, a gentill reader, whiche

These wordes and phrased shoulde all come between Canaria and Canco.

doeth not openly reppone that whiche he readeth.
 Can didum oui, the white of an egge.
 Candidum ingenium, a gentill countreys nature.
 Scriptor candidus, a good authour of fine and pure eloquence, not crabbed or harde to be vnderstanded.
 Candida nigra facere, to make white blacke.
 Lapide candidiore diem notare, to make a date as fortunate and lucky.
 Candidus pectore, pure without malice or enuie.
 Annus candidus, a fortunate yere.
 Candida vita, i. irreprehensibilis. Iudicio candidiore legere, to read with a more indifferent and fauourable iudgement.
 Fauonq candidi, i. benigni, fauorabiles, fecerunt, faire, pleisante, prosperous.
 Candidum, a promontorie of the countrey Zeugitana in Africke.
 Candifico, au, are, to make white.
 Candor, oris, m. g. brightnesse or whitenesse, custesse or gentleness of mynde.
 Candolofocus, focci, m. g. in vines, so idem quod Mergus.
 Candyba, a ciety of Lybia.
 Cane, a towne of Acotia.
 Canenta, were of the olde Romaynes named the apparaple pertaining to the head.

Canistrum, tri, n. g. a basket or a panter.
 Canities, ei, f. g. hoynesse or whitenesse of heares. It is sometyme taken for grauitie, or ancientnesse.
 Canitudo, idem.
 Canna, na, f. g. a cane or reede. Also a canne of ople pottre.
 Cannabaceus, a, um, of hempe.
 Cannabinus, a, um, made of hempe.
 Cannabis, is, f. g. hempe.
 Cannabum, bi, n. g. idem.
 Cannarum, a, um, a towne in the countrey of Apulia, where a great hoste of the Romaynes was slayne by Anniball.
 Cannerum, ti, n. gen. a place, where canes and reedes doo growe.
 Canneus, a, um, of a cane.
 Cannitæ, arum, thatched houses.
 Cannitius, a, um, of canes or reedes.
 Caninius, a poet in the time of Martialis, whiche was so mery of nature, that he laughed alwaie.
 Cano, cecini, ere, to syng, to plaie on the shalme or other instrument, also to praise, to prophesy.
 Canere classicum, vel bellicum, to blowe to the fildes, or to the assault.
 Canere eandem cantilenam, to telle one tale twise: or to recite often tyme one thyng.
 Canere fidibus, to plaie on an harpe, or other instrument, haupng strenges.
 Canere receptui, to blowe the retreat in battayle, and by a metaphoze, to reuoke or withdraw a mans mynde from doing any thyng.
 Canere sibi, to speake for his owne piosse.
 Canere sibi & multis, to syng or wyse for his owne pleasure, and for them that doo fauour hym, nothing caring for any other.
 Canere signa, to blowe whyles men do fight in battayle.
 Canere surdis auribus, to geue countsaie in bayne, to lose labour in speaking.
 Canunt tubæ, the trumpettes blow of some.
 Canere dicuntur poetæ, cum quid versibus scribunt.
 Absurdè canere, to discorde, to syng oute of tune.
 Canere aliquem, or laudes alicuius, to laude or praise a man.
 Canuntur hæc apud Homerum, these thynges bee spoken or written in Homer.
 Canere bella, to declare, speake, or wyte of warres.
 Obscura canere, to prophesy obscure and doubtfull thynges.
 Quicquid fama canit, what so euer is reported by fame.
 Inus canere, spoken prouerbielly, of them that do all for theyr priuate commoditie, and conueigh to them selves what so euer they can catche.
 Canobus, the master of Menelaus Myppe.

Canon, onis, m. g. a rule. Also that parte in a tergat, wherein the arme and hande is putte, also the tongue of a balance. It is also the reuenues in customes and fee fermes of townes Myppes.
 Canonibus soluere, to dispryce with one.
 Canonarii, gatherers of cassus and tallages.
 Canonis, the trancones in a Myppe, whereon the hatches are made.
 Canonici, bee those sorte of musicians, whiche doo teie musyke by reason, as the Pythagorians dyd: lyke as Harmonici iudged by the delectation of the eares, accorpyng to the followers of Aristoxenus.
 Canonicus, a, um, regular.
 Canonium, a place assigned to deuout persons, whiche shuld vnder a certayne rule.
 Canonizo, to canonize, to examyne by rule.
 Canopicon, is an herbe, whiche is one of the kyndes of spurge. Reade more in Pityula.
 Canopus, a mercuriuous bright sterre. It was also his name that was maister of Menelaus Myppes, whiche being deade in an ple, at the entree of Helus, caused that ple to bee called by his name, and was there honoured for a god. Of whom this pety hystorie is remembred of Duthas. It happened, that the people of dyuers countreys contended for the preeminence of theyr goddis, whom they honoured. It was at the laste agreed, that those goddis, whiche were vanquished by any notable experience, shoulde geue place to the vanquisher. A pylott of Canopus, a wittie fellow, percepyng that, gat a water pot full of smal holes, and stoppyng the holes with ware, filled it full of water, prynced it, made it in foame of an pboll, and dyd crafly let it on the olde ymage, knowing that the Caldeies, honouring the fyre for god, dyd care it about into all countreys, and consumed therewith all other goddis, made of mettall and other matter. But whan they came to Canopus, and dyd sette the fyre about hym, the ware melted quickly, and the water distilling into the fyre quenched it. wherfore Canopus was demed vanquisher and chiefe of the goddis.
 Canor, oris, m. g. melodie.
 Canor cyni, the melodie of tunable songe of a swanne.
 Vox suavis et canora, a pleasant and a loud voice.
 Canorosus, a, um, full of melodie.
 Canorus, a, um, loud or Mypp.
 Canta, olde wylters used for cantara.
 Cantabri, people of a countrey in Spayn called nowe Bishay.
 Cantabricus, a, um, of Bishap.
 Cantarus, a poetes of Athens.
 Cantatio, onis, f. g. a synging or inchanting.
 Cantator, oris, m. g. a synger.

Cantatrix, icis, f. g. a woman singer.
Cantern, bee the pieces, whiche doo lye vnder a piece of timber, when it is sawen. whiche some doo call bernges.
Cantharis, a bone, whiche hath the pippe of a blache flye called a beetle.
Cantharis, idis, vel **Cantharida**, da, a greene worme, wyngyn with a glasse lyke golde, byed in the toppes of aspes or olives, whiche layde to a mans bodye, maketh it to blythe. The force of it is popson. wherfore Cantharis, is vsed for a venemous porcion. Some doo saye, it is a fyre heuenerd with a shalle lyke a beetle, but that he is greene.
Cantharita, a kynde of wyne.
Cantharus, ii, m. g. a pot, a iugge, or a tankard, also a beast, wherof there is found no female, a kynde of fyre, a blache flye, called a beetle, and a knot vnder the tynge of Apts, the ore that the Egyptians worshipped.
Cantheriatus, a, um, staped by with proppes or forkes.
Cantheriata vinea, a vine rayled bypon fraemes or perches.
Cantherinus, a, um, of o lyke a geldyng.
Cantherino ritu somniare, to dreame slabyng.
Cantherinum hordeum, a kynde of barley.
Cantherinum lapathum, a kynde of foxrell, called also Rumex.
Cantheriolus, a diminutue of Cantherius, a littell shake, proppes, or forkes.
Cantherium, ii, n. g. a mance of a charpot or magan.
Cantherius, ii, m. g. a geldyng of an horse ones le. It is also the ralle of a vine, boyne by with forkes and poles, also a rafter.
Canthes, organ proppes, after Calpeine.
Canthus, the coyner of the eye, as well by the nose, as vnto the temples. It is also the prion, wherewith the extremitie of wheles bee bounden, the stroke of a carte.
Canthus, is also the sonne of Abas.
Canticum, ei, n. g. a pleasaunt or merie songe, a balade.
Cantilena, la, f. g. a songe, it is taken of Licerio, for a speche or tale, commonly or to often vsed, and is of a small effecte, a tumour, a byagging repoyte.
Cantio, onis, f. g. a songe, sometyms a charme, or enchantment.
Canticus, the citee Amberge in Germany.
Cantium, the countreie of Kent.
Cantiuncula, la, f. g. a songe of light matters.
Cantito, aui, are, to syng often.
Canto, aui, are, to syng or to charme. sometyms to mony the or choise, to speake or inculcate a thyng often tymes, to geue greate ppyse, or to sette forth the ones commendacion. also to enchaunte.
Hæc dies, noctesq; tibi canto, vi caueas,

This I choise the date and wyghte that thou beware.
Auena cantare, to ppye.
Surdo cantare, looke canere surdis.
Illum canto, I set forth this mans ppyse, or I commend hym greatly.
Dignus cantari, woorthie to bee lauded or praised in wytyng or speakyng.
Metuo ne idem canticum literæ, I feare lesse these letters byng the same rynges that the other dyd, or intreat of the same matter.
Cantor, and **Cantrix**, a syngyng man, or a syngyng woman.
Cantus, us, m. g. a songe, a charme, or enchantment in verses.
Cantus lugubris, a moueryng songe.
Cantus tremulus, warbyng, rellislyng, or quaueryng.
Cantus buccinarum the sowne of trumpets.
Cantu delinire, mollire, mulcere, to alluage, please, or mitigate.
Canuleus, a Romanus.
Canus, an olde man.
Canis, a, um, grate or hoze.
Canatides, the faithfullnesse of olde tyme: or after some, the faithfullnesse of auncient men.
Canat veritas, idem.
Absynthium canum, grate womewood.
Canus december, the monthe of December, hoze with froste.
Canapruina, the hoze froste.
Canusinus, a, um, arayed with the clothe made of the wolle of Canusium.
Canusinus, a, um, of Canusium.
Canusium, a towne in the countreie of Aynia, where is veray fine woulle, called Canusina lana, and is ruddy of colour.
Capacitas, aris, f. g. aptnesse to take, largenesse of place, capacitee.
Capaneus, thre syllables, the housbande of Esuadne, and one of the vii. capitans that besieged Thebes, where he spyle inuenced slayng with ladders, and was there slayne with stones caste from the walle.
Capaneus, and **Capaneus**, the adiectiue.
Capara, a towne of Portugall, called commonly Caparea.
Capax, acis, om. g. that taketh or conteyneth any thyng, able to conteyne or receyue.
Capax amicitie, he that considereth what belongeth to frendshipp.
Capaces aures, sarsa delittynng greatly to here.
Capax calix ad sextarios tres, a cuppe that will holde about thre pynes.
Capedo, inis, f. g. the greatnesse of a vessell of lyke thyng that conteyneth. A potte or pitten vsed in sacrifice.
Capeduncula, la, f. g. a diminutue of capedo.
Capella, la, f. g. a yong goate, or a lyttell goate. Also a certayne steepe.

Caper

Capena, a towne by Rome by the fountayne Egena. also a gate in Rome called Appia porta, where is a water consecrated to Mercury, vsed in dyuers ceremonies.
Capenates, people of Capena.
Caper, pri, m. g. a gelded goate. It was also the name of an olde grammarian, and a ryuer caryng by Laodicea. sometyms it is taken for the buche goate.
Caperatus, a, um, wyngheled.
Capero, aui, are, to frowne or lowpe.
Caperare frontem, to bende the browes, to frowne.
Capesso, si, sum, oi sui, situm, fere, to take, or to go aboute to take, to receyue. sometyms it signifieth to take in hande.
Capessere fugam, to flee or renne awate.
Quo te nunc capessis hinc? whither goest thou from hence?
Capessere se domum, to get hym home.
Capessere se in altum maris, To take the mayne sea.
Capessere montem, to ascende or go by the hille.
Ad iuxum capessit, supple iter, he taketh his wate at the done.
Capessere se precipitem ad malos mores, to tourne hym selfe headlong to lewdnesse.
Capessere arma vel bellum, to take armes, to enterpryse warre.
Capessere alicuius iussa, to dooe or execute ones commaundementes.
Capessere curas imperij, to take the charge and gouernance of the comon weale.
Capessere locum, to endeuor to take a place.
Capessere cursum ad aliquem, to renne towarde one.
Capessere oculis, to beholde.
Capessere cibum, to eate.
Capessere pugnam, to entre or togyne battayle, to skirmishe or fyght.
Capessere vibem, to go or take his tournes to the citie.
Capetus, the name of a kyng.
Caphareus, thre syllables, a mountayne in Grece, by whiche the grekes name was soze afflicted for the deathe of Palamedes.
Caphareus, a, um, of Caphareus.
Capharnaum, the chief citie in Galilee.
Capheris, an yle by Samothrace.
Capidulum, an hood.
Capillaceus, a, um, hearfe, of heare, like heare.
Capillamentum, ii, n. g. the heare of a mannes head. Sometyms the toppes of herbes, where the seedes doo grow, also a counterfate heare, a peruke.
Capillaris, ris, n. g. a caule of copse, that women trusse theyr heares in.
Capillaris, re, of oi belongyng to heare.
Capillaris, a tree, wheron yong men, for a re-

remonte, vsed to hange their heare, when they were polled. It is also called Capillaria.
Capillari, people of the Alpes.
Capillaria vela, clothes of heare.
Capillatus, a, um, that hath longe heare, or that weareth a great peruke.
Capillium, the heare of the heade.
Capillo, aui, are, to make heare.
Polytrix capillatur, id est capillos habere videtur.
Capillus, li, m. g. the heare, as well of the head as other places. sometyms it is vsed for Caparies, sometyms for Barba.
Capillotenus, iuste to the heare.
Capillus veneris, an herb called mardcheare.
Capillorum defluuium, or profluuium, the falling of the heare.
Demissi capilli, longe heare.
Ducere capillis, to drawe one by the heare of the heade.
Capio, capi, ere, to take wyllingly, or vnwillingly. sometyms it signifieth to delite, to mitigate, to disceyue. also to receiue. sometyms to conteyne. also to make.
Dii boni, quid turba reges nostræ uix capient, Good lordes, what a compaignie vnto our heule will holde them.
Capere rationem, to fynde the meane.
Rationem capere, ut et amanti obiequeret, et patrem non offenderem, I found the mean to please my loue, and not withstandinge I displeased not my father. Also **Capio rationem**, signifieth to knowe the cause why.
Scio tibi esse hoc grauius multo, ac durius, cui fit: verum ego laud minus agre patior, id qui nescio, nec rationem capio, nisi quod tibi bene ex animo volo, I knowe well, that so you, whom the thyng toucheth, it is muche moze displeasent and greuous, but yet it greuethe me no lesse, I can not tell why, but only because I loue you.
Capere conditionem, to accept the offer.
Capere fugam, to renne awate.
Mente capere, to conceiue in ones mynde.
Miseriam capere, to bee in miserie.
Misericordiam capere, to haue pietie.
Cepit eum iaceras, he was wepy of it.
Capere somnum, to sleape.
Capere rationem oculis, to iudge by syght.
Hi loci, atq; he regiones sunt, que mihi ab hero sunt meo demonstratæ, vt ego oculis rationem capio, These are the places and strectes, that my mayster shewed me, as farre as myne eyes can iudge, or as farre as I can perceiue. **Capere voluptatem**, to delecte.
Capere versoriam, to change a purpose, to tourne sayle, to dooe the contrarye to that he intended.
Capere vlturam corporis vxoris alterius, to committe adulterie with an other mans wyfe.

Te

Te vxor aliena capit, Thou art in loue with an other mans wyfe.

Capit ac deliniri re aliqua, to be belied or pleased with any thyng.

Sites propius, re capiet magis, If you stande nere, it will helpe you more.

Caveat ne capiat, let hym bee ware he be not discreued.

Capit alienatione, to be discreued with flatteryp: Lpthe wyfe Capit doliis, donis, fraude, infidias, precio, muncibus.

Capit eum admiratio, he merueth.

Capit me voluptas, and Capit uoluptatem, I was deuided, or I toke pleasure in it.

Capit me amor, I loued.

Angorem capere, to languishe, to sorrowe, or take thought.

Capere cibum, to eate.

Capere coniecturam, to coniecte, to gesse.

Coniectura capitur ex eo, it maie be perceiued or gathered thereby.

Capit animum cura eius rei, I toke charge of that matter, or I was careful for it.

Capere desiderium, to desyre.

Capere detrimentum uel damnum, to take harme, or to bee endamaged.

Capere alicuius dicta, to here ones wordes.

Capere disciplinam, to learne.

Capere experimentum, to proue.

Capere finem, to ende.

Capere exordium, to begynne.

Capere formam, or personam, to disguise or misse.

Capere laticiam ex re aliqua, to reioyce of a thyng.

Capere generum, to chose a sonne in law.

Capere laudem ex re aliqua, to be renowned or praised for any thyng.

Capere incrementum, to increase.

Stimulos omnes homines capiam, though I should get the displeasure of all men.

Capere inimicitiam, to get enmittee, or displeasure. Lpthe wyfe Capere inuidiam et iram.

Capere locum castris, to take or chose a place, to pitch thepy tentes, or campe in.

Capere magistratum, to obteyne an office.

Si magnitudinem mensurarum caperet, if it were so large that tables myght be made of it.

Capere metum, to feare.

Capere modum, to kepe a meane.

Capere mortem, to suffer deathe.

Capere obliuionem, to forget. Lpthe wyfe Capere obliuio.

Capere odium alicuius, to begyn to hate one.

Capit ciuitatem pauor, The citee was in a greete feare.

Capere poenam de aliquo, to punishe one.

Capere quietem, to take rest.

Capere specimen, to take a ppyce of a wyse.

Capere spem, to conceiue an hope.

Capit eum egdium belli, he was weery of war,

Capere tempus, to watch a tyme.

Verecundia capere, he was abashed.

Capere vires, to take strengthe.

Capere opus, to take a worke.

Capere pallidum, to waxe pale.

Capere pignus, to receiue a gage.

Pignora capere, to receiue ones gooddes for deute.

Capere prouincia, to take charge of a thyng.

Quosda religio capere, some were scrupulous.

Vinum capere, to bee corrupted.

Capis, pidis, f.g. a cuppe to synke in.

Capitlenae, people of Asia, dwelling in the citee Capitla.

Capitulum, n.g. a creble, or a fine to purge cojue withall.

Capitro, aui, are, to haulter, or putte on a rope or corde.

Capitrum, stri, n. g. an haulter, or a collar, to tye an horse or other beast. also a banke to tye vines to the ralles.

Capitrum maritale, the bonde of wedlocke.

Frenare ora capitulis, to mouill.

Capitula, n.g. a tynge that women pfectes used to weare on theyr heades in olde tyme, when they dyd facelisse, as it were a lace or corse to tresse vp theyr heare. Also after some, a rowell used in facelisse.

Capitale, and Capital, an adiectiue, an offense woorth deathe.

Capitale est, it is deathe, or deserueth deathe.

Capitalia, an hygh hpyl in Indee.

Capitalis, le, deadly, woorth deathe.

Capitale fraudem admittere, to doo a thyng woorth punisshment by deathe.

Capitales triumiri, iudges in causes of deith.

Capitalis noxa, likewise Capitale nephas, or crimen, an offense woorth deathe.

Capitalis aduersarius, a mortall enemy.

Capitalis dies, a date appoynted to one to receiue iudgement of deathe.

Capitalis homo, a man that deserueth death, also he that is ppyne to murder.

Capitalis ira, mortall wythe.

Capitalis locus, a place of execution.

Capitalis dis, an house, where any deadly offense is committed.

Capitalis insidia, ignozance that putteth a man in danger of his lyfe.

Capitalia iudicia, iudgements concerninge lyfe and deathe.

Capitaliter, mortally, deadly.

Capitatio, onis, f.g. head tyner, or subside, gathered of euery manne after the rate of his substance.

Capitatus, a, um, that groweth greene in the head, or that hath an head.

Capitati caules, cabages.

Capitellum, li, n.g. a litle head or toppe of a thyng,

thyng, also the highest part of a pylle. of some it is used for a stillatoys.

Capitium, ti, n. g. any thyng that couereth the head, commonly they doo call it a hood.

Capito, onis, m. g. he that hath a great heade.

Also heade, a obstinate in opinton. It is also a fische, which by his description, seemeth to be a cobbe. I learned man of this name, translated the epitome of Aulse and Eutropius into greke.

Capitolinus, the surname of hym that founde the head, when the capitol should be builded.

Capitolinus, a, um, of the palace of the citee of Rome.

Capitolium, the palace of the citee of Rome.

Capitosus, he that hath a great or a dull head.

Capitularis, a, um, any thyng that is growen to an head.

Capitulata folia, leaues, whyche in the toppe haue thynges lyke heades.

Capitularim, the aduerbe.

Capitularim de re aliqua dicere, to rectte the summe of principall poyntes of any matter.

Capitulo, aui, are, to diuide by chapters.

Capitulum, li, n. g. a litle heade. also a chapter, and the toppe of a pylle or other thyng.

It is also a wyorde of daigance, as, O capitulum lepidissimum.

Capitulum, a towne in Italy.

Capnias, a pfectous stone synnyng lyke saffron.

Cipnobarz, people called byss.

Capnos, ni, f. g. an herbe called of the latines Fumaria, of the apothecaries Fumus terrae, in englyshe Funtoys.

Capo, onis, m. g. a capon.

Capote, a mountayne in Asia.

Capra, the name of a greke letter, for whyche the latines vse C.

Cappadocia, a countreie in Asia, hauynge on the southe the mountayne Taurus, and the countreie Cilicia: On the east, the countreie of Armente, and diuers other nations: On the north the sea Euxinum: On the west Phylagonia, and is diuided from Armente the more, with the famous ruer Euphrates. In that countreie are bredde plenty of excellent good horses. It was sometyme called Alba Syria, because the people there bee whiter than in the other Syria. The people thereof are called Cappadoces, whyche were reputed to be of so ill condicions, that among the common people, if one had been sene to be of ill facion, they would saye he was of Cappadocia. In that countreie wer borne, the knight Saynt George, Basilus magnus, and Gregorius Nazianzenus, two holy byshoppes and excellent doctours.

Cappadox, ocis, and Cappadocus, a man of the countreie of Cappadocia.

Cappagum, a towne of Spayn.

Capparis, ris, f. g. a shrubbe called capres, where with we do make salates and soues for macton, whyche eaten before meales, be veray good for the stomack, and agaynst bileares of the splene.

Capra, x, f. g. a gote, also a signe in the stema ment. Ouida capra, the synnyng fauour of the arme pities.

Capraria, an yle in the sea called Aegium.

Caprarius, a gote herbe.

Caprasia, the mouthes of the rpuer Do.

Caprea, x, f. g. a wyde gote, also a beast, whyche dooth see wonderfull quitchip. It is also a kynde of vines to called.

Caprea, certayne vlyandes by Naples.

Capreolus, li, m. g. a byd, also a beast called a roe. It is also a roudelle of a byne, whyche wyndeth many waies. Also a foyke to see vp a vine. It is also a certayn instrument of pyon to bygge with, and a bande of booke of pyon to holde partes of buildynges together.

Capreus, a, um, of a gote.

Capria, a fenne in Damphilia.

Capricornus, a signe in heauen conteynynge xx. steres.

Caprificatio, onis, the verball of caprificor.

Caprificales dies, the canicular daies, so named, because the matrones of Rome dyd at that tyme vse to dooe sacrifice vnder a wyde fygge tree.

Caprificor, atis, ari, to husband wyld fygge trees.

Caprificus, f. g. a wyld fygge tree, whyche senseth by by walles.

Caprigenus, a, um, that whyche is of the kynde of a gote.

Caprile, a stable or pen where gotes be kept.

Caprillis, le, of a gote.

Caprimulgi, byddes lyke to gulls, whyche appere not by daye, but by nyght they come into gote penes, and sucke the gotes, whereby they bidders of them bee mortified.

Caprinus, a, um, of a gote.

Caprifans pulsus, is when the pulse semeth to eysa, and is sodeynly chaunged in to an other forme of meeping.

Capronae, arum, f. g. plu. the toppe of lytell mane that is in the foythead of an horse: or the heare that hangeth ouer a mans foythead.

Caprotina, a surname of Juno.

Caprullon, an haven by the mountayne Otho.

Capruniculum, an earthen vessell.

Capra, x, f. g. a gote or cheste.

Capfaces, a vessell, wherin oyle is kepte.

Capitarius, ri, m. g. he that keepeth chesles or aparails: also he that writteth on a noble mannes chesles, and beareth his bookes in a litle coffer after hym, to schoole.

Capis, foy cape fuyis, take it and thou wilt.

Capit, foy prghendit, a wynde out of vse.

Capitani, people of Zeugitana in Aferike.

Caplu,

Capula, la, f. g. a diminutive of capsa.
 Caplus, a couered cart.
 Captatio, onis, f. g. a purchase, the acte of craft
 to gette fauour. also disceite or subtiltee.
 Captator, oris, he that useth that craft, or one
 that flattereth a man that hath no chydren,
 to the intent to haue his goodes.
 Captator autē popularis, one that goeth a-
 bout to geat fauour and pryse of the people.
 Captatorius, a, um, flatterer, or of a flatterer.
 Captio, onis, f. g. the acte of taking or decey-
 uing, or that whereby any thyng is taken, de-
 cepte, captiousnesse.
 Captio honorum, the schyrng for honour.
 Nulli in hac re capio est, In this matter is
 no decepte.
 Captiones dialecticæ, the subtilt cauliacti-
 ons of logicians.
 Captio in verbis, captiousnesse in cauliacti-
 yng of wordes.
 Capulose, captiously, disceitfully.
 Caputium, is sometime used for Damnosum,
 hurtfull.
 Caputius, a, um, captious or disceitfull.
 Caputula, t. g. a diminutive of capio.
 Caputitas, utis, f. g. captiuitie or bondage.
 Caputius, a, um, that is taken in warres.
 Capto, autē, are, to geat the fauour of one with
 fayne wordes, pleasaunt deces or rewardes.
 Also to differre or take quickely.
 Captare attentionem, to geat ones consent in
 any thyng.
 Captare beneuolentiam, to endeavour to geat
 ones fauour. lykwise Captare gratiam &
 laudem.
 Captare animas, spoken of houndes of span-
 shes, that sette out any thyng by the fauour.
 Captare conuiuium, to consule.
 Captare occasionem, or tempus, to watche
 a convenient tyme.
 Captare pices, to fische.
 Captare risus, to do a thyng to be laughed at
 Captare solitudines, to couet to be in a solita-
 ry place. Captare somnum, to slepe.
 Captare auribus, to hearken.
 Captare voluptatem, to seche for pleasure.
 Captare aliquem, to lape awaite to deceyue
 one, or to ga aboute to wyne of allur one on
 our parte.
 Captare cenam, to get a supper of free cost.
 Captare impudiciam, to lape awaite to take
 one in the acte of lecherie.
 Captare sermonem, to hearken piously what
 men talke.
 Captura, a. f. g. the apprehending or getting.
 also a littell game of vauntage. also a plate.
 Captura piscium, f. schyrng.
 Captura animi, bydyng.
 Captus, a, um, taken, snared, deceyued. also
 delidd.

Capitoculis, blynde. also greatte loures are
 called c. pri.
 Capitauribus, deafe.
 Caprus mente, out of his wytte or madde.
 Caprus est, he is intangled in lous.
 Dulcedine vocis captus, delidd with the ple-
 sauntnesse of the voyce.
 Caprus dolis, disceyued, begyled.
 Caprus membris, taken, benumbed, deppre-
 ued of the vse of his limmes.
 Capri conatus frustra, labour spent in vayne.
 Capra vultu hereditas, heritage gotten by long
 possession.
 Caprus, us, m. g. chaunce. also discepte, percey-
 uing of a thyng, or capacitee.
 Caprus hominum, mens capacitee.
 Capua, a citee in the roialme of Naples.
 Capula, a, f. g. a long vessell of wood with an
 handle, which serueth to take oile out of a vessell
 Capularis, re, the adiectiue of capulum, by a
 metaphore, old, decrepite, at the pities bynke.
 Capularis senex, an olde man, ready to bee
 lated on his biere.
 Capulator, oris, m. g. he that dooth empty or
 take out oyle of a vesselle, with the wooden
 vessell called capula.
 Capulo, autē, are, to take out of empty vesselles
 of oyle.
 Capulum, li, n. g. a coffen or biere, wherein dead
 corpses be caried or layde in.
 Capulus, li, m. g. and capulum, li, n. g. the hyl-
 tes or handle of a swerde.
 Capus, pi, m. g. a capon.
 Caput, pitis, n. g. an head. also the begynnyng
 of a thyng, a chapter of a booke, an article,
 a clause, the summe of the principall point of
 any thyng. also a man. sometime lyke, the
 mouth of a riuier, the topp of a tree, the end
 of a rafter or planke, the authour or begynne
 of a thyng. sometime chiefe, other whyles pe-
 rill. sometime estimation.
 Ad caput rei peruenias, come to the point of
 the matter.
 Capita frumenti et uectigalium, The artic-
 les concernng grayne and reuenue.
 Capita rerum expedire, To quickely to the
 principall pointes of the matter.
 Capite damnatus, condemned to dye.
 Capite decernere, Vtinam in eo solum capis
 te decernerem, I would god I might try it
 at myne owne perill.
 Sine capite manare res dicitur, whā one know-
 eth not wherof the byute is spunge.
 Capitis acquirere, to procede in iudgement a-
 gainst one for treason or felony.
 Capitis arcescere, to appche one of felony or
 treason. Capitis diminutio, a condemnation,
 whereby a man loseth either libertie of his pers-
 on, and is made bonde, or is banished his
 countrey, or put out of the hynges protection,

or renouyng his owne family to adopted or
 taken into an other, whych thyng is not now
 vsed. Capitis iudicium, p. process. criminal.
 Caput facere, to gather to a head.
 Capite cens, were among the Romaynes, the
 poore sort of the people, which wer dischar-
 ged of all exactions, and remayned in the sta-
 tes onely for generation.
 Caput diminuire, to breake ones head.
 Impingere caput parieti, to knock ones head
 agaynst the wall.
 Agreste caput, a rude felowe.
 Audax caput, a bolde felowe.
 Clarum caput, a persone deely beloued.
 Squidem huc uluit caput, If I lyue.
 Capitis res est, The matter concerneth lyfe
 and death.
 Caput & famam alterius defendere, to de-
 fende an other mans lyfe and good name.
 Vt in singulis horas capite dimicetis, that
 at euery houre you should bee in isoperdis of
 your lyfe.
 Caput disputationis illius, the summe of that
 disputation or contention.
 Prima duo capita tuæ epistolæ, the two first
 pointes of your epistle.
 A capite ducere, to seche a matter euen fro
 the begynnyng.
 Caput scelerum, the authour and first begyn-
 ner of the mischiese.
 Caput esse alicui rei, to bee the chiefe in any
 matter. Et quod caput est, and that is the
 chief or principall point of all.
 Nec caput nec pes sermonis apparet, there
 apereth neither begynnyng nor endyng of the
 communication, or the tale hath neither head
 nor foote.
 In capite Bithyniæ, in the frontiers of Bi-
 thynia.
 Caput regni, the principal town in the roialme
 Caput vitium, the endes or vppermost spyn-
 ges of vyces.
 Capys, a mans name that builded Capua.
 Carabi, a ryuer of Syria.
 Carabus, a fynde called a lopster, lyke to a cre-
 uille, but that he is greater, and is redde when
 he is aloue.
 Caracta, a citee in Spayne, called Guadaluza.
 Caralitanum, a pyromontiole of Sardina.
 Carambis, a greete pyromontiole towards the
 north parte.
 Carambus, a state of Syria, by the moun-
 tain called Riphai.
 Carana, a towne of Monte.
 Caranus, a lyng of Macedonie. Also an hancn
 in Bithynia.
 Caraseni, people of the countrey Caria.
 Caraxus, the brother of Sapphus.
 Carbania, a littell pende by Aale.
 Carbas, a wynde that bloweth from the south.

Carbasus, Carbasinus, and Carbasineus, a,
 um, made of fyne linnen.
 Carbasiu, li, m. et f. g. plu. Carbasiu, or li, n. g.
 a kynde of fyne linnen or tynne. Also the capie
 of a shyp. also a robe of garments of fyke of
 fyne linnen, that ryche folkes used to weare.
 sometime the shertes of a robe that callyth
 plaistes lyke a capie.
 Carbarina, does that husband men vse.
 Carbiles, people of Thya.
 Carbillus, a man that amonge the Romaynes,
 dyd first repudiate his wyfe for barrenesse.
 An other of the same name, whiche had bene
 his seruant, was the first that dyd teche gra-
 mmer openly in Rome.
 Carbo, onis, m. g. a quiche or dead cole. It was
 also the name of a Romayne.
 Carbene notare, to marke with a cole, Al
 p.ouer the signifying, to condemne a thyng.
 Sometime to take a thyng for yll lucke.
 Carbonarius, ril, m. g. a colpar.
 Carbonarius, a, um, pertaynyng to coles.
 Carbonaria fornax, the pit wher coles be made
 Carbulo, a towne in Spayne.
 Carbulatio, onis, f. g. e Carbulus, a corrup-
 tion in herbes & trees, that blaister the floures
 Carbunculo in vitibus, is a faute in vines
 when the clusters of grapes are not sufficient-
 ly couered with leaues, by whiche occasion
 they bee withered and dyed.
 Carbunculo, autē, are, or Carbuncolor, to bee
 burned lyke a cole.
 Carbunculantia vlcera, inflamed sores.
 Carbunculantur semina, the seedes be bours-
 ned or blasted.
 Carhunculosus, a, um, the adiectiue of Car-
 bunculus.
 Carbunculosus ager, a feld peched with
 heate of the sunne, and made unfruitfull.
 Carbunculosa arena, sands full of littell red
 stones lyke burning coles.
 Carbunculus, a botche that cometh of inflam-
 mation. It is also a kynde of p.icious stones,
 whiche doo wyne lyke a burning cole. Also
 ouer a defaute in a vine or other trees, wher-
 by they are burned, which hapneth about the
 sanctular dates. It dooth also signifie ecche,
 wherein are founde blacke starr stones. also
 earthe, which with the heate of the sunne is so
 hot, that it bourneth all thynges that be sette
 on towen in it.
 Carcaum, a towne of Arabon in Fraunce.
 Carcaliocherta, a towne of the greete Armeny.
 Carcer, eris, m. g. a prison sometime a naughty
 felowe worthy punishment.
 Ain (and) Carcer, I direct thou to in breeds
 thou naughty felow.
 Carceres, m. g. pl. the place where horses stand
 when they ren for pices, & so the horse take
 shyp course. hereof cometh a p.ouerbe,
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A carceribus ad calcem, or ad metam, from
 the beginning to the ending of an enterprise.
 Carcerarius, a, um, of a prison.
 Carchedon, the cite of Carthage, and Carchie
 donn, the people thereof.
 Carchedonius, nil, m. g. a kynde of carbuncle
 stones, whiche in the house seeme of purple
 colour: Byode in the apse they are fyre. Al-
 gaird the sonne, they sende out sparkes, and
 yf waxe be toucht with them it melteth.
 Carchesia, orum, the uppermost parte of the
 masse, that is the holes wherein the cordes of
 shpawdes are fastned.
 Carchium, iii, neu. g. a standyng cuppe with
 handelles.
 Carchoquios, a kynde of frogges, haupnge on
 theyr bespares pealowe spotted.
 Carcina, a cite.
 Carcinetron, the herbe called Corigiola. looke
 there.
 Carcinus, a pectious stone of the colour of a
 crabbe fyre.
 Carcinites, a goulfe in Sythia of Europe.
 Carcinodes, nodis, n. g. the canker in the nose.
 Carcinoma, atis, n. g. the eatyng canker in the
 outer partes of the body.
 Carcinus, a crabbe. also a signe in the firmamēt.
 Cardamila, a cite in Argus, nere to Syllus.
 Cardamum, mi, n. g. an herbe of spye, whi-
 che is lyke a seede somewhat longe. The beste
 of it is harde to be broken, and soone pereth
 the nose in smellyng: In east quicke and some-
 what bytter. In neede of this spice, whiche
 cometh out of Arabie or India, they dooe
 now commonly use a spice, which the apotheca-
 ries call Granum paradisi, in englysh graynes.
 Cardamon, or Cardamum, mi, n. g. an herbe,
 called cresses.
 Cardia, a towne of Thace.
 Cardia, as, f. g. the herte of a man or beast.
 Cardiacus, a, um, of the herte.
 Cardiacus morbus, uel Cardiacus passio, a
 spekenesse ppyredyng of an humour in the cel-
 les of the hert. If the humors be of bloude or
 choler, there is with the tremblinge of the
 herte, an heate also with muche thyrst, and a
 deepe fetchyng of wynde. If it bee of grosse
 bloud and melancoly, than is there feare, so-
 rowe, and dullnesse without thyrst. Sometime
 it hapneth by diminucion of thynges necessa-
 ry to the comfortyng of the hert. As good sub-
 stancill, and cleere bloud, comyng from the ly-
 ver. sometime humores warpe and pitchyng
 doo gather together in the stomake, and dooe
 cause that spekenesse: othertwhyles it hapneth
 in a fever, wherein the patient sweatech much.
 Also of the feblenesse of the stomake, especial-
 ly where the vepnes are litell, the pulse feble,
 sweate out of due measure and tyme, aboute
 the uppermost part of the body, the necke, the

head: the legs and feet, bring than cold w thy.
 Cardiacus, ci, m. g. he that hath that disease.
 Cardinalis, le, chiefe of principall.
 Cardinatus, a, um, the adiective of Cardo: as,
 Ligna cardinata, rafters tynd in the shopy-
 teples.
 Cardinea dea, idem quod Carna.
 Cardineus, a, um, idem quod cardinalis.
 Cardinum, an herbe, whiche some doo suppose
 to cresses.
 Cardisce, a stone that is engendjed of a dyas-
 gons byapne.
 Cardo, inis, m. g. the hooke, wherof the dooze
 hangeth, and is moued. Also a mere of bound-
 des, whiche passe throughe the fieldes, frome
 the southe to the north. It is also the tenon,
 whiche is put into a moyse. Sometime opo-
 tuntee. Atrunus calleth the two poles of
 the firmament Cardines.
 Cardines temporum, the foure tymes of the
 pere, spyng tyme, sommer, autumne, a winter.
 Cardo causæ, the issue of the matter.
 Cardo rei, the effecte of the matter of thyng,
 the chiefe poynt of the matter.
 In hoc cardo rei vertitur, herein consisteth the
 hole matter: or on this hangeth al the matter.
 Cardo litum, idem quod cardo causæ.
 Cardopos, an hutchie of coffer, wherein byead is
 put. In the north countre it is called an arke.
 It is also a vessel, wherein dough is moulded.
 Carduelis, lis, f. g. a byrde called a lyncet.
 Carduus, dui, m. g. a thistle.
 Card, deerey, at a great price.
 Carectum, ti, ne. g. the place where sedges doe
 eth growe.
 Carences, people of Spayne.
 Carentani, people of Italy.
 Careo, ui, ere, to lack, ppyrly those good thyng-
 ges, whiche ones were had. Sometime it is
 gnitieth to be without a thyng: as,
 Careo culpa, I am without fault.
 Careo febre, I am without fever.
 Præterquam tui carendum quod erat, As-
 uynge that I coude not haue your company.
 Quod amat caret, he lacketh that he looeth.
 Ego illa caream, si sit opus, vel totum tridu-
 um, I coude be without he, yf neede were,
 thyse whole daies together.
 Caruit ne te febris heri? Had you not your
 ague yesterdaie?
 Caruit Pompeius foro, Pompeius came not
 abyode into the common place.
 Fide caret res, The matter is not to be be-
 leued. Carere suspicione, not to be suspected.
 Careo, the name of a keene, the scholas of
 Lissippus.
 Careo, people of Asia about Zanata.
 Carelius, a, um, a ruler of Troie.
 Caretha, an ple called after Dionisia.
 Carex, icis, f. g. sedges that groweth in fennes,
 and

and watry groundes.
 Caria, a region in Asia, haupnge on the north
 syde the greates ryuer of Alexander. On the
 west the great sea Tracium: on the east Asia,
 and byuers other countreys. Towards the
 southe the mountayns Taurus. The people
 therof called Caras, were good men of warre,
 and therfore euery where retyened for souerai-
 ones, as Darius, or Darychens be now.
 Carialis, idis, a woman of Carpa, a cite of
 Peloponnesus.
 Carica, æ, f. g. a dyer fygge, suche as is eaten
 in Lent.
 Carica, lytell houses set on hygh places, whi-
 che be stronge by thes naturall munition.
 Caricus, or Carius, a, u, of the cuntrey of Caria
 Carides, a fyre called a pyane lyke to a thympe
 Caries, ci, f. g. a lytell woyme that eateth wood.
 It is also putrefaction, of fythe growen by
 age or continuance, the rottennesse in tym-
 ber of trees.
 Vini caries, the bygges of wyne.
 Caricem trahere, sentire, inducere, Carle in-
 festari, to wage cotten, or to bee putrified, of
 vintnewed.
 Carille, a towne of Idcentum, destroyed by
 Miniball.
 Carina, æ, f. g. the keele of bottoome of a shyppe.
 Carine, certayne houses within the temple of
 Cellus, made lyke the bottooms of shippes.
 Carina, arum, a strete in Rome, wherein dom-
 pete dwelled.
 Carina putaminum, the two shales of a nut
 diuided in lunder.
 Carinarum, lyke a keele.
 Carinarus, a, um, made in fourme of the keele of
 a shyppe.
 Carini, people of Germanie.
 Carino, au, are, to make any thyng lyke to the
 keele of a shyppe.
 Carinthia, a countre by Austrie, loyngyng on
 the south to the mountayns Alpes and Italy.
 On the east and north to Sireia. The foyme
 of the election of a newe pynce of gouernour
 there, is very strange and pleasant to knowe.
 Thus wytteth in his cosmography, that in the
 towne called Sancti viii, is a great valeie,
 where in a medowe is set a stone of marble,
 of a good heighe, wherupon steddeth an hui-
 bande man, vnto whom that office by inheri-
 taunce belongeth: On his right hande stan-
 deth a blacke cowe: on his left hand an yll fa-
 uoyed mare. About hym standeth a great mul-
 titude of carles. On the othe syde of the me-
 dow cometh the duke, accompanied with his
 noble men in theyr robes of estate. Beside hym
 goeth the wife of Carissa, the great maister
 of his house, bestowe. xii. banners, bearyng
 the pyncke baner. The other noble men
 doo folowe with the pynce, clad lyke an hui-

bande man, with a shepcocke in his hand, as
 he were a shepherd. And so soone as the carle,
 whiche standeth on the marble stone, percey-
 ueth hym comyng, he askech with a loud voice
 in the Blawyn tynghes, who is this, that com-
 meth with so proude a gater? They that stand
 about hym, answer, he is the pynce of this
 countreie. Than saileth estones the carle: Is
 he a righteous iudge? hekyng for the weale
 of the countreie, a free man borne, and wot-
 thy to haue honoy? Is he a true chyken man,
 and defender of Chyriste faith? They all an-
 swere, yea, he is and shall be. Than saileth the
 carle, By what right maye he putte me frome
 this place? Than answereth the erle of Go-
 etia, Thou shalt haue for thy place. Is grow-
 tes, these two beastes (Mewyng to hym the
 cowe and the mare) and the pyncks apparail,
 whiche he dyd late put of: Also thy familie
 or kynne shalbe free from al maner of tribute.
 Than the carle geuynge to the pynce a litell
 blowe on his cheeke, biddeth hym bee a good
 iudge, and comyng downe from the stone, ge-
 ueth hym place, and so departeth, taking with
 hym the cowe and the mare. Than the pynce
 goeth by on the stone, and holdyng a naked
 swerde in his hande, and handlyng it, cur-
 neth to euery parte of the stone, ppympyng
 quall iudgement to all the people. Than is
 there brought to hym colde water in an houl-
 bande mans cappe, whiche the pynce dyn-
 keth, signifyng, that he condemneth dyn-
 kyng of wyne. Than goeth he to a church of
 our ladye therby: where, after he hath hearde
 masse, he putteth of his russeall rapement,
 and putteth on apparayle of honour. And dy-
 ngyng with his nobilitie sumptuously, he com-
 meth estones to the medowe, where he hea-
 reth matters, a ministrerth iustice. The duke
 of this countreie, is as it were chiefe maister
 of the game to the imperiall maiestee.
 Cariohillon, a spice called cloues.
 Cariohelites, people of the countreie of Aton
 in Fraunce.
 Cariofus, a, um, as earthe is after it is well
 douned and dured. It is also putrified
 or rotten.
 Cariofa terra, rotten earthe that cometh of
 dounge.
 Carioza, æ, f. g. loke Caryota.
 Carotis, idis, looke Caryotis.
 Carisa, a towne in Spayne.
 Carissa, used of olde wyters for vafra.
 Caritas, atis, f. g. caritee, dearethe, ppyrly of
 that whiche serueth for the sustinance of man.
 Caritas nummorum, caritee of monie.
 Caritas annone, caritee of vitayle.
 Caritas, and Vilas, contrary.
 Carius, the name of Jupiters forme.
 Carmaæ, people of Asia, nere Apatia.

C ANTE A.

of keles of the castell, and a litle rounde yle called Lothion, standyng as it were in a greas ponde, about whiche were sette the houses that serued for the name of Carthage. This cite continued warres with the Romaynes xl peres, and hadde many excellent men of warre, of whom Annibal was the moste noble and famous. That cite had in subiection not onely a greates parte of Africke, but also Sicilie, the moze parte of Spayne, and the ples of the myddell sea, whiche the emperoure Charles dooeth nowe enioye. It was at last destroyed by Scipio and the Romaynes, be fore the incarnation of Christe .144. peres. The countreie where it stode is now called Tunpe.

Cartheas, and Cartheus, a, um, the adiectiue of Carthea.
 Carthumandua, a queene in this Britayne, of the people called Brigures.
 Carulagmeus, a, um, of a gristle.
 Carulago, gimus, f. g. a gristle.
 Carulagimous, a, um, full of gristles or of a gristle also meane betwene hard and softe.
 Carus, a place of the Embrilians.
 Caruncula, la, f. g. a litle piece of fleshe.
 Carus, a, um, deere.
 Caruli, people of Africke by Ethiope.
 Cayra, the name of a cite in Grece.
 Cayanda, a fenne or mere in Laria.
 Cayandes, the pimages of women holdyng garlandes or other like thynges, set by to gart in the houses.
 Cayca, rede in Carica.
 Caymus, a, um, of a nutte, as Oleum carym, the oyle of nuttes.
 Caycaryng, g. a kinde of nuttes.
 Cayson Indicum, uel nux indica, a greatte fruite lyke to a nutte, whiche the Arabians doe saie, are the dates of ynde. But of them cometh a spoure moze sweete than butteer. This nutte is hotte in the second degree, and moist in the first.
 Caryon mirificon, uel Moshocaryon, is that spore, whiche is also called Nux muscaca, in englyshe nutmynges, whiche is hot and dry in the second degree.
 Cayopon, the supre of a nutte.
 Cayota, re, f. g. a date.
 Cayousadis, f. g. idem.
 Carytaus, and Carysius, a, um, of the ple Caryte.
 Carytes, and Carysios, ti, an ple in the sea called Euboeum, wherein is plentie of mar ble of dyuers colours. There groweth also a kinde of stonewherof they make fine cloth, whiche berne soule, is purged by fyre.
 Caryus, f. g. a kinde of spurge.
 Cate, a f. g. a cottage.
 * Catagias, ne prater casam, A pourcebe,

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admonysshing so to eschue a thyng, that we fall not into a wyse.
 Casabundus, a, um, fallyng often.
 Casandra, an yle ouer agaynste Iberis.
 Casaria, x, f. gen. the woman that keepeth the cotage.
 Cascandrus, an yle by India.
 Cascatenes, people of Spayne.
 Cascus, a, um, olbe.
 * Cascus casum ducit, a pourcebe signyfing vnequall marriage, whan a yong man marrieth an olde woman.
 Cateale, lis, n. g. a dey house where chese is made.
 Casarius, a, um, of of perterpnyng to chese.
 Cateus, ei, m. g. cheefe. Some men vse Cascum in the neuter gender.
 Cateus musteus, Rowen cheefe.
 Cateus recens & mollis, newe & softe chese.
 Casia, an herbe, that beareth a spore, whiche hath the vertue of cynamome, and is wondrous full of force in sauour. It is of the apothecaries called Casia lignea.
 Casia fistularis, is that whiche is called commonly Casia fistula.
 Casilini, a people whiche beyng besieged of the Carthaginenses, susteyned theyr hunger a great space with smalle nuttes.
 Casilinum, a cite of Campayne in Italy.
 Casina, a comedie of Plautus.
 Casinum, a towne in Italy.
 Calito, au, are, to fall or dyop often tymes.
 Calius, an hyl in the borders of Egypte: an other in Delcutia.
 Calmonax, olde wyters used for Camenax.
 Calmonates, people of Liguria.
 Calmar, in the Russe tongue is an olde man.
 Calo, au, are, a frequentatiue of Cado.
 Calos, an yle by the sea Carpathium. Also one of them that bee called Cyclades.
 Casperia, a cite in Italy. also a womans name.
 Casperula, a towne of the Sabines.
 Caspi, a people nowe in Tartaria, forgyng to the sea Caspium, so inhumayne as Strabo wytteth, that whan their parentes excede the age of lxx. peres, they put theim into a close place, and doo famishe theim, and than they late theim in a deserte, and doo behold theim afarre of. And if byides doo plucke them out of theyr clothes, and deuour theim: they are compt theim blessed: If dogges or wild beastes doo it, they doo not accompt it so happy. But if both doo it, they esteeme those men very happy. Other wyte, that they nourishe dogges of purpose to deuoure theim.
 Caspius, a part of the mountayne Taurus.
 Caspius, and Caspiacus, a, um, of Caspius.
 Caspiæ portæ, are byholes places in the rockes of the mountayne of Caucasus towarde Hyrcania and Iberia, in lathe, as Idinius wytteth. vii. miles, as Solinus wytteth. vii. miles.

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mples: In breadthe so narrowe, that a carre made hardy passe thorough theim. Partianus wytteth, that those gates were fast shutte with great yron beames, to leaue that no man shuld passe. In the spyng tyme and sommer, all serpentes do repaire thither from all countreies about, wherfore the passage that wate is perillous.
 Casabundus, idem quod Casabundus.
 Casandane, the daughter of Idarnaspis, and mother of Cambysa, Astages son in law.
 Casandra, the daughter of Idarnus, slayn by Clytemnestra, whan Agamemnon broughte her into Grece.
 Caste, in bayne.
 Cassera, a towne of Macedonie.
 Cassia via, a wate of causey made by Cassius the Romayne.
 Cassculus, a litlell hat.
 Cassida, x, f. gen. idem quod Cassis, idis, an helmette.
 Cassidile, is used of Hierome for Perula.
 Cassina, looke Cassina.
 Cassinum, a towne of the Sabines, also an old market place in that towne.
 Cassiodorus, a learned man, teacher to Theodosius kynge of Gothes.
 Cassiopa, an hauon on the south part of Sicilie.
 Cassiope, called also Cassiopeia, the wyfe of Cepheas, and mother of Andromades, whiche contended in beautee with Meretides, and was therfore tourned into a signe in heauen, that hath xii. sterres and is figured lyke a woman, spitting in a chappe.
 Cassis, sis, m. g. a nette, whiche mase be called an hase.
 Cassis, idis, f. g. an helmet, a sculle, or a cappe of fence, a salade or basinet.
 Cassira, x, f. g. a lake.
 Cassiterides, be ten yles in the Spaynysh sea, wherein was digged muche tyne, and they be not faere from the west parte of Spayne.
 Cassiterum, ri, tyne.
 Cassitas, the gumme that dyoppeth oute of a fyre tree.
 Cassius, a propre name of diuers men.
 Casso, au, are, to put out, or make of none effect.
 Cassum, si, n. g. a fragme or piece of any thyng.
 Cassus, a, um, voyde, and of none effect.
 Cassa dore virgo, a mayde, hauyng nothyng towards hye marriage.
 Cassa nux, a pipped nutte.
 Cassus lumine, dead.
 Anima cassi corpus, a body without a soule.
 Sensus cassi simulacra, pimages without sense or feeling.
 Cassa consilia, bayne counsailes.
 Cassus labor, labour in bayne.
 Cassutha, the herbe commonly called Cascuta, in englyshe withwynde.

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Castalides, the surname of the mutes.
 Castalus, a fontayne in the foote of the hille of Idarnus dedicated to the muses.
 Castanea, x, f. g. a chesten tree, or a chest nutte.
 Castanetum, ti, neu. ge. a place sette with chesten trees.
 Castanius, a, um, of chestens.
 Castanipileum, an olde made of chest nuttes.
 Caste, chastly, honestly, incorruptly.
 Caste integre, chastly, and incorruptly.
 Castellanus, ni, m. g. he that dwelleth in a litle walled towne or fortress.
 Castellanus, a, um, of of perterpnyng to a litle castell or walled towne.
 Castellarium, one litlell walled towne after another, towne by towne.
 Castellum, li, n. g. a castell, or a litlell walled towne. It is also a rundite, ouer of which water renneth. Also the name of a countreie called Iuliers of Bulke.
 Castenes, a gulfe in the sea by Constantinople.
 Caseria, x, f. g. an house, wherein the teachyng of Wyppes is kepte.
 Castianira, one of Hymanus wyues.
 Castigabilis, le, that whiche shoulde of mase be corrected or amended.
 Castigatio, onis, f. g. correction, a chastisement.
 Castigator, oris, m. g. a correctour.
 Castigo, au, are, to chastise with woordes, to chype or rebuke. Also to correcte or amende, to refoorme, to punyssh.
 Castigare verbis, to chype.
 Castigare verberibus, to beate.
 Castigare vinculis et carcere, to punyssh the of chaste by imprisonment.
 Castificus, a, um, that maketh chaste.
 Castitas, atis, Castitudo, inis, & Castimonia, x, f. g. chastitee.
 Castologi, people of Fraunce.
 Castor, oris, m. g. a beuer, which hath the taste of a fyre, & in the residue is lyke to an otter.
 Castor & Pollux, twoo brytherne, boyns at a byrthe, and tourned in to a signe in heauen, called Gemini.
 Castorea, orum, n. g. the stones of a beuer meeteable for many thynges.
 Castoreum, rei, neu. gen. an oyle made of a beuers stones.
 Castoreus, a, um, of the beast called a beuer.
 Castoreus odor, a rotten stinkyng sauour.
 Castra, orum, n. g. an campe of men of warre, whan they lye or abyde in any place. Also the campe or place where the hoste lodgeth. the paulous beyng pitched. Also they doo signifye Stationes, resting places, where the host tarrieth to refrethe them selues: which amonge the olde Romaynes conteyned .ix. miles, as Solinus wytteth.
 Castris exuere, to compelle the enemies to forsake their camps.

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Nec ante abscessum est, quam castris exue-
runt hostem, for they departed not awate,
vntill they had contraigned the ennemys
to forsake the campe.
Castrametator, oris, one that campeith.
Castrametator, aris, ari, to lye or lodge an army,
to pitch or campe.
Castratio, onis, f. g. the geldynge or cutting a
waile of the stones. And by a metaphore, a
plucking awate or dimynishing of a thyng.
Castratio arborum, the ofte cutting or prun-
nyng of trees.
Castratura, x, f. g. idem quod castratio.
Castratus, a, um, gelded, feeble, dimynished.
Castrata respublica, a weathe of feeble coma-
mon waile.
Castratus, f. e, that whiche perteyneth to an host
or armie, or warre.
Cauteris peculium, that whiche a man of
warre hath gotten in warres.
Cauteris corona, a crowne or garland ge-
uen vnto him that hath perished the campe of
his ennemis.
Cauti-nomenses, people of Italp.
Cautus, a noble man in the tyme of Seylla,
and an auncle vnder Albitan the emperour.
Cautro, a, uare, to gelde. Sometime to cutte of
generally.
Caudare arbores, to bore holes lowe in trees.
Caudare vites, to cutte vines.
Caudum, a cadell of foyrestle.
Caudum nouum, a towne in Italpe by the
mouth of Tyber.
Cauda, x, f. g. a linnen clothe, wherewith ma-
dens ord go to them clothe vnder their pappes.
Caudonenses, people of the towne Caudon,
in Spayne, called commonly Caiona.
Cauda, a, um, chaile, honest, continent, vncor-
rupted. Cauda mola, a kynd of sacrifice, that
the virgins Vestales made.
Caudus a culpa, pure, withoute faulte, no-
thyng guilty.
Caudus moribus, of honest and vncorrupted
maners. Cauda aures, honest eares, that can
not abyde falshe talke.
Caudus, us, idem quod castitas.
Caudu, by chaunce.
Caudemillani, people of Italp.
Caudentum, a reuer nere to the bosome of the
sea called Tarentinum.
Caula, x, f. g. a diminutive of casa.
Caura, x, f. g. a fall of decate.
Caurgis, a cite in Boeme now called Praga.
Causus, a, um, that will fall of chaunce.
Causus, us, m. g. happe, chaunce, perill, daun-
ger, ruine, misfortune, or miserie. also a case.
Causus acerbus, an heuie chaunce.
Incerto casu pendere, when a thyng is in
doubte, wherto it will come.
Accipere casum aliquem grauior, to bee be-

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case for any chaunce or misfortune that
hath happend.
Iudicio, et casu aliquid facere, contrary.
Varius casibus tractatus, tossed in many ad-
uersities.
Casum alicuius lugere, to bewaile a mans
fall or miserie.
Magnum casum habet hanc res, this matter
is verely dangerous.
Casus hyemis, the later ende of wynter.
Casus vrbis, the decate of ruine of a cite.
Grauiore casu celsa decidunt turres, The
high towres haue the greater fall.
Cata, a preposition in greke, signifying Con-
tra, or Aduersus.
Catabanes, people of Arabia deserta.
Catabasis, a descendynge or goynge downe.
Catabulimus, a place in Africke sayngenge to
Egypte.
Catachresis, a figure, when one woorde is vs-
surped for another, as Paricida, for one that
hath kylde his brother. Piscina, a pond, wher
in is no fische.
Catachismata, amonge the Athenenses, the vs-
sage was when newe seruantes were fyrst
come into an house, as they stode by the chym-
nele or berth, there were poured on theys heades,
egges, nuttes, dates, beanes, and pease-
son, whiche were catched by of the other ser-
uantes. And the lpe was dooen on the new
byrde, in token of good lucke. And this was
called Catachismata, for Catachylis, in
greke, is in englyshe a pouring out.
Cataclysmos, or Cataclysmus, m, m. g. an
nucefall floudbe.
Cataclytra, a garment close all aboute.
Catacylis, a condemnacion.
Cataclomus, m, m. g. the place where menne
doore renne horses for pices or wages. also
fles, wherin men practise dedes of armes.
Cataclupa, a place by Attus.
Cataclupi, a place in Ethiope.
Cataclupa, pnyges loobng dyuers wayes,
and in diuers fourmes.
Cataclitum metrum, a verse, wherin one on-
ly syllable lacketh.
Cataclipsis, occupacion, depheension.
Catacliptum, n, n. g. idem.
Cataclixis, a spynnyng of a thyng.
Catalogus, li, m. g. speche or wytyng, where
thynges be recited in order and numbrye: A
reherfall or table of the numbrye of thynges.
Catalyma, refection, also an ynne.
Catalysis, dissolution.
Caramidio, are, to set one by with a pappe on
his head, to bee moched or rebuked for some
offence: as they vse to do with men perjured,
or with foggers of euidence.
Caramius, a boie byrd to be abused, contrary
to nature.

Cata-

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Catana, a towne of Sicilie, the people wherof
were called Caraceli.
Cataphora, a deade scape, or a disposition
to scape.
Cataphracta, x, f. g. is used of Vegetius for
Loric, or Thorax, cures of a breast plate,
that footemen are harnessed with.
Cataphractarius, m, m. g. a man armed at all
pieces. Sometime it is taken for a foot man, ar-
med with a breast plate of cures.
Cataphractus, a, u, armed or fensed on al partes
Cataphracti equites, men of armed on bar-
bed horses.
Cataphracta naues, covered shippes.
Cataphruges, heretikes, whiche toke that name
of one Catantanus, of Egypte, an arche he-
retike: who affirmed, that the holy gost was
geuen to them, and not to the apostles. They
baptised not in the name of the trinite, and
used to baptise men after they were dead.
They byde also condemne the second ma-
riage. This secte beganne in the yere of oure
lord. 170.
Cataplasma, atis, n. g. a playster made of bys-
sures thynges.
Catapotia, orum, n. g. plu. pyles in medicine.
Catapulta, x, f. g. an engine in warre, wher-
with they shoote dartes or quarelles a grete
waile of.
Catapultarium pilum, a bolte or darte shotte in
that engine.
Cataputia maior, the greater spourge. looketh
Ricinus.
Cataputia minor, an herb called the lesse spurge
loke more in Tithymalus, and also in Lachy-
tis, whiche is the same herbe.
Cataracla, x, f. g. and Cataractes, x, m. g. a
portculleis. Also a great course of water fall-
yng downe from hygh broken places. Also the
place from whence it dooth fall. wherof it is
said, when there is great flowes of raphe,
that Cataracla calaperta sunt.
Cataracla, bee also thynges sette to stoppe the
course of water, as flud gates, weares, dam-
mes, and seluses.
Cataracla aues, byrdes called also Diome-
dea, whiche had teethe and also lyke fyre.
Cataracla, a ruier of Samphilia.
Catari, people of Pannonia.
Catarnia, a countre of Asia.
Catarrus, m, m. g. a reume or fllyng downe of
water or fleume from the head.
Catacopium, i, n. g. a myppe that watcheth or
spieyth for other: A byggandine or spinner.
Catacopus, pi, a spy.
Catalla, x, f. g. a cage, wherin men be set, whyle
they are to be sold. also wherin they were pur-
shed.
Catacloma, atis, n. g. the hatchas of deckes in
shippes, wher men stande to fyght.

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Catastrophe, a subuersion. Also the latter end
of a comedie, and pounchially, the ende of
any thyng.
Catatopsis, a figure, where one thyng is de-
scribed by another.
Catax, idem quod Claudus.
Cate, idem quod caute.
Catachesis, is, f. g. an instruction or teachyng,
propely by mouth, and not by wytyng.
Catechiso, aui, are, to instruct, to instructe, to
teache by mouth.
Catechumenus, m, m. g. he that is newly in-
structed or taught by mouth.
Catechismata, predicamentes.
Categorica, an accusation.
Catella, or Catellum, diminutives of Catena,
a litlell chayne.
Catellus, li, m. g. and Catella, x, f. g. a very
litlell bounde of byache.
Catena, x, f. g. a chayne.
Inijicere catenas alicui, to bynde one with
chaynes.
Catenarius, a, um, perteynyng to a chayne.
Catenarius canis, a bande dogge, tyed in a
chayne to nepe the house.
Catenatio, onis, f. g. a freight fastnyng of toge-
nyng of beames & rafters together in buildyng.
Cateno, aui, are, to chayne together.
Catenua, x, f. g. a litlell chayne.
Caterua, x, f. g. a compagne of men of warre.
Sometime a multitude of people.
Agere cateruam, to dysse awate a bande of
fouldpours.
Magna caterua comitatus, accompanied with
a great rout of men.
Cateruari, they that dooe assemble in compa-
nies without order.
Cateruam, by compantes.
Cathalanum, a towne in France called Chalons.
Cathartica, purgative medicines.
Cathari, were heretikes, whiche affirmed, that
it was not leful for a chystian man to sweare,
for any cause, or at any tyme. They byd al-
so deny all the sacramentes of the church.
Catharmata, men whiche for aduoydynge of the
pestilence of some dangerous sychnesse, were
offered to the goddes.
Catharmos, a certayne purgation with fyre.
Catharticus, a, um, any thyng that purgeth.
Cathay, a grete region in the easte parte of the
worlde, extendyng vnto the easte ocean
sea, and on the southe, vnto the ouer India,
and is also called Synarum regio. It is
dyuided ined vnto the royalmes, the whiche
be all vnder the grete Cham. This coun-
tre is wonderfull ryche in golde and sylke,
and aboundeth in grayne and wyne, and all
other thynges necessary for mans sustynance.
The people, for the more parte, dooe ho-
noure Chyffe as God, but they are not
baptis-

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baptized. They are courteous and reasonable, and verie cunning officers.

Cathedra, a, f. g. a seat or chaire.

Cathedralicus, a, um, pertaining to a chaire.

Cathedralicus scruius, a seruant that carryeth his maister in a chaire. Somtyme an ydell elutchfull fellowe.

Cathedrarij philosophi, philosophers which in theyr seates onely dispute and talke of vertue.

Cathi, looke Chatil.

Cathmexa, a hynde of earth, wherof latyn mettal is made.

Catholicus, a, um, vniuersall, nowe it is vsed for hym that heareth the faith, as the vniuersall church hath obserued it. Also the bishop of the Armentians was so called.

Catholica medicamenta, medicines profitable to poure all maner of humours.

Cathon, one of the plea called Cycloides.

Cati, a well in Italy by Cyber.

Caulina, a Roman, notable for his conspracy.

Caullario, onis, f. g. a greater reproche layde to gentlemen, whiche had robbed the countreys that were alped to the Romayns, and had riotously consumed the goodes.

Carillo, aui, are, to like dishes, to feede greeds on deperceate meate.

Carillo, onis, m. g. a lychedysme, a glutton.

Caillius, li, m. g. of Caillium, li, n. g. a diminutive of Carinus, a littell platter or dysche, a potager. Also Caillius is the ouer stone of a myll called the renner.

Caillus, the sonne of Amphiaras, and brother of Cyburtus, in mymye of whome he builded the citie of Cybur.

Catina, a, of Catine, es, a citie of Sicille. Some called it Latona.

Catinus, ni, m. g. and catinum, i, n. g. a charger, platter or dysche.

Carizi, the people called Pigmei.

Caro, onis, was not first a surname, but a name of merite. For the ancite Romans called hym Lato that was wise by muche experience. Of this name were dyuers, of whom two were mozte excellent. The one called Marcus Lato Lenofinus, because he alwaies vsed the grauite and yggour that was wonte to be in the correctours of maners called Cenforces. And also he hym self beyng Cenfor, was about all other mozte sharpe and yggourous. Valerius Mar. writeth, that he was almozte an olde man er he learned latin letters, and than it seemeth he was olde er he learned greke. yet not withstandinge by gatheringe bydgementes out of Euribides, and Demofhenes workes, he became the greatest orator of his tyme, and was called the Romayne Demofhenes. He beyng made consull, wanne mo ctees in Spayne, than he had aboden daies in they

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countreys. In which countreys he returned to hym self, nothing of all that was founde there, but meate and drynke onely, but made his soulyours rich, geuyng to euery of them a pounde weighte of syluer, sayng, Better it were, that many Romaynes returned to Rome with syluer, than a fewe with gold. He taught his own sonne grammar, not withstandinge he had a seruant called Chylo, whiche was an excellent grammarian, and taught a great schole, sayng, It is not conuenient, that if my sonne be slowe of learning, he shoulde be rebuked or pulled by the eares of hym, that is of a scrulle condition. He also taught hym the ciuile lawes, the exercise of all weapons, to ride well, to fight with the syles, to susteyne bothe colde and heate, to leape into waters, and swimme agaynst wynde rennyng streames. Beyng Cenfor, he spared no estate, whose maners he founde corrupted, or superfluous in lyping, whereby he brought into the citie a meruailous image of vertue, his sentences reherced by Plutarke be wonderfull, of whiche I will remember the of the most excellent of them. Like as the dyers, saied he, doo dye mozte often that colour, which they do perceyue mozte men doo delite in: so long men doo mozte studiously haunte and imbrace that, whiche they see olde men and counsaillours haue in mozte estimation. He also blamed the people of Rome, for that they committed auhorities and offices ofte tymes to one persone, sayng, They seemed not to esteeme the auhorities, or els they supposed there were but a fewe worthy of promotion. The one was a signe of contempne, the other discouragement to good wytt, and rebuke to theyr countreys. Also when thre ambassadours were chosen to be sent into Bithynia, of whome one hadde the goue, an other payne in his head, and the thyrd ymoious, Lato laughyng, saied in the senate, The people of Rome sendeth an ambassade, which hath nei ther feete, head, nor herte. The lyfe of this and of the other Lato, or mostly to be often tymes red, specially of counsaillours and men in autho rities. He was before the incarnation. 182. yeres.

Caro Vitensis, was so called because he slew hym selfe in the towne Vitia in Aethiopia. The other Caro Cenforius, was his great graundfather. This man shewed a wonderfull constance and grauite even in his childehode, seldom meey of seene to laugh, and if he dyd, it was a verie rare litle smyllyng, not lightly anger. but if he were, he was not soone appeased: Also he was harde to leaue. but he returned perfectly that he learned, and was verie subtile in all morall philosophie, practysing in his actes and lyping, that whiche herabode of vertue and honestie, and studied eloquence onely to the intent, that in counsailling and reasonyng, he mought adde vnto philosophie moze force and pynement, and

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and yet would be not please it openly. And when one said to hym, mon dyspaysa thyne ob scure silence, he answered: I force not, for they dyspasse not my lypynge: But I wyll break out of this silence, when I can speake that is worthy to be spoken. Beyng Tribu nus militum, he was sente into Achaebonie, toher with his meruailous grauite, pyn dence and pynfullnesse, he made all that were vnder hym flecte and hardie agaynst their enemies, gentilly to theyr fellowes, fearfull to doo iniurie, prompt to geat paynes, and hym self labouryng with them, dyng his appa rale, feeding and gonyng the vnto them: he contrary to mens expectacions (not withstandinge his seuerite) wanne the hertes of them, gonyng on foote and talshing with euery man, and was of such constance, and so free from ambition and flattery, that neyther Pompey nor Cesar in theyr chiefe pydes, when all men, either for dread or for fauour, inclined to their despyes, could perswade hym to agree to these myndes, in cases where it seemed to be agaynst the weale publike: nother mought any maner menacing or dreadfull tokens moue hym from that constance. In so muche, that when he hearde that Cesar had vanquished Pompey, and that his frendes would haue sent to Cesar, to despye his fauour, he answered: They whiche are vanquished, or haue any wyle trespass, ought to make suite, but he in all his lyfe was neuer vanquished, and in innocencie surmounted Cesar, who in making warre agaynst his owne countreys, had condemned hym selfe to haue doome that theynge, whiche he had often dyed: Finally, not for malice of Cesar, but because he would be not beholde the weale publike destroyed, he slew hym selfe at Vitia, hannyng with hym at supper, the eueryng before, the greatest officers of that citie, and many of his frendes. Also this sentence beyng spoken amongst other: Only a good man is a free man, all yll men are bond: when one happened to reason agaynst it, Lato to lyping therewith chaufed, disputed with the orator so vehemently and longe, that all men suspected that he would be not longe lyue. He dyed before the incarnation. 44. yeres.

Caroblepas, a littell beast, whose ryes of a man beholde, he dieth immediately.

Carochites, a terrapine stone that cleaueth to a mans hande lyke gumme.

Caroni, people of Ethiopia about Agnatis.

Caropyrites, a precious stone, that groweth in Cappadocia.

Carothoma, a, n. g. a perfect myke of heret, a bede tulle and well doct.

Carothofis, a rightfull dopyng.

Caril, looke Chatil.

Carigrades, idem quod casiterides.

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Cattus, of some is taken for a catte, but with out any appoynded author.

Caularia, one of the gates of Rome.

Carulinus, a, um, of a catte, or rather of a litle ell dogge.

Caulio, li, li, the desire of female hynde to company with the male hynde, pyping to go alyste, to ruder, to holynge, or to dissonyng.

Caullio, onis, f. g. the gonyng assault.

Carullus, the name of a poete.

Carullus, a Romayne capitayn in the fyrt warres of Carthage. Also an orator that was consull with Marius.

Carulus, li, m. g. a whealpe, properly of a dog.

It is had also for a kylling, and the poyng, of all kynde of beastes.

Caturatorium, a citie called Carille in Englands.

Caturiges, people of Italy.

Carus, a, um, idem quod cautus, wylde or wile. Also the name of a noble and wile familie in Rome.

Cauamen, inis, an holowe place.

Cauares, people of Marbone in France.

Cauaticus, a, um, that is of a caue or denne.

Cauaror, oris, he that maketh any thyng holow.

Cauatus, a, um, made holowe.

Cauca, a citie in Spayne called comonly Quica.

Caucalis, li, o, idis, f. g. an herbe like fenel with a white flowre and moyt itaile, and is supposed to come of naughtye perfectly seede. It is also called bastarde perfectly.

Caucasus, an hill, one of the highest in all Asia, and stretcheth of a meruailous length, and is named of som men Caspi montes, because it stretcheth forth by the sea Caspium.

Not withstanding in Charra marina, the hill Caucasus is sette on the northe parte of that sea, a Caspi montes on the southe, hannyng on the southe Asia, and a part of Aethiopia, and on the southe Aethiopia.

Cauchus, certayne fieldes by the ryuer Cyaris.

Cauda, a, f. g. the tayle of a beast. Somtyme a mans pynful meymbre.

Lactare caudam, to wag the tayle like a dogge.

Caudam trahere, a pynnerbe, signifying the tayle is pulled, or made a fool, taken of chylde been, whiche ys to hang a caple behynd him, whom they muche orlode.

Equus cauda pilos vellere, to pluck the beares of an horse tayle. A pynnerbe spoken of hym, that by litle and litle achaueth that he coulde not do immediately all together.

Caudex, li, m. g. the body of a wyther, or a lunket, wherin yllde ys taken in spure.

Caudex, a, um, of the body of a tree, or the body of an herbe.

Caudex, li, m. g. the lower part of a tree next the roote: the body of the tree, the stalk of an herbe. Also a lunket, hannyng many ysaues.

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of tables, whereof bookes and tables be called Codices. And thus that carp vntaples Caudice. It also signifieth a duile foole, such as can neither well speake nor doo.

Caudicalis, i.e. pertainyng to the body of a tree.

Caudicarius, a, um, maide of thicke planks.

Caudicaria naues, shippes made of thicke planks, of a shippe that carreth vntaples.

Caudicatus, a, um, idem quod caudicarius.

Caudicata naues, idem quod caudicaria.

Caudinus, a, um, of Caudis.

Caudina furca, a place in Itale, where the Romayns were discomfite by the Samnites.

Caudis, of Caudium, a town of the Samnites.

Cauca, a, f. g. a caue of dark place in the ground. Also a cage of coupe, wherein bydes be kept. Also a place where men behelde plates of enterludes. Sometime a company of people gathered for that purpose. Also euery place that is litted or rayled in.

Caudium, a place at large, haupng many poiches, whiche serueth to a comon lyke a market place. It is also a poiche of byode place in the court of an house, common for all meane to stande in.

Cauco, cau, ere, to bee ware, to eschewe, also to proude diligently, to take heede.

Cauce tibi, take heede to thy selfe.

Cauce tibi illud pueri, beware of that chyld.

Cauelacias, take heede thou dooe it not.

Cetera cauebuntur, The reste I wille pprouide for.

Cauere alicui, to geue counsell to one in matters of lawe, or concernyng contractes, to instructe one what he shall dooe.

Cauere capite, to put in sureties to appere in matter of lyfe and deathe.

Cauere sibi ab aliquo, to take a quittance of other discharge for the paiement of monie, or deliuerance of any other thynge.

Atuero, inquam, tibi ego Brute nō solūam, nisi prius a te cauero, amplius conomine ne minem, cuius petitio sit, petiturum, Truly, saied I, Brutus, I will not paise the, excepte I haue first a quittance of the, that thou shalt not excoones demaunde it of hym, of whom thou moughtest aske it.

Quid isti caueam, what shall I proude for hym. Cauere testamento, to will a thynge to doone by testament.

Caueri, to be taken heede of.

Cauere insidias, to beware that one bee not attreaped or taken in a snare.

Cauere honestatem, to flee dishonestie.

Cauere aliquem, to take heede of one, that he hurte hym not. Aphetwse Cauere sibi ab aliquo.

Cauere alicui, to take heede of proude, that one haue no hurte or displeasure.

Scablen pecori cauero, Take heede that thy cattell bee not infected with the scabbe.

Obsidibus de pecunia cauere, That gaus hostages vntill the monie was paid.

Cauere sibi obsidibus ab aliquo, to take or requie hostage of one for suretie of couentes.

Cauere alicui obsidibus, to geue hostage for suretie of paiement.

Cauere tibi per Brutum, thou makest thyn excuse by Brutus.

Cauere pecuniam alicui, to put one in assurance for monie that he oweth hym.

Cauere scriptis, in wrytyng lawes, to make prouisions to exclude euery doubt and inconuenience that myght folowe.

Nunquam caui quid facerem, I neuer regarded what I should doo.

Cauetur, and Cautum est lege, it is excepted or prouided for in the lawe: or it is prohibited by the lawe.

Cauere in iure, to geue counsaile in matters of the lawe, what is best to bee dooen.

Cautum est praeibus, ac praeiis, assurance taken by bandes and sureties.

Cautum est, it is ordeined or prouided by an acte of parliament or counsaile.

Cauerna, a, f. g. a caue of holowe place in the ground. Sometime Cauerna, do signifye caves.

Cauernulus, a, um, full of causes.

Cauernula, a diminutue of cauerna.

Cauiares hostia, et caua, were partes of the beastes nexte to the taylor, to be sacrificed for the byshop.

Cauilla, a, f. g. and Cauillum, li, n. g. a mock or a scoffe, an hapsyng question.

Cauillatio, onis, f. g. a cauillation, a subtilly forged tale, a mery sauntynge, a subtilly wrytyng of a false thynge to the confirmation of ones sentence.

Cauillator, oris, m. g. a mocker of booyde, a cauillat.

Cauillatus, us, idem quod cauilla.

Cauillor, atus sum, ari, to scoffe, to mocke, to booyde, to cauillate, to reason of common subtilly and ouerthwartely.

Caula, a, f. g. a shepcheuse, but properly a fold. also a hole, wherein any thynge may be receiued.

Caulascere, to growe into a stalk.

Caulias, lia, the suppe, whiche is pressed out of the herbe, called Lacerpitium.

Cauliculus, li, m. g. a tender stalk.

Caulina, wyne made abous Capon.

Caulis, lis, m. g. a stalk of some of an herbe or tree. It is sometime taken for all porre herbes, the rumpe of a beate, and for a Masse of sauelline. It is also an herbe called colewortes, Reade Brasica.

Caulis pennae aulis, all the quille and stamme of the fether besides the downe.

Caulis caudae bouis, all the rumpe of griffe.

Caulis caudae bouis, all the rumpe of griffe.

Caulis caudae bouis, all the rumpe of griffe.

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Caulis caudae bouis, all the rumpe of griffe.

of an oxe taylor, besides the taylor of the heere at the ende.

Caulum, of Caulon, a towne, wherby as I thinke wryteth, is situate in the first region of Itale.

Caula, aris, n. g. heate.

Caulmas, one of the Centaures, the sonne of Ition.

Caulnus, a citie in Caria, by the ryuer Calbis.

Caulo, au, arc, to make hold way.

Luna cauat cornua, the moone decreaseth of waneth.

Caupo, onis, com. g. an husher, that selleth meate and bynke, a tauerne, a vitapler.

Caupona, a, f. g. a tauerne or vitapling house.

Cauponaria, a, f. g. tauerne crasse.

Cauponius, a, um, pertainyng to the tauerne crasse.

Cauponius puer, a tauerne boye.

Cauponor, aris, ari, depo. to sell wyne or othe vitaples, as tauerne dooe.

Cauponari bellum, by a metaphore to make warre for a vauntage.

Cauponula, a diminutue of caupona, a tpytyn house, or ale house.

Caurio, ris, iui, ire, to crytpe a panther.

Caurium, a towne of Idogugah called also Cauria, commonly Corra.

Cauros, an ple, whiche was afterwards called Andros.

Caurus, ri, m. g. a westerne wynde, called also to Corus, and Euronorus.

Caulia, a, f. g. a byode harte of rappe, suche as harness folkes vse, to hepe of the sonne. It was also a roial ensigne of the kynges of Abacchony.

Caulisma, by wood that will bouene quickly.

Caulis, of Caulon, onis, m. g. an heate of bouenyng, a continuall horte feuer, (engendred of redde choler and sharpe, in the veynes next to the herte, in the veynes of the mouth of the stomake, and in the holownesse of the luer of lounge. The signes of this feuer, are intolerable heate, with continuall thyrst, hoirour, a swifte pulse, keepng no order, mozt byeathe, the brine hygh coloured and thynne.

Causa, of causa, a cause or controwersy in lutee, a matter to be spoken of before a iudge, or other audience. Also a busynesse of charge in a mans affaires. An excuse, a reason or consideration that moueth one to doo a thynge, an occasion, a quarell, a state of condision.

Causam accipere, to take the matter in hand. also to take an excuse, to holde one excused.

Causam capere, to take an occasion.

Causa cadere, to lose his action.

Causam agere, to pleade a matter.

Causam dicere, to answer vnto that whiche is layde vnto his charge, speke by hym selfe or by attorneye.

Causam dicere, to saie contrary, to denye.

Hoc si secus reperies, nullam causam dico,

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Hoc si secus reperies, nullam causam dico,

quin mihi et parentum, & libertatis apud te de liquo fiet, If thou doest fynde sotherwise, I will not saie contrary, but that it is at thy pleasure, that I shall lose bothe my parentes and libertie.

Causam dicere ex vinculis, to answer in ward, or being a ppysoner.

Causas necesse, uel fingere, to feigne matters, to make excuses or delates.

Dare causam, to geue an occasion.

Causam orare, to pleade.

Causam querere, to seeke occasion.

Causam sustinere, to beare the blame.

Causam tenere, to obteyne in iudgement.

Causa mea, for my sake.

Syzo ignoscis volo, quia mea causa fecit, I will that ye forgive Syzus al that he hath doon for my sake.

Causa inferior, the lesse ryght or weaker title.

Causa superior, the better right or title.

In causa hac sunt, the reason is this, of the considerations be these.

Semen et causa bellorum, the matter and occasion of warres.

Numquid causa est, quin &c. Is there any let or excuse but that, &c.

Per causam exigenda pecunia, vnder the pretence of colour of gatheryng monie.

Contumelia causa, for reproche.

Causa mea, for quod ad me attinet.

Mea quidem causa vidua victima, lyue a wydow April for me.

Verbi causa, and Exempli causa, for an exaple.

Causa dictio, a defence or answering to that is lated to ones charge.

Accipe queriti causam, heare the cause of that ye demaunde.

Causas causas exponere, to explicate or declare harde causes.

Cum causa facere, to doo as the matter semeth to requyre.

Causa cardo, looks Cardo.

Pro magnis causis, for great reasons and considerations.

Frons causa, the vtter apperance of a matter.

Exudare causas, spoken in derision of babbyng lawyers, whiche contend in their matter till they sweate. Incumbere in causam, to apply a matter earnestly: Also to fauour the quarell of any part.

Indicta causa damnari, to be condemned with out answer: or to bee condemned, the cause not being heard.

Periclitari causa, to put his matter in hafarde or teopardie.

Deponere causam, to leaue of his quarell or sute.

Omnis familiaris causa consistit tibi, al the charge of busynesse of my house is lette to the.

Est tibi causa et de hac re, Although thou haue an excuse or defence for the in this matters.

Morte qui affecti sunt, in eadem causa sunt, qua

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C ANTE A.

antequam nati, They that be dead, bee in the same state and condition, that they were before they were borne.

Erar in meliore causa quam si, &c. He was in better state and condition, than if, &c.

Ditius commoratus est in Pompei causa, He abode longer in the maintenance of Pompei's quarrell.

Profectus est cum his, quorum erat una causa, he went forth with them, whiche favoured one quarrell.

Causarum abuerbe, after the faction of them that be discharged for some lausult cause.

Causarii, they that be employed in our lawe, or excused for a speciall cause.

Causaria mistio, a discharge of a souldiour, for a reasonable cause.

Causarii milites, souldiours, whiche for causes reasonable, were discharged out of the army: for slacknesse, as Policianus writeth.

Causatio, omis, f. g. an inward specklesse.

Causatiuus, a, um, that is cause of the dooing of a thing.

Causidicus, ci, m. g. a man of law, an attorney.

Causilicor, aris, to complaine of a thinge that doeth grieve one, to refuse, to late excuses, wily he will not doo a thing.

Causor, aris, to shewe and alledge the reason of excuse of any thing.

Cantari tempestatem, et vna fluminum, to late for his excuse the tempest & great fluddes.

Nunquid cautare? Dooest thou late any excuse? or dooest thou late any thinge to the contrary?

Cauticus, a, um, bournyng, or that bourneth.

Cautica medicamenta, medicines whiche doo burne the fleshe of the fleshe.

Cautum, u, n, g. a thing that may be burned.

Cautula, a diminutive of cautus.

Cautellus, a, um, marked or burned with that instrument, whiche is called Cauterium, or marked with any iron.

Cauterium, u, n, g. a marking iron, or an instrument, wherewith sores are bourned. Also a painters instrument.

Cautus, and cautum, wisely, circumspectly, subtilly, warily.

Cautus et pederentem dicere, to speake of shewe a thing circumspectly, and leperly.

Cautus, ris, f. g. of Cortes, or Cos, a ragged rocke of hill full of great stones.

Cautus loquior, more clatterpunge than a rocke: A proverbe, applied to great speakers, gathered of the continuall clacking that the sea maketh, when it is fiercely agast a rocke.

Cautus Margeia, a proverbe applied to a stubborne felowe, that will not change his opinion.

Causo, onis, f. g. a testaments, obligacion, or

C ANTE A.

promyse in wisting, made diligently for the assurance of any thinge. Also a pposition of remedie.

Cautio est, it is neede to provide or beware.

Mittere cautionem chirographi, to deliuer wisting signed with his owne hande for assurance.

Cautio opus est, ut sobrie, &c. we must be ware and take heed that, &c.

Cautionem et diligentem adhibere, to be ware, circumspect, and diligent.

Habet multas cautiones, the matter hath many thinges to be foreseen & taken heed of.

Cautionalis, le, the adiective of cautio.

Cautior, oris, m. g. he that foreseeth matters wistly and craftily, that he or another be not deceived.

Cautior alieni periculi, he that warneth another man of any danger.

Cautior formularum, he that can shyll of all actions to be sued, an expert lawyer.

Cautus, a, um, pious, circumspect, wise, wistly, ware.

Diligens et cautus. Cautus et prouidus.

Cautus, and Tardus, contraria.

Cautus ero in credendo, I will take heed what I beleue. I will not be over light of credence.

Cautus præferre manus, to grepe with ones handes before hym, when he goeth in the darke.

Quo mulieri esset res cautior, That the woman might be more circumspect in the matter, or take better heed to it.

Cauta et moderata liberalitas, circumspect and moderate liberaltie.

Cautus, a, um, holowe.

Cautus vena, the vyne of the lyner.

Aedes caux, steeled houses or chaumbres.

Cautus fenestra, id est parula.

Flumina caua, id est profunda et alta, depe re uera.

Pinus caua, is some tyme used for a ship.

Cautus, u, m. g. of cauum, i. n. g. an holow place or an hole wherin bydes doo hyde.

Caxo, idem quod Carax.

Caycus, a rupe in Thracia.

Cayster, or Caystrus, a rupe of Asia.

Caystrius, a, um, of Cayster.

Ales caystrius, a swanne.

Caystros, a famous rupe of Thracia, by the city of Ephesus.

C ANTE E.

Ca, looke Cra.

Ceadus, a Thracian, whiche apyed the Troians.

Cebes, eris, a philosopher of Thebes.

Cebrenia, a place of Troie, called of some Cebrenia.

Cebrenij, people of that cuntry, & also of Asia. Cebres

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Cebrenij, id est, parricidium formidinum.

Cebrenia, the bastard son of hys father.

Cecropia, rupe in Thracia. Also the name of a woman, whiche favoured the quarrell of Pompey in the ciuile warre.

Cecropia, a town that Cecrops builded, whiche was after the city of Athens.

Cecropide, men of Athens.

Cecropis, id est, a woman compass of Cecrops.

Cecropius, a, um, of Cecrops.

Cecrops, opis, an ancient kynge of Athens, whose image was made hauing two heades as some suppose, because he dyd fynd institute matrimonie in Greece. Other write, that he was borne in Egypte, and dyd also vs bothe languages, Greke and Egyptian. he was a foze the incarnation. 1589. years.

Cecryphalea, a rocke in the sea, of angle.

Cecubum, a kinde of wyne.

Cecurri, olde wyse used for cucurri.

Cedar, a region in Arabia.

Cedo, cessi, ere, to geue place, to depart, to go awate, to vyde, to withdawe, to obey, to graunte, to geue, to succede.

Cedere auctoritati, to be of lesse authoritie.

Cedere ad factum, to come to effect, to be doen.

Cedere creditoribus, in proprijs where one is unable to paie his debts, leaue all his goodes of landes to his creditors.

Cedere ex transuerso, to go bydwyge lyke a crabbe.

Podori famam cessi, I was overcome with shame and regarde of myne estimation and good name.

Cedere intercessioni, to ppye no further, to admyte the contrary.

Cedere ius suum alteri, to geue by his right and title to another.

Cedere pro, to be in the steede of an other thing. Nam pro pulpamento cedidit scuti si, for it is in steede of meate, lyke an eyeglasse.

Cedere ulta, & Cedere fato, to dye.

Cedere possessione, to leaue the possession.

Cedere periculo, to flee from the danger.

Cedere precibus, to graunte to the request of prayer, to heare ones petition.

Cedere tempori, to accomodate hym selfe to the tyme, to doo according to the tyme.

Cedit remedia morbus, quando percussus. Cedit dies, to amonge the lawyers, the tyme is come, that the debt is due to be payed.

Cedit huius quæstus ille, the tyme, that manerage by it.

Cedit illi res, his matter cometh to passe.

Cedunt mihi ea bona, those goodes are come or happened unto me.

Cedunt dies, the dayes passe away.

Cessit, it happened.

Cessit parum græui, I was overcome by a litle.

C ANTE E.

Cessit in proverbium, It became, or was turned into a proverbe.

Cedere et locum dare, to anoth or geue place.

Cedere loco, patria, vrbem, domo, to departe from his place, countrey, citie, or house, to leaue it and go his way.

Cedere de re publica, ab opido, a gladiatione, e corpore, e ciuitate, in aras, ad alia quem locum.

Cedere retro, to retire, to geue backe.

Cedam vira, I will be content to dye.

Cedere alicui, to obeye one, and not to doo agaynst his mynde, to be inferiour, and of lesse estimation or value, also to go away vanquished, and haue the worse part.

Non cedit gratia alicuius rei, It is no lesse pleasant.

Cedere ponderi, or oneri, to be unable to beare of sustayne the weight of burdne.

Operi cedit, for munus vel officium suum decredit, he refuseth to doo his dutie.

Cedere spacijs, to geue one place to sit or go by.

Cedere foro, to place hande rups.

Lux candida cessit nubibus, The sayre days was ouerclouded with cloudes.

Male cessit res, the matter had an ill ende.

Vini ceder annis, The wyne will not continue.

Nihil omnino Græcis cedidit, we geue no place, or we be nothing inferiour to the grekes.

Cedere honore, et nomine suo alteri, to geue up and resigne his come & dignitie to another.

Cedere legibus, to obey the lawes.

Cedentes capilli, heares that fall away from the head.

Cedo, a verbe defectiue, used only in the imperative mode, and significeth geue, late, or tell, and in the plural, Cedite.

Cedo manum, geue me thy hande.

Quin mihi argentum cedo, but geue thou me the money.

Cedo quid factum sit, tell what is doone.

Cedo quemuis arbitrum, appoynt what auerbyer thou wilt: or I will abide any mannes arbitrarie.

Cedo aquam manibus, Geue me water to wash my hands.

Cedras, a kinde of wine.

Cedraus, a, um, a kinde of wine.

Cedraus libri, booke that hath many perils.

Cedraus, a, um, a kinde of wine.

Cedraus, a, um, a kinde of wine.

Cedraus, a, um, a kinde of wine.

Cedraus, a, um, a kinde of wine.

Cedraus, a, um, a kinde of wine.

spme taken for an vjenge, as Athenus and Dioscorides doo write.

Cedropolis, a towne in Caria.

Cedros, an plante in the coles of Germanie. Cedrositis, is f.g. a white vyne called also A m peloleuce, of apothekerkes, Bryonia, commonly Vincella. It groweth in hedges.

Cedrus, dri, f. g. a tree, hauing leaues like a luypper, beaues like myrtle, but they be pellowe, sweete of saueur, and pleasant to eate, they beare all spmes of the yeeve newe sentis and olbe, as the oijenges dooe, and the leaues neuer faileth. The tree sweateth out of hym a luyour like vnto rosen, meruailous obdysseous. In the lands of egyptes there hath been sent of theim growyng, which were in length 130. fete, and in compasse fife fathome. It like greatnesse of greater are in Syria. The woode thereof neuer roteth, nor woymes may buse thein. wherfore it is muche praised in buyldyng.

Carmina cedro linenda, beres woithy neuer to perishe. Cedro digna, thynges woithy perpetuall memory.

Celadon, one of theim that was slayne at the marriage of Perseus and Andromede.

Celadusa, a lytell yle in the sea Adriaticum.

Celano, one of the Harpies.

Celatum, piously, secretly.

Celatus, a, um, hys, kept close.

Celebratio, onis, f. g. solemnisation. Sometime an assemblee of company of men.

Celebratus, a, um, muche spoken of or haunted, renowned.

Celebreto, I am in great fame, or renowned.

Celebris, bre, and Celeber, bris, bre, famous, also wythe, honourable, muche haunted, muche spoken of, renowned.

Celebris locus, a place muche haunted and greatly spoken of. Celeberrimus conuentus, a verie solemn and great assemblee of meeting of men.

Via celebris, a waye muche haunted and vbled.

Dies celeberrimus, a daye, wheron meruitous great honour and gloire hath chaunced vnto any man.

Celebris rumor, a byute, or rumour reported of many men.

Celeberrimus arte, or in arte grammatica, an excedyng good grammatitian, and greatly esteemed and spoked of.

Celebritas, aris, f. g. renowne. Also a great assemblee, great haumtyng, or resorte to a place.

Celebritas et solitudo, contrary.

Celebritate odi, I hate the greates resorte and company of men.

Hic locus maximam celebratam habet, This place is greatly frequented.

Celebratam addere ludis, to make playes more haunted or resorted to.

Celebrare fama, great renowne.

Celebriter, honourably.

Celebro, au, are, to celebrate or bynge in renowne, to make good reposte, also to haunte, to honour or worship.

Celebrare nuptias, to make a feaste at a marriage. Celebrare epulas, to make banquettes.

Celebrare conuiuium, to make a greates feaste or banquet.

Celebrare exequias, & funera, to byng one solemnely to buryng.

Celebrare ludos, to make playes with greates assemblee of people.

Celebrare suum natalem, to make a greates feaste at the daye of his bythe.

Celebrare cunctis hominum, to assemble a great numbre of people.

Celebrare syluas, to resort much to the wooddes, or to bee muche in the wooddes. Lphawisse Celebrare templa, domum, locum.

Celebrare ferias, to hope help date.

Celebrare et ornare.

Carminibus celebrari, to be greatly commended or praised in verses.

Celebrare laudibus, to sette foorth a mans name with great praises.

Ea sunt & latinis & grecis literis celebrata, Those thynges were described and set foorth honourably bothe in greke and latine.

Celebrata res omnium sermone, a matter knownen, that euerie man speaketh of it, or that is in euerie mans mouthe.

Sey et reipublica celebrare, They gaue laude and renoume both to thein selfe, and to the common weale.

Studium agricultura celebrare, They commended and practised the vse of husbandry.

Celcia, a town of Rois, called also Cimbria Celcia.

Celena, a, a place in Aspayn dedicate to Iuno.

Celeng, aru, sometime the chiefe cite of Ethiopia.

Celendris, a towne in Cilicia.

Celer, leris, lere, swifte, quicke.

Celeris copia. Date diu quales conueniant milis eius celerem copiam, I shal graunt thet I may beate thoytly mete with hym.

Celeratim, celeranter, and celeriter, hastily, quickly, thoytly, swifte, etc. it be long.

Celeres, old wyters vble for Equites, hostiles.

Celeritas, aris, f. g. also celeritudo, quicquid, swiftnesse. Celeritas et festinatio.

Breuitas et celeritas syllebatum, the brynnesse and swiftnesse of syllebles.

Expedita et profluens celeritas verborum, a prompt and flowing rebynesse of woordes.

Celeritas et discidium, a celer and quicke capacite to lede thynge.

Celeripes, swifte of foot.

Celero, au, are, to doo thyng thoytly, to haue.

Celerans iter ad naues, makinge had to the naues the swifte, or to take the swifte.

Celer

Celerare gradum, to go apace, to make swifte. Opem celerare, to make swifte, to heipe of succour.

Celer, a mans name.

Celerini, people in the hygher Spayne.

Celes, itis, looks Celox.

Celestes, hostes that eene for wagers.

Celerizantes pueri, litell boyes that ryde on such horses.

Celeus, two syllables, a mans name.

Celeusma, or Celeuma, atis, n. g. the thowte or erpe that Appien or boremen doo make, wha the mayster dooeth whyle of call, to encourage them.

Celeustes, ar, m. g. he that collect on the martners to encourage them in such wyse.

Cella, e, f. g. a cellar, wherin any thyng is kept. Also where we be piously washed. Also a pious place in the temple, a chancell. Sometime a secrete chaumbye. Virgille calleth the holes of an hony combe Cellas.

Cella penuria, a garner or storhouse.

Cella olcra, a cellar for oyle.

Cella vinaria, a wyne cellar.

Cella promptuaria, Plantus vble for a pison. In cellis stratos lectos videres, You mighte see the beddes made ready in the chaumbyes.

Cellaria, e, f. g. Idem quod cella. Also a woman butler, or she that hath the keepyng of the cellar.

Cellaris, re, the adiectiue of Cella.

Columbi cellares, dooues that byde in holes.

Cellarium, rii, n. g. a storhouse.

Cellarius, rii, m. g. he that hath the charge of a cellar or storhouse.

Cello, lis, of olde wyters was vble for Cedo.

Cellula, e, a diminutiue of Cella.

Cellula columbarum, culuer holes.

Celmus, a man that nourished by Iuppter, whom he turned afterwarde into a diamond, because he assermed hym to bee most tall.

Celo, au, are, to hyde, to concele, to kepe close or secrete.

Celare aliquem de re aliqua.

Babus noster me celauit de hoc libro, Our frende Babus told me nothyng of this boke.

Celare & occultare.

Celare quia scribat existimo, I thynke he keepeth secrete such thynges as he writeth, or will not let them bee known.

Vxorem ipsam hanc rem vices face, Doe that thou kepe this thyng secrete euen frome thy wyfe.

Celare aliquid alicui.

Id Alcibiadi celari dicitur non potuit, That thyng coude not be hyd or concealed from Alcibiades any longer.

Celare se tenebris, to hyde hym selfe in the darke.

Diem celare dicitur sol cum occidit.

Cui diem promere opponitur.

Ingenium celare, to hyde or dissimble ones disposition or nature.

Celor, the passie.

Vbi vbi est diu celatum non potest, whete so euer the be, the can not be longe unknown.

Celox, ocis, f. g. a litell swifte thyppe, called a Hyganine of darcke.

Celenses, people of Spayne.

Celius, a noble Romayne, whiche wyte of phisike and husbandry, in most eloquent latine.

Celcus, a, um, hygh, lofty, vpryght.

Stans cellus et erectus, a standyng bolt vpryght, or a trestyght vpryght standyng.

Celta, Frenchemen.

Celtica, a citee in Spayne in the countreis of Hispania.

Celiberi, people of that part of Spayne, whiche is called Biscaye.

Celiberia, Biscaye.

Celiberius, and Celibericus, ca, cum, of Biscaye.

Celtica, the countreis of Lyons in France.

Celtici, people of Spayne whiche toke their begynnyng of the Frenchemen called Celta.

Celricum, a promontorie of Spayne.

Celtis, a bynde of sweete trees growyng in Asfeste, called also Loros.

Celtogallia, is that parte of France, whiche contyneth Aquitaine, Lyons, Belgica, and Narbone, wherof the frenche byng hath all partes whole. Belgica, for the more parte is in the handes of the emperour that nowe is.

Charles the fifth. Rebe of euerpthe of theim in theyr letters.

Celydrus, or rather Cylindros, a womannes apparayle.

Cemellod, a towne in Liguria.

Cemeneleux, a citee in the Alpes.

Cenchrea, a towne of Peloponnesus by Corinth.

Cenchris, chris, a womene like an adder.

Cenchris, idis, f. g. a bynde like an haue, whiche maketh a great towne when he celereth. It is also the name of a towne of a countrey of Grece.

Cenchrites, re, m. g. a pectious stone, whiche hath in it thynges like myll seede.

Cenchris, a river in Thracia, by the wood Myrgia, where the poetes seigne, that Larona was washed of his nauie Myrgia, after he had traungled with cybide.

Cenchrum, a bynde of dyamondes, no byggee than a mill seede.

Ceneia, called also Atalanta, the daughter of Ceneus.

Ceneum, a promontory in Euboea, where there is a temple erected an altar to Iupiter.

Ceneus, looks Ceneus.

Cenina, a citie of Italye nere to Rome.
Cenites, his name that builded Cenina.
Cenodoxia, vayne glorie.
Cenomani, people of Lumbardie, also a people in Fraunce of a countreie called Mayne.
Cenotaphium, plur. n. g. a monument of them, whiche are dead, wherein the bodie is not, as an herse set vp at the monethes of peres end.
Census, sui. ere, to suppose, to shewe ones opinion of sentence, to thinke good, to determine, to be discontent, to numbze people, to the intent to take them, whiche be apt for the warres: Or to lause a tashe of subsidie, to speake of telle.
Ne vobis censeam, had me referetis, Leste I woulde be angry, if ye tolde me.
Quid grauear censas? Telle me, what is that, that greuethe the?
Censeo, ut hoc facias, I wlll, I determine, to I thinke good that ye doo this.
Senatus dicitur censere, Populus iubeat.
Censor, sus sum, eri, a deponent, to pproffesse of enrole in the censours tables.
Censeri, to be numbyed and inrolled of the Censours, or to be taxed or cessed.
Censeri, to bee had in estimation, or to be set by, also to be meruall at.
Quod ex his studiis, hac quoq; censetur oratio, Because that by these studies, the same kynde of oracion also, is esteemed and hadde in pryce.
Si censenda nobis atq; estimanda res est, If we must iudge and weighe the matter.
Censio, onis, f. g. a chastisement, or a correction doon by the Censor, a pryce, aduice, or opinion.
Censio habitura, a punishment, whan soultours, for some trespassse were inioyned to deliuer speares to other.
Censior, onis, ab antiquo Censio: idem quod Censor.
Censor, oris, m. g. a iudge of mens manners as to suche one as was appointed to value mens gooddes.
Censorius, a, um, pertaining to theim, whiche had ouersight of the manners of the people, whiche were called Censores.
Censorius vir, he that hath bene a Censour, or to worthe for his grauntie to iudge and correcte other mens manners.
Censoria uirgula, is taken for the authoritie of the censours.
Censoria animaduersion, was a punishment of theim, whiche were of ill manners.
Censoria nota, the rebuke or cheeke of the matter of manners.
Censualis, he that dooeth accompanye or assiste the iudges of manners, called Censores.
Censualis, le, of or pertaining to the Censours.
Censualis lex, a law made for numbyng and setting of people.

Censura, x, f. g. the authoritie of iudgement of a censour, also correction of manners, laws or decrees, concerning manners, a reformation.
Censuram uini facere, to taste wyne, to assay whether it be good or badde.
Census, us, m. g. perely reuenues, gooddes of substance, also valuation of gooddes: Also a subsidie, and the numbyng of the people.
Census equestris, was the estimation of value of theim, whiche were in the order of gentylmen, called Ordo equestris, whiche rate was. 4. 00. Sestertia: And that summe amoued (after the rate of our monese, at this day, to. 2655. li. 6. s. 8. d. whereby it appereth, how ryche Rome was at that tyme, sens that was the general estimation of ones order of state.
Census senatorius, was the estimation of theim, whiche were Senators: And was double the rate of Equestris. And in Augustus tyme, it was treble so much: whiche amounted of our money now current, to. 7906. li. not withstanding, that there were aboute vi. l. Senators.
Censum, agere, and habere, to cense or take mens gooddes, accordyng to which valuation they must paye tribute.
Censu liberari, to be deliuered from the taxing of his gooddes.
Census, fortunæ, facultates, idem.
Census exiguus, tenuis, breuis, small subsidie.
Nec census nobilitate maior, he was as noble as ryche.
Ex censu tributa conferre, to paye tribute of tax, accordyng to the valuation, or accordyng to his substance.
Census, a, um, valued or taxed. Sometyme a mē of that valu that ought by the lawe to be taxed.
Capite censi, taxed by the polle, or they that paye head spiler.
Census, a, um, the abstractue of Census.
Censui agri, fieldes, whiche made by the lawe bee bought and solde.
Centauius, & Cetauricus, a, u, of the Centaures.
Centauri, a people in the countreie of Thessaly, whom the poetes feigned to bee the one halfe lyke a man, the other half lyke an horse. There be also certayn great wyppes so called.
Centauria, and Centaurium, an herbe, wherof there be two kyndes. The great, whiche apothecaries dooe calle Renponicum. And the lesse, whiche is called Centopie: Also Fel terra, and febrifugia.
Centaurium, a medicine inuented by Chiron, the Centaure.
Centaurus, ri, a reuer first called Euryus.
Centenarius, a, um, of an hundred peres of age, or of an hundred ponde weight.
Centenaria cœna, were suppers, or whiche by a lawe called Licinia, was bestowed but an hundred of the byason coppe called Asse.
Cens

Centenus, a, um, an hundredeth.
Centesimus, a, um, the hundredeth: as,
Centesima pars, the hundredeth parte.
Centesimæ viarum, were gages of the hundredeth, one peny for every moneth tene.
Centiceps, cipitis, that hath an hundredeth heades.
Centies, an hundredeth tyme.
Centifolia, x, f. g. a kynde of roses growng in Italye.
Centigranum, a kynde of wheate, whiche had in every eare an hundredeth corne.
Centimanus, i, mas. ge. that hath an hundredeth handes.
Centinodia, x, f. g. an herbe, whiche hath many knottes, called of the grekes Polygonon: by the figure and description of Fuchsius, it shoulde seme to be knotte grasse.
Centinum, a towne of Umbria in Italye.
Centipeda, x, f. g. a wyne called a palmer, whiche is heere, and hath many feete.
Centipeda, or des, called also Scolopendra, a kynde of scythes.
Centipello, onis, parte of the intrayles of an harte.
Cento, onis, m. g. a faction of rough, thych and heartie couerpyges, which verpe poore people by, and wherewith tentes, and all other thynges necessary for soultours, are couered, whiche rateneth. Also a vile garmente, that men of the countreie weare: and all kynde of thynges made of dyuers pieces of clothe, and of sundry colours. It is taken of som for a quile, a sacke, or other lyke thyng, stuffed with linen, flosse, or cotton.
Cento, is also a wyke compyled of dyuers fragments of verses, spoken here and there out of anthours: as Virgiliocentones.
Centones farcire aliquid, a prouerbe, signifying to holde one in talke, with many glorious tales and lyes.
Centralis, le, that whiche is sette in the verge myddes of a thyng.
Centrines, a kynde of gnattes that syngeth.
Centrones, moste Sines going into Libardye.
Centrosus, a, um, full of knottes or knurres.
Centrum, tri, n. g. the poynnt that is in the very myddes of a thyng: The centre. also an hard knotte or knurre in symble, that marreth the woymans toole.
Centum, an abstractue of the pluralle numbye, and vndeclined, an hundredeth. It is sometyme used infinitely for exceeding many.
Centum capita, Centum capium, Centum capibus, n. g. plu. num. a kynde of thistle, with many heades, called also Eryng, and Eryngium. The roote and stalk is used to be eaten of some bothe sodden and rawe.
Centum geminus, an hundredeth folde.
Centum peranca insula, a little towne in Italye.

Centum pondum, an hundredeth weyghe. Sometyme indefinitely, an exceeding great weighe.
Centumvialis, le, pertaining to the hundredeth and. v. iudges.
Centumviri, ceu Centumvirorum, n. ge. plu. an hundredeth and. v. iudges, where as the people of Rome were diuided into. xxxv. tribes, of every tribe were. iii. men chosen to be iudges in common matters: whiche compaigne was called Centumviratus, And they were called Centumviri, although there were fyue mo than an hundredeth in that compaign. And they iudgements was named Centumvirale iudicium, and Centumvialis hasta, for as much as those iudges, whyles they sat in iudgemente, had a speare pched vp before them.
Centunculus, or centunculum, a certayn herbe whiche hath softe leaues lyke flosse.
Centunculus, a diuturnitie of Cento, A vile garmente.
Centuplex, plicis, an hundredeth folde, an hundredeth double.
Centuplicato, an aduerbe, an hundredeth tymes so muche.
Centuria, x, f. g. a part of an holte, conteynyng an hundredeth men: But of ground in the felld, it conteyneth two hundredeth acres.
Centuriatim, by an hundredeth together, hundredeth by hundredeth. Also plentifully, or in a greate numbye.
Centuriatus, a, um, appoynted or registered in the numbye of the hundredeth.
Centuriata comitia, were generall congregacions of people to traate of common affaires: whiche assemble was not gathered by diuision of parishes or wardes, but by the rate of theyr substance, or by theyr age.
Centuriarum leges, lawes, whiche were enacted by the people assembled after the rate of theyr substance or age.
Centuriatus, us, m. g. the office and estate of a Centurion.
Centurio, onis, m. g. a capytayne ouer an hundredeth footemen, a Centurion.
Centurio, aut are, to diuide men into a compaign, conteynyng an hundredeth persones: or diuides into two hundredeth acres of lande.
Centurionatus, us, idem quod Centuriatus.
Centuripe, or Centuripe, Sicilia.
Centuripini, people of Sicilia.
Centusis, a rate of Roman money, which was of ten of theyr grotes, called Denarii, hundredeth in the rate of our money at this tyme, to. v. s. vi. d. ob. halfe farthyng and half an halfe farthyng.
Cepa, x, f. g. et Cepe. neu. ge. indeclinabile, an onion.
Cepas edere, to eate onions, was a prouerbe spoken of them, whiche bydde seme to weep, or that to weep often.

Cepa, x, f. g. an hebe.
 Cepetum, a place where onions growe.
 Cepew, a, um, lyke an onyon, or of an onyon.
 Cephalatomi, people of Colchis.
 Cephal, or Cephalis, signifieth the head.
 Cephalax, x, f. g. a greuous or longe contynue
 yng pynne in the head, susteyning much greue
 of euery sight cause, neyther abyding nyste
 nor light, nor sweete sauiours. The patiente
 feeleth as if his heade were broken in peeces
 with hammeres. It hapneth somtyme of cold,
 somtyme of heate.
 Cephalenia, an yle beyond Assyria, in the mids-
 dell sea, whiche is also called Elysses yle, com-
 monly Cephalonia.
 Cephalocruites, a woyme, whiche is in the lea-
 ues of a peache tree.
 Cephaloedis, a ryuer of Scythia.
 Cephalus, the son of Colus, and the deaplyng
 of Europa. Also an outour of Athens. Ce-
 phalus, is also a fowle, whiche beyng asrayd,
 lyeth onely his head, and thynketh that thū
 all his body is hrd.
 Cephenes, mas. g. vnproffitable bees, whiche
 make no honny, but doo onely with the multi-
 tude of them, keepe warme the pong bees. It
 was so nympe the name of Perseus, as He-
 rodotus wytteth.
 Cepheus, two syllables, the name of a kyng of
 Ethiopie, the soune of Phoenix, and father of
 Andromeda.
 Cephalia, a fountayne in the region Attica.
 Cephalis, a lake nere to the sea Eghianticum.
 Cephalodorus, a tragicall poete of Athens.
 Cephalus, a ryuer of Scythia, where the tem-
 ple of Thymis stonde, to whiche Deucalion
 and Pyrrha came to consulte howe to restore
 mankynde.
 Cephus, a heade of Ethiopie, whiche hath the
 foxlegges and fete lyke to a mans armes and
 handes: and the hynder lyke mens legges
 and feete.
 Cepidines, stones lyng out aboue other.
 Cepina, x, f. g. an herbe called clues. It is al-
 so a place, where onyons be sette, or a greate
 multitude of onyons sowne or set together.
 Cepio, the consull of Rome, by whose rashnesse
 the temple Tolosane was robbed and spoy-
 led, wherof infused so great miserye to hym &
 his childreis, that ther by rose this prouerb,
 * Anrum Tolosanum habet, loke Aurum.
 Cepionides, x, a precious stone cleere lyke crys-
 tall, and representeth in it figures lyke glasse.
 Cepites, a precious stone, haung many whyte
 breake.
 Cepæ, a towne of Bosphorus.
 Ceporus, a gaedynar.
 Cepos, a gaedynar.
 Cepula, a chyboll.
 Cepurica, herbes that growe in gaedyns.

Cera, x, f. g. waxe. somtyme ymages made in
 waxe, as it were with byaunces, to declare
 the genealogie of noble men, lyke to that whi-
 che in churches is called Radix Iesse.
 Ceras amalthas, idem quod copix cornu.
 * Cerix cera dignus, A prouerbe nympe a
 vile felow, nothyng to be esteemed. Ioh. Era. Ch.
 Cerabaroa, a countreite late found by the Spa-
 ngardes, in the west ocean, where all the men
 go naked, and haue theyr bodges peincted
 with dyuers figures, wearyng onely garlan-
 des made of sundry flowers, myxte with the
 clees of lyons and egges. In that countreite
 hath been founde plenty of golde.
 Ceracates, a precious stone of the coloz of waxe
 Cera, wytyng tables, couered with waxe, and
 is vsed for booke, letters, or instrumentes in
 wytyng.
 Ceramicus, a place in Athens, where men be-
 yng slayne in battayle, were buried. Also an
 other place, where common women dwelled:
 and a goulfe in the sea not farre frome Ma-
 lliarnassus.
 Ceramion, the same measure that Amphoja is.
 Ceramites, a precious stone.
 Ceramium, a place in Rome, where Cicero and
 Cato had houses.
 Cerarius, n, m. g. he that maketh any thyng of
 waxe, & waxe chandler.
 Cerasta, certayne ples by Ethiopie.
 Cerastes, x, or Cerastis, is, m. g. a serpent whi-
 che hath hoynes lyke a ramme, the body very
 lytell, wherby he disceructh men bydyng hym
 selfe in the grasse.
 Cerastis, the yle of Eppes.
 Cerasum, f, or Cerasum, fii, n. g. a chery.
 Cerasus, f, f. g. a chery tree.
 Cerasus, unis, a towne of Cappadocia, called
 commonly Zephano.
 Cerates, a small weight of poppe, whiche is the
 fourth part of a scruple, the 4. S. part of an vnce.
 Ceratia, an herbe, which hath but one leafe, and
 a great roote full of knottes.
 Ceratia stella, a blasfing sterre, lyke an hoyme.
 Ceratina, aram, intricate argumentes, whiche
 can not be resolued.
 Ceratiris, a certayn herbe.
 Ceratilis, the fruite, which is called Siliqua, loke
 there for the description: by the weight therof
 all the auncient phisicians made all their pos-
 ses, whiche tryers of golde dooe nowe calle a
 caracte. wherof Dragma conteyned. ʒi. iiii.
 as Leonardus Portius wytteth.
 Ceratum, siue Cerotum, a plaster made with
 waxe, roseyne, or gisme. It is called in greke
 Dropax, a seared clothe.
 Ceratūra, bydyng of a thyng with wax, seynge
 Ceratus, a, um, seared, or couered with waxe.
 Ceratus, a citee in Landie.
 Ceraunia, a precious stone whyle of colour, also
 a hynde of pulle, Ceraua

Ceraunij, and Ceraunia, hylls in Eppie, by the
 citee Amphipolis. also hylls in Armenia aboute
 Andocia.
 Ceraunium, a hynde of puffes that growe oute
 of the earth.
 Ceraunobolos, the table of Apelles, wherin he
 peincted the thunder.
 Ceraunus, the surname of one of the Ptole-
 mres, also a ryuer of Cappadocia.
 Cerbalus, a ryuer of Apulia.
 Cerberus, a, um, of Cerberus.
 Cerberus, a dogge with thye heades, which (as
 the poetes feigne) was porter of hell, whome
 Hercules dyete out of hell.
 Cercaphus, a mans name.
 Cercasorum, a towne in Eppie.
 Cercis, the name of a nymphe, daughter of De-
 ceanus and Cethys.
 Cercetæ, people of the lesse Asia, called of Pto-
 mous Cercetici.
 Cerceti, hylls of Thessaly.
 Cercina, an yle in the myddell sea, and a citee of
 the same name.
 Cercinitis, a veratellittle yle by Carthage.
 Cercion, a kyng of Thessaly.
 Cercius, idem quod circius.
 Cercopa, a greedy felowe.
 Cercopo, a littell grassehop.
 Cercopent, a certayne people.
 Cercopithecus, ci, m. g. an ape with a taile, cal-
 led a marmoset. It may be also take for a munkat
 Cercos, or circos, a hynde of haukes, that hal-
 teth on the one legge.
 Cercurus, a certayne sort of very great shyppes.
 Cercion, one of Arcadie, of exceeding strength,
 and a notable robber, slayne of Theseus.
 Cerdo, onis, m. g. a cobler. somtyme general-
 ly all that vse any vile handy craft to geat mo-
 nete by.
 Cerdon, onis, an heretike, whiche affirmed,
 that Christ was neuer boyme of a woman, and
 that he had no fleshe, nor suffered any passion,
 but that he feigned to suffer. Also he taught,
 that the god, whiche was declared by the law
 and prophetes to be god: was not the father
 of our sauour Christ, so he was knowne, the
 other was unknowne. The one was iuste, the
 other was good. Also he saide, that the olde
 testament was naughtie, that some creatures
 are ill of theim selfe, and that they were not
 made by that god, that was the chiefe good-
 nesse, but of an other, the begynnyng of all ill,
 whom he named the pyntepall mischefe. He
 was about the yere of our lord. 144. whose
 heresie be all condemned by the generall con-
 sent of all christendome.
 Cerdonia, a citee of Italy.
 Cerealis, a towne in Spayne.
 Cerealis, lo, perteynyng to Ceres the goddesse.
 Arma cerealia, instrumentes to graue coine,

and bake breade.
 Cereales ludii, playes in the honoure of Ceres.
 Cerealia, orum, n. g. solenne feastes and sa-
 crifices, dedicated to Ceres by Crispiolemus.
 Cerebellum, a distillation of cerebrium.
 Cerebrius, a, um, byanische, or wyld byained,
 trustyng onely to his owne will.
 Cerebrius bos, an oxe disposed to be madde
 Cerebrum, bri, n. g. the byayne.
 Putidum cerebrum, is vsed for a mad felow.
 Ceres, ceris, the daughter of Saturnus, and
 opis, called also Iste, was wyfe of Iouis
 kyng of Eppie, who as the Grekes suppose,
 dyd bysse inuent the sowynge of wheate and
 barley, whiche before dyd grow wyld among
 other herbes. Also that he dyd bysse make la-
 wes, wherby iustice shoulde be equally miny-
 shed to all men, violence and wyonge beyng
 by feare taken away. Herodotus wytteth,
 that the Eppians affirme Ceres and Dia-
 chus, to beare the chiefe rule in hell.
 * Cerei nuptias facere, vsed prouerbielly,
 to make a bancker, wherin is no wyne.
 Larga Ceres, great plenty of coine.
 Cereolus, a lyze candell.
 Ceretani, and Cerritani, a people in Spayne.
 Cereus, substantiuum, a taper, or other lyke can-
 dell of waxe.
 Cereus, a, um, of waxe, softe, fatty, or eptie.
 It is somtyme taken for dyntie of delicate.
 Also vnconstant, waueryng, and chaungyng
 the mynd with euery light tale, or persuation,
 pynted lyke waxe.
 Cerea candela, a waxe candell, or taper.
 Regna cerea, Virgilius habet, pro Alucolis,
 et cellulis apii. Cereia pruna, wheat plummes.
 Cereinte, es, f. g. an herbe haung the taile of
 waxe and honny together, an honny suckle.
 Cermithus, thi, an herbe lyke a lily. also a towne
 of Euboea. And after Salepin, it is the meate
 of bees, which is found in honny combs, sepa-
 rate fro the honny, in salt bitter, & is also most
 Cerinum, a garment of the colour of waxe.
 Cerinus, a, um, lyke to waxe.
 Color cerinus, the waxe colour.
 Cerion, fowles and pyntepall.
 Cerites, a people, whiche the Romaynes vaine-
 quished, and dyedged that they shoulde make
 no lawes among them.
 Ceritus, ti, m. g. a madde or frantike person.
 Cerium, n. g. a foyle lyke an honnycombe.
 Cernorum, a towne of Macedonia.
 Cerna, or Cerne, an yle in the sea of Ethiopie.
 Cernetani, a people of Italy called also Mariani.
 Cerno, creu, ere, to see, to percerue, to knowe,
 to seuer or separate, to lye, to rise by bent of
 swerde. Also to consider. somtyme to subge
 determine somtyme to rise opt. Also to lyse
 or raunge flower of coine. Wherwith to be-
 uylle together, or take one with another.
 R. iiii. Veres

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Verecūdarī neminem apud mensam decet, nam ibi de diuinis atq; humanis cernitur, pro man oughte to be abashed at the table: for there men dooe deuple and talke of matters concerning as well god as man.

Cernere fallam hereditatem alienæ gloriæ, to geat piasse to hym selfe of another man's nes aces.

Cernere hereditatem, to entre into lande fallen by inheritance.

Cerno animo, I dooe foiesce or consider bes foie. Cernere et videre.

Cernere et intelligere.

Acute cernere, to haue a quicke sight.

Cernitur magnus animus duabus rebus, A noble herte, or a valpant courage is knowne or discerned by two thynges.

Cernere est, a man mase see.

Quodcumq; Senatus creuit, what so eue the senate determine of iudge.

Iam cernam me ne, an illum. &c. Nowe I will see: or, nowe I will pouse or try. &c.

Pro patria cernit cum hostibus, he fpygheth with his ennemites in his countreys quarrell, or in the defence of his countreie.

Cernere ferro, to trye by dent of swerde.

Cernere vitam, to fpyght for lyfe and deathe. Ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus vtriq; let vs bothe trye for our lyfe, not with golde, but with the swerde.

Cernulus, he that is busy to fynde faulte in an other man.

Cernuus, a certayne shoe.

Cernuus, a, um, stouppng or lohng downward bendng and inclngng to the grounde.

Cernuus equus, an hoise that stumblith or fallith on his nose.

Cero, aui, are, to dyesse or couer a thyng with waxe.

Ceroterarij, they whiche dooe beare candels in the church before the crosse in pprocession, or that doo any lyke seruice in the church.

Ceroterarium, a candell styck, wherupon tapers be sette.

Ceroma, aui, n. g. an oyle, wherewith wylsters were annointed, made of a certayn clare. Some tyme the place where wylsters wer anointed.

Cerostorum, a hynde of peincpng, whan many pteces of hoine or puoile, ar pepneted with diuers coloure, and stytt set together vpon it: ell chesies or playing tables. After some it is an ymage of waxe.

Cerosus, a, um, that whych is myxt with waxe.

Ceroum, looke ceratum.

Cereus, a, um, and Cerrinus, of the tree called Cereus.

Cerrus, ri, f. g. a great tree, lyke to a poplar, ha-ving a streight long stem. It beareth a hynd of masse, tounge without lyke a chestyn, not apt to be eaten but of swine, and yet not very

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good for them. There hangeth on the bowes long pendants lyke by rustet molle, swete in sauour. The tymbre therof is not meete for byrdpnyng.

Certamen, inis, n. g. a conflicte or bycherpnyng, a contention of variance, a game of exercise, where one embouoereth to excell an other. Some tyme bysnyesse or tumulte.

Certamina sacra, were certayn great games in Grece, where men contended in feates of witte, strength, and agillitee. Of them were foure, Nemæa, Pythia, Isthmia, et Olympia.

The pyce of Olympia, was a garlande of wyldc olyue: At Isthmus, a garland of pine appull: in Remea of persely: in Isthmia, of appuls growng by the temple of Apollo.

Atruuus remembryeth, that the ancient grekes ordeined, that the people there assembled, standng with palme in their handes, shoulde fpyng their piasse, which had victorie at these games.

And also whan they retourned home to their houses, the citee of towne, where they dwelled, shoulde receiue them with muche honour, rydyng in chariottes, and duryng these tyues, shulde haue pensions out of the comune treasure.

Certamen vini, quaffpnyng.

Certamina diuinarum, labours and teauya-les in heappng by rpechasse.

In certamen venire cum aliquo, to falle at controuersy with a man.

Adducere in certamen rem aliquam, to byngge a matter in controuersie.

Consulatu deuenimus in medium rerum or mium certamen & discrimen, In the tyne of our consulsip, we came into the very mids-ell of busy rustlyng and daungerous trouble of all maner of matters.

Certamen nauale, a battayle on the sea.

Celebrare certamen, to make comon games or playes.

Certatim, in contendng and strypng one with another, who shall doo moiste or beste.

Certatim ascendunt, they stryue who shall go by fpyt.

Certatim ad opus currunt, They spede them hastily to woike, strypng who may go fpyt.

Certatio, onis, f. g. debate, stryfe, stryde, puous-cation, contention.

Certatus, us, idem quod certamen.

Certe, truly, verily, assuredly, yea verily, without doubte.

Certe captus est, playnly, or without doubte, he is taken in the snare: or he is in for a byrd.

Certe, for saltem, or vtruncq; as, Molistus certe ei fuero, At the least wate I shall befe hym somewhat.

Certe, for Tamen, as, Etsi suator non fueras, approbator certe fuisti, Although he counsaied me not to it, yet truly ye allowed it,

it. Certe enim scio, yea playnly I knowe it. Certe hercle, in good sooth.

Enim, & depol, hercle, quidem et pol, cum sequuntur certe, sunt ornatius particule.

Certe coniunctum cum et, affirmat: as, Et certe is est.

Certioror, aris, ari, to be certiffed.

Certifico, aui, are, to be certiffed or sure.

Certitudo, dinis, certapnes, surtise.

Certo, idem quod Certe.

erto, aui, are, to stryue, to contend, to sue one Can other, to endeavour, to study earnestly.

Certare damnis, to go aboute to dystroye one an other.

Certare pignore, to laye in a pauze in con-tention, to stryue for a wage.

Benedictis si certasset, audisset bene. If he had vsed fayne language, he shoulde haue herd none other but good, or I would haue answerd hym agayne with fayne woordes.

Certare officiis inter se, In dooing frendly pleasures to endeavour who shall passe other.

Officio te certasse priorem, non pœnitent, Let it not repent you, that you haue fpyt the-wed pleasures, or dooen the fpyt good tourne.

In omne facinus certare, to renne headlonge into all mischiese, to be bent and geuen to all myschiese.

Quid si certet Phœbum superaret? what if he would endeavour to excelle or passe Apollo?

Certare secum, to endeavour to passe ones self

Certatur, the impersonall.

Certus, a, um, certayne, sure, without doubte. Some tyme it significeth truly, faithfull, vn-feyned, appoynted, or determined, stronge, hardy, stedy.

Certa opes, rpechasse that is permanent.

Certi homines, sure men and faithfull.

Certi, some, certayne other.

Certiorum facere, to aduertise, to leat one to wpt or vnderstande, to signifie to one, to geue knowlage.

Certo certius, as sure as mate bee.

Certum habere, to knowe surely.

Ex hoc ut sim certus metui, that I may feare this matter no moie.

Amor certus, vnfeigned loue.

Certis diebus aliquid facere, to doo a thyngs on certayne daies appoynted.

Ante certam diem, before a daie appoynted.

Quædam non certa fidei videbantur, some thynges forced vnwothy to be beleued.

Certo facere, certa lege, on a certayne con-dition, after a certayn facton.

Certa manus vno telo metam feriet, a sure, and stedy hande, will herte the marke as the fpyt cast with a sauelyn.

Nebulo certior nullus, There is no verrey knaue. Horum profecto certa oratio est, Al-erply these mens woyses be true.

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Certi liberi, legitimates chyliderns, begotten in wedlocke.

Signa certa, vnfaillible signes of tokens.

Certa res est, the matter is without doubte. also I haue appoynted or determined.

Apud latera certos locauerat, he set aboute his persone, suche as were sure and truly fel-lows, or stronge and hardy men.

Certum est, it is manifest, or I haue deter-mined or appoynted.

De hoc mihi parum certum est, of this I am not well assured.

Clare et certum loqui, to speake playnly and distinctly.

Pro certo habere de re aliqua, to bee sure, or haue certayne knowlage of any matter.

Tum Agrippina sceleris olim certa, Than Agrippina, which was fully determined long befoie to woike that mischiese.

Cerua, æ, f. g. an hynde.

Cervaria, a place in Aquitayne.

Cervarius, a, um, of or peetyng to an harte.

Cervarium uenenum, a poison, wherewith the ffrenchmen vsed to annoynt their arrowes, whan they went on hunting.

Cervarius lupus, a beast ingendred epyther of a wolfe and an hynde, or elies of an harte and a she woulfe.

Ceruchus, a cabyn in the hyghest parte of the shyppe, or rather the endes, and as it were the hoines of the sayle parde.

Cerucal, or Ceruicale, lis, neu ge, a pillowe or bolster.

Cerucosus, a, um, styffe necked, harde, vntra-actable.

Ceruicula, æ, f. g. a diminutue of ceruix.

Ceruinus, a, um, of an harte.

Ceruinus color, the coloz lyke an hartes shyn.

Ceruicia, or Ceruicia, æ, f. g. ale or beere.

Ceruix, icis, f. g. the hynder parte of the nache, and figuratiuely the lyfe or sauegard of a mā.

Ceruici imponere, to laye on his necke, to charge one with a thyng wyl he or no.

Ceruices dare alicui, to offe to one his head, to put his lyfe in ones handes.

Dura ceruicis homo, a styffe necked felowe, a pious and stubborn person, that wyl not bende.

A ceruicibus depellere aliquem, to keepe or defend one from vs, that intendeth our destru-ction. Rebelli ceruice unus detrectare, obsta-natly to refuse that that one is charged with.

In ceruicibus bellum est, for prope, or Vic-tum est.

Cerula, a diminutue of Cera.

Cerunina, care waxe.

Cerus manus, idem quod Bonus creator.

Cerussa, æ, f. g. ceruse, or whyte leade, wherewith some women be peincted.

Cerustasus, a, um, peincted whete.

Ceruus,

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Ceruus,

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Ceruus, ui, m. g. an hart, or a fozbe, wherewith corages were pyopped by.
 Ceryx, icis, a pursuuant or bedell. It is also a shell fythe of the kynde of purples.
 Cesena, a towne in Italy.
 Cespes, itis, a tpyse, some do call theim soddes, grasse and earth to gyther. looke Caspes.
 Cessero, the citie Castres in Barbone.
 Cessa, a towne in Iberia.
 Cessatio, onis, f. g. slackenesse in dopnge, pde-
 nesse, ceasing of vacanennesse from occupacio.
 Cessario in agris, the tyme whan the fieldes be not sown, or the fallowe.
 Cessator, onis, he that is slow in doing his dutie.
 Cessatus, a, um, lesse at rest, vnoccupied, not practised.
 Cessio, where one staymeth a thyng that an o-
 ther man hath, who denpeth it not, nor ma-
 keth contrary clayme.
 Cessum, in reculyng.
 Cessio, aui, are, to cesse, to leaue woike, to abide
 to doo a thyng, or to be pde, to stoper, to lym-
 ger, to pylonge a matter negligently.
 Opus cessat, the wooyke goeth not forwarde.
 Paululum si cessassem, non offendissem do-
 mi, If I had caryed a littell longer, I should
 not haue founde hym at home.
 Cessare et laborem fugere, to be pde, and to
 eschewe labour.
 Quod cessat ex redditu, frugalitate supplere,
 that sayeth, or wanteth in my reuenues,
 is supplied with thyspe and honest sparynge.
 Cessum est, the impersonall.
 Solum cessans, a grounde that lyeth vntilled.
 Cincinnatus, hui, g. a garlande of cloutes, whys-
 the women do late on theyr heades, whan they
 carpe any thyng.
 Cennicus, a kind of codfpythe, whiche neuer eat-
 eth any other fythe, whercof cometh this
 prouerbe.
 Cennicus scianar, The codde fasteth, spoken
 of good and iuste men, whiche doo not raisein
 nor take other mens goodes from theim.
 Cestria, a towne of Epyrie.
 Cestrolondona, a kynde of weapon.
 Cestrum, tri, n. g. an instrument, wherewith ps-
 uorie is made hollow. also a dagger, or a wpm-
 ble. Also an herbe, whiche is called Betagn.
 Cestrus, a tpyse of Damphilia.
 Cestus, ti, m. g. a gydel, wherewith the husband
 dpy gyde his wyfe, whan he was fyrst mar-
 ried, whiche was sette full of studdes. It is
 taken also for any other gyddell, or a bande to
 tye wyces.
 Cetaria, a, f. g. a woman that selleth greatesp-
 ces salted.
 Cetaria, arum, places nere to the sea syde, wher-
 Tunc and other greatte spyses are taken
 and salted.
 Cetarius, a, um, pertynyng to a whale.

C ANTE H.

Cetarius, rij, m. g. a fyshmonger, or taker of
 great fyshes.
 Cethegus, a name of certayn Romayns, wher-
 of one conspired with Catiline to destroy his
 countreie.
 Ceti, people in Asia.
 Cetrius, a mountayne in Norice, called Cas-
 lemburg.
 Cetra, a, f. g. a lyght tergate.
 Cetratus, a, um, that vseth suche a tergate.
 Cetrati milites, souldiours with lyght tergates.
 Cetre, for Dicite, or Date, an olde woorde.
 Cetus, ti, m. g. a great fythe called a whale, or
 any sort of monstrous great fythes. Also
 Cete, plu, tantum, idem quod Ceti.
 Ceu, as it were, euen as.
 Ceu vero, for Quasi uero, oftentimes in Plinie
 Ceu, a, f. g. a littell cowe that geueth muche
 mylke.
 Ceuco, es, ere, proprie est marium obscura
 clunes motantium: et per metaphoram in-
 decoré adulari.

C ANTE H.

Chaa, a citie of Deloponesus, by the sties
 des called Ephesus.
 Chaam, called also Cog Chaam, is the
 name of dignitie of the greates Emperour of
 Tartarians, called the great Chane of Cas-
 tate, or Lambalu, whose dominion extendeth
 from the furthest parte of the east, vnto the
 countreie of Russe north west, and so vnto the
 north sea: And on the southe easte vnto the
 southe of Indian sea: on the south west vnto
 Persia: So that by the charte it appeereth,
 that there is vnder hym as muche maynlande
 within lytle, as is the residue of all Asia, Eu-
 ropa, and Africa.
 Chabrias, a noble capttayn and philosopher of
 the Atheniensis, of whome this inuencion in
 armes is sette in remembrance. whan he came
 in the ayde of the Thebans, agaynst the La-
 cedemonians, Agelaus kynge of the Lacede-
 monians, vainquyng the araye of the res-
 tained souldiours, and puttynge them to flight
 Chabrias restregned the cespys, causynge
 them to set theire tergates agaynst theyr knees,
 and thurstynge out theyr speares, to abyde and
 receyue the byunt of theire enemies: whiche
 shynge whan Agelaus behelde, he durste not
 go forth, but caused the retreat to be blowne.
 This man was slayne in a battayle on the sea,
 choosynge rather to dye honourably, than for-
 saynynge his shyppe as the other dpy, to thyme
 awaite his harnes, and swymme with his
 compagne.
 Chære, the imperative mode of a greke verbe,
 whiche in latin is Salue, God speede, wel met,
 and suche other salutations.

Chaz

C ANTE H.

Cheremon, a greke poete.
 Cherephon, a philosopher of Athens, the dis-
 ciple of Socrates.
 Cherephyllon, li, n. g. an herbe called cherulle.
 Chæris, a foolyshe mynstrell.
 Chæronea, a towne of Boeotia.
 Chala, a towne of Egypte.
 Chalæon, an haue of Locrus.
 Chalame, a citie of Persie, whycher nowe is
 called Acrisophon.
 Chalassia, a kynde of wyde garmentes, and af-
 ter some, the knoe, wherewith womens gar-
 mentes were knyt about theyr neckes.
 Chalastra, a citie by the bolome of the sea cal-
 led Termeum.
 Chalastrium, or Chalastrium nistrum, salt pe-
 ter, whycher is very pure and lyke salte.
 Chalaza, a gatherynge vnder the skynne like the
 disease called Bubo.
 Chalazias, a stone lyke to hayle, and so colde,
 that no fyre maye heate it.
 Chalazium, a littell rounde werthe in the eye lid-
 des, whycher maye be moued byther and thys-
 ther with ones spnger.
 Chalcantum, thi, n. g. copetose, or vteriole, a
 thyng meete to make leather blacke withall,
 Moemakers bleache.
 Chalce, an yle and a towne by Rhodes.
 Calcedon, a citie in Asia, agaynst Constantinople.
 Chalceos, a certayne herbe.
 Chalceritis, an yle in Ionius.
 Chalcerum, an herbe.
 Chalceus, a, um, of brasse.
 Chalceutice, an house where brasse is made.
 Chalcia, one of the plandes called Cyclades.
 Chalcidica, a, a kynde of chalky ceths, whycher
 consecuteth wheate.
 Chalcidium, a kynde of buyldynge.
 Chalcidix, icis, or Chalcides, a, a kynde of
 Lysarbes.
 Chalcidicium, um, of Chalcis.
 Chalciopce, the wyfe of Ithyrus, and sister
 to Medea.
 Chalcis, a fythe of the sea of the kynd of turbut.
 Chalcis, idis, the name of a citie in Grece. also
 of an yle, and of a byde.
 Chalcites, a stone of the colour of brasse.
 Chalcitis, is, f. g. a stone, wherof brasse is tryed.
 also an plande by the mouth of the ryuer Rhy-
 dans in Asia.
 Chalcographus, a prynter.
 Calcopionis, a blacke stone, whycher beyng
 knocked, cometh lyke brasse.
 Chalcos, seu æreola, the xxvi. part of a diam.
 Chalcosmaragdos, a peryous stone in Epyrie
 whiche hath in it byasen bynges.
 Chaldea, a countreie, whiche (as Strabo do-
 eth wyte) is agneth to Arabia, and to the
 sea Persicum, Solinus and Plinius name

C ANTE H.

that countreie Chaldea, where the great tpyr
 of Babylon stonde. In the newe chartes, it is
 sette in this wyse: On the weste is togythen on
 Mesopotamia: on the north vpon Assyria,
 and Media: on the east vpon Persia, on the
 southe vpon Arabia deserta: and so is it far
 from Judea. They haue a propre language,
 somewhat lyke to hebreue, but theyr letters are
 vnyke to any other letters. Strabo nameth
 the countreie, where the people Chalabes
 dwell, Chaldea.
 Chaldaei, bee taken for greates astronomers of
 the countreie of Assyria.
 Chalestra, a citie in Thessalye, on the sea coste.
 Chalk, a signe stone, out of which fyre is striched.
 Chalybes, a people in the lesse Asia, in the coun-
 treie called Pontus, wher dpyge great plenty
 of pyon, and go noked. It is also the name
 of a ryuer in Spayne.
 Chalybs, lybis, m. g. Steele. Sometime it is v-
 sed for a thyng made of Steele.
 Chamæactes, es, f. g. looke Ebulus.
 Chamæcerasus, a littell tree, or Mybbe, lyke the
 yonge Mootes that spynge out of the roote of
 a plumme tree.
 Chamæcissos, called also Hedera terrestris, and
 Corona terra, an herbe called grounde yug.
 Chamæcyparissus, is, f. g. an herbe, holssome as
 agaynst the venome of all serpentes.
 Chamædaphne, es, f. g. an herbe, whiche grow-
 meth in length, wyndynge together in drye
 partes, and hath leaues lyke to a laurell or
 baye, and a floure lyke to a violet, and is cal-
 led of some men Perwynce. Of Plinie it is
 named Vinca peruinca. But Ruellias as-
 sertyneth it to be an other herbe.
 Chamædrys, drys, f. g. called also Trifago,
 Serrata, or Serreaula, commonly Quercula
 minor, the herbe called Germanander.
 Chamææra, a, f. g. an herbe hauynge leaues like
 oylus.
 Chamæleon, onis, f. g. an herbe, wherof be. ii.
 kyndes. The one called Albus, is in maner of
 a lytell thysell, growynge by the ground, with
 out any stalke, puttynge by pyches lyke an
 hedgehogge, hauynge in the myddle a knappe
 full of pyches, on a woyle stalke, in whycher
 doo appere purple floures, whycher growe in
 to plumes, and do flice awaite with the wynd,
 lyke as of other thysles, and hath a wyte
 roote and swete, and groweth on olde landes,
 and bare hylles. The other (called Chamæ-
 leon niger) is the common thysell, whycher
 hath a great long stalke, somewhat ruddy, ha-
 ynyng on the toppes a rounde knappe with
 floures, chaungable of colour.
 Chamæleon, ontia, m. g. a lytell beaste, ha-
 ynyng his skynne dyuers lyke a byrd, whycher
 he chaungeth into dyuers colours, accordynge
 to the thyng that he seeth. They be inuencion
 in Asia.

In India, of the quantitee and figure of a spade, but that they legges be longer.
 They go by right, and haue the snoute like a swyne, a long eare, a small at the ende. These eten be neuer closed: they neuer eate nor drinke, but are nouerthed by the ayre onely.
 Chamaeleon, es, f.g. called also Bedlion, Vngula cabalina, and Tursilago, an herbe growing by rupte spaces, hauinge leaues like a poplar, but muche greater, colles foote.
 Chamamelon, li, n.g. an herbe called camomile.
 Chamamyrtus, es, f.g. a bushy tree, whiche hath sharpe pyches in the leaues, and red bearies clustered. I suppose it bee a hynde of holp or holme. Of some it is taken for that hynde of heath, whereof they make bysshes in Italy, called also Ruscus.
 Chamapitys, iys, f.g. called also Ainga, or Abiga, sometime Ibiga, commonly Iaa, an herbe whereof be. iiii. hyndes: The one is commonly called herbe pap, but it is not that, whiche is described of Dioscorides, although it haue bene proued to haue like vertue: The second is the small eppies, for in pottes: The third is supposed to be that, whiche is called saince John wort.
 Chamaetops, a certayne herbe.
 Chamaetax, arum, matdens, whiche were wont to spe at their mayntresses feete: or rather they tell images sette by great pynges.
 Chamaelon, an herbe called cinquefoyle.
 Chamaelopandalis, a beaste, whiche is as great as a camell, of shapine and colour like a panther, hauinge spotted of druzes colours. his foote legges and necke are longe, and the head like a camell, his feete and legges like an oxe.
 Chamus, as, looke Camelus.
 Chamus, i, m.g. a byrdell of fannile.
 Chanona, a tarte of marchepagn, or other like delicate thyng.
 Chaones, people of the countre of Epir in Grece: the countre is called Chaonia.
 Chaonis, idis, the femintie of Chaon.
 Chios, n.g. vnderstond, a confuse matter without forme, made first of nothing, whereof poeetes supposed all other thynges to procede. sometime it is taken for hell.
 Chara, x, f.g. a certayne roote.
 Characrus, a, um, trenchyd or inclosed in.
 Characrus vinea, vines inclosed with cunes or reedes in fieds of pales.
 Characias, a hynde of the herbe called spurge.
 Character, eris, m.f. ge. a token, a note made with a pen, a figure, a stile of forme in spekyng.
 Characteres, letters.
 Charactismos, a noyng, or markyng.
 Charadnus, a great deuourng bird of the sea.
 Charadius, a meere oppoole by Etilia, nere the rupte Caradus.
 Charax, a fyfhe, called also Dentix, with teeth

standing out of his lippes. It is a bynde fische somewhat redde, with a changeable colour.
 Charax, acis, m. g. a place, where the Larchas ginenfes kepte theyr marce. Also a trench, the state or frame of a vine.
 Charaxes, the byother of Sapphus.
 Charachium, a cuppe, longe and small in the myddell, and full of handels.
 Chares, reils, a capitayn of Athens, also a caruer, the scholar of Apollippus.
 Charientismos, vrbantisee, pleasantnesse of speche. Also a figure, when a thyng hard to be spoken is pleasantly pronounced.
 Charillus, a capitayne of Lacedemonia.
 Chariophilon, looke Cariophilon.
 Charis, iris, f.g. grace, pleasantnesse, a pleasure, a good tourne.
 Charisius, an orator of Athens, or a grammarian.
 Charisma, atis, n.g. grace, a thankfull gyfte.
 Charistia, orum, n. g. plu. nu. is as it were a Christmas feast, or a wake, where kynfolke doo resorte together, byngng of sendyng praeres mutually.
 Charistium, a greene marble.
 Charitas, atis, f.g. charitie, or loue, properly towarde a mans countre or neyghbours.
 Charitate reipublice aliquid facere, to doo a thyng for the loue that he beareth to the common weale.
 Consilare charitatem, to get loue and fauoure.
 Charites, the graces, whiche were supposed to be the daughters of Iupiter, thre in numbrie, whose names were Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. And where in speaking or wrytyng appereth to bee a meruailous delectation or sweetnesse, it was sayde, that therein was a grace, in latine Charis.
 Charitonius, a, um, that speaketh saye to wyne fauour.
 Charnasynum, a hynde of fythe, whiche belgeth the beholders, I thynke this trympsen.
 Charmione, the handmaide of Cleopatra.
 Charmonia, a citee in Spayne.
 Charon, tis, was named of the paynyms, the boeman, that caried soules ouer the thre ryuers of hell, Acheron, Stix, and Cocytus. It is also the name of the histiographes.
 Charonia, a countreie by Hyerapolis.
 Charonium, a certayne denne, consecrate to Pluto, and Iuno.
 Charopés, a Troiane, the sonne of Hippasus.
 Charopus, amiable, pleasure, or haungge a good grace.
 Charta, x, f. g. paper, also a leafe of paper, or other lyke thyng, wherin we doo wryte. Also a ny thyng cōtēnyng the description of a place in picture. Also a maiden that had neuer child. It is sometime taken for that, whiche is wryten in paper. Sometime a bolle.
 Charta

Chartaceus, a, um, of paper.
 Chartarius, a, um, idem.
 Chartarie officina, paper mylles.
 Chartarius, ri, m. g. a maker or seller of paper.
 Charillago, looke Carillago.
 Chartophylacium, i, n. g. a place, where wrytynges of monumentes are kepte: as the rolles, And the master of the Rolles may be called Chartophylax, or Magister scriniorum, whiche office had Tiplianus the great lawyer with the emperor Alexander Severus.
 Charula, a littell leafe of paper.
 Chartularius, i, a name that one hath for a certayne office. after some a paper seller.
 Charundas, the name of a man, whiche gaue lawes to the Athenienses.
 Charus, a, um, deere, well be loued, acceptable.
 Charum habere, to loue earnestly.
 Habere aliquem se ipso chariorem, to loue one better than hym selfe.
 Amare, et charum habere.
 Sibi charum esse, to loue ones selfe.
 Charydis, a goulfe of the sea by Sicile, when it is dangerous saylyng, by reason of streames flowyng contrary eche agaynst other, wherby shippes be therein deuoured. It is also taken for a great heape of mischeues.
 Chasma, atis, n. g. a gapping or opening of the stematic, or of the earthe.
 Chasmaticus, a, um, the adiectiue.
 Chasmaticus terrę motus, an earthe quake, whiche causeth suche cleauyng and gappinge of the grounde.
 Chatti, people of Germanie.
 Chaus, i, a hynde of woulfes, called also Cerauarij, looke there.
 Chelæ, arum, the cleses, or the foreparts of the signe called Scorpion.
 Chelidon, onis, a swallowe.
 Chelidonia, an herbe called Selandine, also a westerne wynde, a hynde of fygge trees, and a precious stone.
 Chelidonia, two standes ouer agaynst the moitayne Taurus.
 Chelidonij, littell stones founde in the mawe of a swallowe.
 Chelidonium, an elbow of the mountayn Taurus, tyng into the sea.
 Chelonolopices, I suppose to bee the byrdes, whiche we doo call Barnacles.
 Chelonates, a promontorie of Achate.
 Chelonia, an exceeding great eie of the Indian Cozette.
 Cheloniides, a precious stone like the Cozette.
 Chelonium, m, n. g. the shell of a tozette.
 Chelonophagi, a people in Armenia, whiche lyue by eatyng Tozettes.
 Chelydrus, a serpente that lyueth bothe in the water and on the lande.

Chelys, ys, f. g. a tozette. sometime it is taken for an harpe of lute, because the fyfhe harpe was made of a tozette shell.
 Chema, was a measure of the Berkes contēnyng two Cochlearia, whiche receyue of wyne in pottes or wryghte. I. diammes. I. scrupule. iiii. graynes, and. iiii. fyue partes of a grayne.
 Chemites, a maner of tombe like to wyng.
 Chemnis, is an island, as Idomontus wryteth.
 Cheniscus, a parte of the foreshipp, wherby the anker booceth hangs, made lyke a goos necke.
 Chenoboscium, i, n. g. a place where geese be fedde.
 Chenomicon, an herbe whereof geese be afeard.
 Chenopus, a goose foote. Also an herbe lyke a goose foote.
 Chenotrophia, houses, or places where water foules are kepte.
 Chenopina, the halfe pynte measure.
 Cheops, a kyng of Egypte, whiche made the great steeple at Memphis, whereon were so many men wrytyng, that he spent onely in perselly, opytone, and garlike. 1060. talentes, whiche (if it were the great talent) amounted of our monete to. 250550. poundes.
 Chephren, the byother of Cheops, and reigned after hym.
 Cheramides, a certayne precious stone.
 Cheriul, an vnlearned poete, that wate the gestes of Alexander the great. And of all his great woothe there were but. vii. verses alowded. For the whiche he was rewarded with vii. pieces of golde. And for eche other verse he had a good buffete.
 Cherinthus, an heretike, whiche affirmed, that Christ shoulde come and reigne in the world the space of a thousande yeres, and durynge that tyme men shoulde lyue in all carnall delices, and afterward come vnto heauen, where they shoulde enuyrlyue in the pleasures of glouorie, and lechery, he denied Christ to be any other than pure man. He receyued onely the gospell of sainte Mathew, and reuered the other euangelistes, and the actes of the apostles. he was about the yere of our lord. 88.
 Chernices, a stone lyke wyng.
 Chernius, a chyld of excellent fauour, who abandoned hym selfe to the folysh embaryngs of men.
 Cherronesus, idem quod Peninsula, the parte of Grece now called Morea. It is sometime taken for the north parte of the great Asia. It is also called Theremete.
 Chersidamas, a Trojan.
 Chersina, a hynde of kinde shippes.
 Chersydrus, a hynde of serpentes in Calabrie, whiche lyue bothe on lande and water.
 Cherubin, one of the holy orders of auangelion, wherin is the thirde ordie and mysticall.
 Chen

of pultry is kept, called in some places a barton.
Choralis, is, of, or pertaining to such a sort of barton.

Chortales aues, poultry feeding abode in a barton of course of husbandry.

Chortos, haie of grasse mowen.

Chorus, i. m. g. a company of players of dauncers. Sometime an other assemble of people together.

Semiviri chori, the company of Atilles players, whiche were all gelded.

Virtutum chorus, the whole compaigne of vertues.

Choroires, a kynge of the Persians excellently well learned.

Chrosis, is vice, & Carachresis, abussion.

Chreston, an herbe called ephopy.

Chrestus, the name of a notable sophister of Byzance.

Chria, a notable sentence, spoken mostly to exhort to vertue, or dissuade from vice, rehearsing the authours name withall.

Chrilis, dunston.

Chrodorus, a poete of Egypt, in the tyme of Anaxialus the emperor, an other of Thebes.

Chritus, annointed, the surname of our redeemer.

Chromaticus, whose colour neuer chaungeth, but is alwaies one: One that neuer blussheth.

Chrombus, a certayne spfwe.

Chromis, a fish that maketh a net in the water Chromis, the sonne of Hercules. Also a boye mentioned of Virgile.

Chromius, one of Argilus.

Chronia, looke Cronia.

Chronica, corum, an hystorie of actes doorn, with the tyme expressed. chyonides.

Chronicus, a, um, temporal, of, or pertaining to tyme.

Chronisco, looke Cronisco.

Chronos, tyme.

Chrya, a citie of Thracia, and an plante of Inoe, also a citie in the cuntrey of Hyrcania.

Chrysalis, a certayne vermine of woyme.

Chrysanthemum, the herbe called crowfoote, whiche hath yelow flowers, commonly called goldknappes. And where to eue this herb groweth, who that will dyg shall fynd water.

Chrysaor, the sonne of Neptune, begotten of the head of Medusa.

Chryfas, a cyrus that the pagans worshipped for a god.

Chryse, an yle, whiche Idmon and Solinus do set out in the mouth of the famous cyuer Indus: where (as Ptolemy writeth) is such abundance of fyne golde, that thereof the ple Cooke his name. For Chryse, is in englyshe golde. It is also a citie by Lemnos.

Chrysendra, cuppes hanging bynders of gold, as our masters and misters were wont to haue,

and therefore they made bee so called.

Chryses, a prophete amonge the Gentiles, also a morden geuen by the Grekes to Agamemnon at the battayle of Troie.

Chryssipa, an herbe.

Chryssippus, a noble phisosopher, boyn in Asia, in the towne Solis, as Solinus wyrteth, but Aetius wyrteth that he was boyn in Tarsus, he was of the secte called Stoici.

Chryssies, a precious stone.

Chryssis, the skynme whiche is on golde being moisten, also an herbe called Chrysocome.

Chrysospidis, knyghtes that hadde shieldes gilted.

Chrysoberyllus, a chrysell stone, wherein the colour of golde shyneth.

Chrysoceras, a promontory of Thace by Byzaunce.

Chrysocola, a stone, with the powder wherof painters doo make a golde colour. Also goldsmithes doo vse it to fowder golde.

Chrysocoma, golden heare.

Chrysocome, an herbe lyke to Pulegium.

Chrysocomus, a, um, that hath yelowes of golde heare.

Chrysogonum, that byngeth footy golde.

Chrysogonus, a mans name.

Chrysolachanon, an herbe called Dyage, in las tunc Atriplex.

Chrysolampis, a stone of fyre coloure by night, and pale in the daye tyme.

Chrysolectrum, a stone.

Chrysolius, a precious stone of the kynde of Jasper, and in colour lyke golde.

Chrysolion, the ramme that bare the golde den steele.

Chrysoloma, yelowes quinces, of Virgile they are called Aurea poma, as Rusticus supposeth.

Chryson, a spfwe, whiche after some, is that, whiche is called Aurata.

Chrysopticum, an house, where golde is fyned or tried from other metallies.

Chrysopytes, golde fyngers.

Chrysopolis, a citie of Bosphonia.

Chrysoprasus, a stone greene as a lecke, rapped with a byghynesse of golden colour.

Chrysorhoas, a cyrus that cometh by Damasus in Syria.

Chrysos, golde.

Chrysothemis, the daughter of Agamemnon, and Clytemnestra.

Chrysostomus, the name of a bpschop of Constaninople, and also of an hystorian, whiche were so called for they eloquence. For Chrysostomus, is in englyshe, a golden mouth.

Chryxus, the newen of Brennus, vnder whom the Galles invaded Rome.

Chytra, idem quod Chytra.

Chus, uel Choa, a measure of the Grekes, of the whiche be .iii. sortes: One called Metra,

or Medica, and conterneth .vi. Sextariofardcos, whiche is of englyshe measure one potell and halfe a pyne: An other called Georgica, and is of englyshe measure .vi. pyntes, an halfe, and a quarter, that is in potell of oyle .x. ii. and .ii. ounces: Of wyne .x. ii. and an halfe, Of honp .xviii. ii. and .ii. ounces. An other is Veterinaria, of oyle of cheim, which cure catelle, whiche receyvet of oure measure a potell and a quartre: And in weight of wyne .x. ii. one ounce. ii. diammes .ii. scruples: of oyle .viii. ii. of honp .xvi. ii. an halfe, one ounce .ii. and one diamme.

Chymosis, a moisture in the skynne, whiche incloseth the eye.

Chymus, the tyme procedynge of meate digested, whiche by the venes cometh into the membres, and restieth that whiche is consumed by heate.

Chytra, a potte with skete, to seethe meate in.

Chytrapus, odis, m. g. a resyue of eradell, wher on porters are sette to boyle meate.

C ANTE I.

Cibalis, is, of, or pertaining to meate.

Cibarius, i. m. g. foodes, meate, sustenance.

Cibarius, a, um, pertaining to meate, vi. taste of sustenance, also vice, simple.

Cibarius homo, a vile person.

Cibarius panis, ragged bread, or crebble bread.

Cibarium vinum, small oyle wyne.

Cibaria menstrua, vitallies for a month space.

Inopia cibaria, scarcitee or lack of vitallies.

Dare cibaria alicui, to fynde one meate and bynke.

Cibaria publice locare, to fynde meate of the common cooke.

Cibarium oleum, meate oyle.

Cibarium is taken for meate after the flour is bouled out.

Cibari, people of Spayne.

Cibatus, us, m. g. vitallies.

Cibele, or rather Cybele, is, the daughter of Idmon, kynge of Crete, she being cast out into the deserte, was nourished with beastes,

and founde by a woman that kepte shepe, and by her nourished: after became meauellous fayne and also wyle, and founde fyt the pipe and taboure, and the cymbals among the grekes,

moreouer the education of syderne, she tenderly louing them all. In to much that for the death of a chybe, called Atys, she became madde. Afterwarde she was honoyed of the gentiles for a goddesse.

She was also called Rhea, mother of the goddesse, Vesta, Ops, and Terra, her ymage being specially honoyred in a citie of Thracia, called Pelinmus,

was by the counsell of Spylla, set ched thens by Hierio Palica, and brought to Rome, and there had in great reverence.

Cibo, ani, are, to fede, to nourish.

Ciborium, i. m. g. Ciborium; i. m. g. the lease of the beane of Egypt called Collocasia. After Idmon & cup fashioned and made of those leanes. After Dioscorides, a parte of the cobbe of that beane. Dioscorides saith, it is a cuppe made lyke the lease of that beane. After some it is a kynde of appyll of Alexandry.

Ciborus, a citie of Asia.

Cibus, i. m. g. euery kynde of meate.

Cibi repoliti, meate sette up to be kepte.

Cibum facere, to make redie meate.

Mane aliquid fieri cibi, There shall bee some meate made redy beeyne.

Cibum subducere, to take meate awaye from one. Penuria cibi, lacke of meate.

Varietas ciborum et copia, plentie of meate, and many byndes.

Disciplina cibo satiare, to fede with instructon of learnyng.

Vilis cibus, good cheape meate, and easie to be gotten.

Cibum capere cum aliquo, to be at meate, or to dyne and suppe with one.

Defecti cibo, they that lacke vitallies.

Inurgitare se cibo, to gourmandyse, to eate unmoderately, to fede unreasonably.

Cibus imperfectus, meate not well digested.

Præguistare cibos, to taste the meate afoye, to take the taste.

Cibo suo seruire, to serue for meate & bynke.

Cibum peragere, to digeste ones meate.

In cibo homini est, The man byeth that for his meate.

Cibyra, a citie of Thracia.

Cibyrate, people of that citie.

Cicada, a, f. g. a grasse hopper.

Cicada frititit, the grasse hopper chitpeth.

Cicadæ prius astare tacant, A sentence spoken of a thyng that will not bee.

Cicarrico, ani, are, to strepe one so, that the marke alwaies remaineth.

Cicarricosus, a, um, that hath many scarres or tokens of woundes.

Cicarricosa vitis, a vine full of scotches and choppes.

Cicarricula, a diminutiu of Cicatrix.

Cicatrix, icis, for. g. a token of scarre, where a wounde hath bene.

Cicatrix etiam in arboribus.

Retricare cicatricem, to rubbe or make soe that, whiche was almost whole, spoken prouerbielly, of renewyng and agayne by agayne a dangerous matter, that was well alated.

Cicatrice aduersa, scarres of woundes ouer chymus the face and breast.

Colo cicatrix, The wounde closeth or dyeth with a scarre.

Cicatrix, idem quod Cicarrico. Also to heale

heale a wounde so, that only a seame of scarre
maie appere.

Cicium, the tender rinde of a pomegranade.

Cicer, eris, n. g. a geapne sphe to peason, wherof
of some be redde, some blacke, and some whyte.

Cicera, x, f. g. a bynde of foode called also
Cicerula.

Cicebina, an herbe called a southeystell.

Cicerula, x, f. g. to lesse than Cicer.

Cicerulum, a bynde of colour called Cinoper.

Cicero, onis, the surname of Marcus Tullius,
whose diuine eloquence, abundant learning,
Marvenesse of witte, dexteritee in actes, and
moste ardent loue to the common weale of his
countreie, can not be sufficiently exprest by
a mortall mans tongue or pen. he finally de-
scended from the ancient hynges of the Clo-
scians, al be it tyme and occasion wearing out
dignities in bloud, his name continued longe
in the state of worship. His amercours were
called Cicerones, because Tullius Appius,
a noble hyng of the Closcians, hadde on his
nose, a markelype a chiche peafe, called Ci-
cer. In his chyldhode, he so excelled all other
chyldrene in witte, that they fathers meued
with his fame, went purposely to the schoole,
to beholde and here him. He so profited in the
eloquence of greke and latine, that not onely
his companions were in a meruailous admira-
tion of hym: but also Apollonius, the most
excellent orator at that tyme, who heareng
hym, and not spealking a great space, safed at
the laste: Cruelly Cicero, I praye the, and
meruarie at the: but I lament the fortune of
the Grekes: whan I consider that by the, let-
ting and eloquence, which were left unto vs
only, are euen now translated vnto the Ro-
mans. whiche sayng of Apollonius was af-
terwarde founde true. sfoj loke what subtil-
tee was in logike, what comobitee in moiall
philosofie, what secreete knowlage in philo-
sophie naturall, he knewe it, as Tacitus wy-
teth, and declared it in latin most eloquent-
ly. And he, which is to be wondred at, bepng but
a very ponge man, came to practise in Rome,
studied abundantly the ciuile lawes, was mee-
waulously occupied in greate weightie causes.
And after he was Senatour he was continu-
ally (as it seemed) moste busy about the weale
publike, yet he that exactly redeth his woikes
shal thinke he neuer dyd any thyng but reade
great authours, & wyte booke. sfoj there was
no philosopher, none orator, nor poet afoze his
tyme, that escaped hym, as doneth in his bo-
kes sufficiently appere. And yet how many bo-
kes made he? sens we haue not the third part
of them, yet such as we haue, if any man now
dyd wyte so muche & so well, we shuld thinke
hym to haue spent the more parte of his tyme
in wytyng. And noble Cicero, lord god howe

many thynges dyd he exploitte by his wysdom
and diligence, in moste weightie affayres, as
well in warre as peace? howe dyd he by his
dexteritee and prudence saue the citee and peo-
ple of Rome from the most pernicious conse-
deracy and rebellion of Catiline, and other of
the nobilitie, whiche went aboute to deliue
the weale publike, and robbe the citee of Rome
pfeured by the same citee & people after the
deeth of Cesar, that they not oppressed by
Marcus Antonius? sfoj his incomparable
actes, the whole Senate and people gaue to
hym, sfoj before any the name of father of the
countreie, what trouble and miserie susteined
he, bepng extied by the procurement of Clodius,
onely for the putting of the sated rebellies
to deathe? Suche is the reward of people vn-
stable, likewise for vsurping Antonius out of
Rome, and by his Maerpe oracions, causynge
hym to be proclaimed enemy to the weale pu-
blike: he made Antonius so much his enemy,
that in the treatie of peace betweene hym and
Octavius: he demanded Cicero, to do with
hym his pleasure, whiche thyng granted of the
vnhynd Octavius (whos Cicero had brought
vp, & by his meanes caused to be made chiefe
gouernour of Rome) Antonius sent one Heren-
tius, whom Cicero had saued from deathe by
his eloquence, who pursued hym as he fledde.
whiche thyng whan Cicero perceyued, he as-
bode his comyng. And lying in an house litle
for weakenesse, he dyd with constant eyes pre-
pare his throte to Herentius, who dyd, al o-
ther men abhorryng, kepe of his heade and
handes, and brought them to Antonius: who
reioyng therat, caused the head and handes
to be set ouer the place of ciuile iudgements
at Rome, whiche dayly beholde of the Senate
and people of Rome, was lamented. This
haue I purposely wytten, that this moste no-
ble counsaillour shulde not bee byd, to suche as
can not yet vnderstand his lyfe wyten in greke
or latine. And that all men shulde be inflamed
to reade and vnderstand his woikes, afoze all
other gentiles. sfoj in them is incomparable
wisdom and eloquence. And truly I will af-
firme Quintilians sayng: he maie wel thinke
he hath muche profited, whom Cicero specia-
lly liketh. He flourished about .xl. yeres be-
foze the incarnation.

Ciceronianus, a, um, of Cicero, or that subli-
eth to folowe Cicero.

Cichesus, a, ruer.

Cichorea, x, f. g. & Cichoreum, rj, ne. ge. an
herbe called Suckhoyle.

Cicimeti, people about Adreote.

Cicina, a nyght crowe.

Cicilindrum, acerapn herbe of kinde of pulse.

Cicindela, x, f. g. a flye of wourme, whiche fly-
meth in the nyght, about harvest.

Cicina,

Cicinia, a litlell wane serpent in Italy.

Cicium oleum, a certayne oyle used to pouge
the deale.

Cicones, a people of Thire.

Ciconia, x, f. g. a bynde, whiche some suppose
to be a stoke, and is of the figure of an hea-
son, but that he is greater, and all white, sa-
uyng the toppes of his wynges: his byll and
legges be red. Some thinke thei haue no tyn-
ges. That he naturally enemies to serpentes,
and doo slea them, It is wytten, that whan
they be olde, they bydes feede them, and pro-
uide meate for them, wherefoze the image of
them, was the token of iustice. And the an-
cient hynges had it on the toppes of thei ser-
pentes, as they had in the lower part, the bea-
st called Hippopotamus, whiche contrary wise
sleath his father, and eyeth on his mother.
wherby they were admonished to auoiance in-
dyce and pitee, and to oppesse iniustice and
cruelte. Of this bynde came a greke woorde
for a prouerbe, Anipelargin, whiche signi-
feth to be lyke a stoke. whiche prouerbe is to
exhort men to be hynde to thei parentes, o-
to thei mastres, whiche teache o byng them
vp, requyring the benefite, whiche thei recei-
ue of them.

Ciconia, is also a certayne measure.

Ciconius, the name of hym that builded Brixia

Cicorium, idem quod Cichoria.

Cicur, mis, om. g. euery bea of bynde, whiche
ones bepng wybe, is made tame.

Cicuringium, a genupl nature.

Cicuro, au, are, to make tame.

Cicuta, x, f. g. a venomous herbe, whiche gro-
ueth in. rubites in height, with a grene stalk
full of knottes, bushy on the toppe, hauyng
leaves smaller than Coriander, the feedes great-
er than anyseeds, and is hopefull of sauour.
Some do nowe vse that name for hemlocke.

Cicuta, is somer tyme a poppon made of this
herbe. Also the space betweene the knottes of
a cane or reede.

Cicuta, the name of a notable vsurer.

Cidaris, a cap, whiche the hynges of Persia dyd
vse, and also the byshoppes in the olde lawe.

Cico, es, ciui, ere, and Cio, cis, clui, ire, is pro-
pely to prouoke or moue one to weepynge or
sorrowe. Also to meue, to steeze of rage vp, to
prouoke one to anger, to hys, to feritate, to
calle on name.

Quidnegon est, Pistoclerum Lydas quod
herum tam clui? what is the matter, that
Lydas thus troubleth and angreth his may-
ster Pistoclerus.

Bellam ciebant, thei raised up warre.

Ciere alium, to prouoke one to the stoke.

Ciere vrinam, to make one pisse.

Prelum aut pugnam ciebant, thei raised up
or exhorted thei mayster to fight in battell.

Ciere verba, to speake.

Numina ciere, to call vpon the goddes.

Ciere singulorum nomina, to call euery one
by his name.

Ciere auxilia, to saye ayde or succour.

Cilicia, a countreie in Asia, by the mount Cau-
casus, partly inclosed with the highest part of
the sated mountayne and hardest to passe by.
Strabo diuideth Cilicia into two partes, one
called Tracher, that is to saye, rough or
rocky: The other Campestris, that is to saye,
playne. Josephus wytteth, it was of old tyme
called Carus of Tarsus, one of the sonnes
of Saphet, the pongest sonne of Noe, heron-
dome saith the people were called Cilices of
Cilix, the sonne of Agenor hyng of Phenicia:
wher before it was called Hyppareus. Salm-
stherom interpreteth Cilicia, a congregation,
a lamentation, an assumption, a lamentable
calling, or vomite. The people were by nature
inclined to lying and Realyng, wherof grewe
this prouerbe:

→ Cilix non facit verum dicit, The Cilician
not lightly saith trouth, A prouerbe applyed
to a couerouse man, whiche alwaye lyeth for
his particular aduantage, as nowe adapes
most part of me do, which lyue only by telling.

Cilicentis, se, of Cilicia. Cilissus, a, um, idem.

Cilicinus, a, um, made of hearen clothe.

Cilicium, il, n. g. any cloth or garment made of
heare. Also the wearyng of the same cloth.

Cilium, li, n. g. the ouer shynne, whereth the
eye is closed.

Cilix, itis, an inhabitaunt of Cilicia. Also the
sonne of Idmon.

Cilla, a citee nere to Thebes.

Cillere, to moue or steeze.

Cillibz, rounde tables.

Cilo, onis, he that hath a great fothead.

Cilones, or Cillones, myndrelles, byngs syle-
thy and vncleane lecture.

Cimacia, thynges that be square square.

Cimas, an yle by the tynde Tyre.

Cimbalaris, an herbe, whiche groweth in stons
walles, whiche hath a smalle leafe, somewhat
in fashion lyke to pap, and hath a lictell purple
flower. It is supposed to be the herbe, whiche
is called Vmbellus Veneris.

Cimbices, thei that make much of a litle, or gret
ly esteeme a thyng of small value, ngardes.

Cimbri, people that inhabited Denmarke, and
Polonia, who hadde a meruailous ca-
pome: Their wyues followed them in war-
res, women carryng in diuination, whose
heares were whike, and theyr eyes shynyng
red, had the whiche they had litle clo-
thes, made of felle with pennes and needles, be-
yng syle with spiridles of dyall, and
wente bare footed. Allwayes as they were
taken, they with naked swordes bette
them.

shelm to the ground, and byawe them to a bialen cauldron, whiche conteyned fyfte am- phoras, and haupng an haulte place made for the purpose, went by quickly, and lifyng on bygh the men that were taken, dyd cut theyr thoyres ouer the cauldron. And by the drop- ping of the bloud, declared theyr prophes- cies. Some other opening men beales, ser- ched theyr bowelles, and prophesied victorie vnto the people.

Cimbria, the countre nowe called Denmark.

Cimbricus, a, um, of Cimbria.

Cimeliarchon, a, um, a well house.

Cimeliarchus, master of the well house.

Cimex, micis, m. g. a flyngg worme byce- dyng in woode of paper.

Cimmer, people inhabyting the furthest part of Europe, not farre from the fennes called Paludes Meonidis, and aboute the sea Bos- phorus Cimmerius, north east from Grecia. Idunt and some other asseme, that by the farre distance of the sonne from it, that coun- trete is alwaie beate darke, wherof hapned this pource.

* Cimmeris tenebris arrior, blacker than the darken. Use of Cimmeria, applied to muche darkesse, dulnesse of wit, or lack of wisdom.

Cimmeri, were also people of Italy in the coun- trete betweene Barce and Cumæ, which was so enuypped with helles, that the sonne came nor to it, neither in the morning nor at nyght. There was supposed to be a defence into hel. And the people dwelled only in caves.

Cimmeris, a cite of the countreie of Trete.

Cimolis, a cite of Haphlagonia. Also of Ca- lacia, called commonly Cimoli.

Cimolus, a, um, of the plande Limolus, or of the cite Limolis.

Cimon, a noble mā of Athens, Heliades son.

Cinabulum, a crabell.

Cinadia, a stone long and white, founde in the byapne of a sphe of the same name, whiche stone by chaunging of colour signifieth tem- pest of the sea to come.

Cinædas, of Pontus Marcellus is expounded to be an exerciser of waton dances and mores- one of the body in dyuers formes. Perotus in Cornucopie, declareth it to be a person, ex- ercysing actes of lecherp detestable, & against naturall forme and order, whiche I will not expresse. And if he had omitted it also, he had nothing offended, being a thyng woorthy to be out of remembrance.

Cinnamomum, or rather Cinnamomum, mi- neu. gen. a bynd of spice odoriferous and de- lertable, called Cinamom, of some Canell. It groweth in Ethiopia, lyke a lowe bush in de- ures stennies, which passeth not. It dwites in height, haupng leaves lyke organum. The syndes therof is that, whiche we haue in use.

It is hotte and dry in the thyrde degree.

Cinara, æ, f. g. an herbe, whiche some men sup- pose to be an Artochoke.

Cincia, a place in Rome.

Cincinnatus, the name of a senator in Rome, whiche beyng called from the ploughs was made dictator.

Cincinnatus, a, um, that hath crisped or curled heares.

Cincinus, ni, m. g. a bush of heare that is cris- ped or curled.

Cincius, the name of certain senators of Rome.

Cinclidæ, bases or parclois made aboute the places of iudgement, where men make stand, beholde, and heare what is dooen and spoken among the iudges and plebours. Such a like thyng is at westmyster halle about the comon place, and is called the behens.

Cinclidarius, the keper of the place, where mo- numentes or recordes were kepte, that euery man shoulde not enter without leave. As he, which now kepeth the recordes in the towne, or the poster of the rolles made be to called.

Cineticulus, li, m. g. a moxe cote called a serkin

Cinctus, ius, m. g. a gyrdell or gyrdyng.

Cinctus gabinus, a garment that the consull of Rome dydde weare on, whan he denounced warre: whiche he threwe backward, and gyrded hym selfe with a parte of the same.

Cinctus, a, um, gyrded, compassed, enuironed about.

Cinctus, a, um, ready prepared to warre.

Cineas, a man of Thessaly.

Cinefactum, brought into ashes, as thynges that be bourned.

Cineraceus, et Cinericus, a, um, of ashes, or of the colour of ashes.

Cinerarius, idem quod Ciniſo.

Cinericius, a, um, baken or rosted vnder ashes.

Cineſias, a learned man of Thebes.

Cinga, a ryuer that renneth oute of the moun- tagnes Pirenei.

Cingo, xi, ere, to gyrd or compasse about. Some- tyme to dwell aboute a place.

Cingere arbores, to barke a tree.

Cingere castra uallo, to cast a trench about the campe. Tempora floribus cingere, to set a garlande of floures on ones head.

Cingere urbem exercitu, to lay siege to a cite, or to bessege a cite rounde about.

Cingere se gladio, to gyrd a sword aboute hym, to hange a sword by his syde.

Qui lacum cinxere Bycen, which dwelled aboute the mere of poole called Byces.

Cingria, a moxe pipe haupng a small founde.

Cingula, læ, f. g. a gyrd for beastes.

Cingulus, li, m. g. a Cingulum, li, n. g. a gyrdell.

Sub cingulo delata illustris dignitas dicitur, quando iusta et plena est, citra cingulū, quan- do honoris tantum gratia.

Spoe

Spoliare cingulo, amonge citelle lawyers, to depose one, or dyscharge hym of his office of authoritie.

Cingulum, a ceter of Itiens in Italy, Rome whense the moples come, whiche are called Cingulani.

Ciniſo, onis, he that maketh hotte the indres- mentes, wherewith men or women dyd crimme theyr heades.

Ciniphes, m. g. plu. terrapne littell fyes lyke gnattes, wherewith the Egyptians were plagued.

Cinis, cris, m. g. ashes. Sometime it is used for the spire and memoire of a manne after his deathe. Sometime for a dead man.

Cinna, a cite of Spayne. Also the name of a Romayne, whiche excelled in crueltie, and was in the citelle warre toged with Marius.

Cinnabaris, a stone called a sanguinaria. It is also called in latine Sanguis draconis, dra- gons bloude. It is put into sundry medicines to haunche bloude. After blinde, it is a cer- tain colour, lyke to read leade, called in latin Minium, or rather the same that Minium is.

But Dioscorides saith, that Minium, and Cinabaris, are dyuers.

Cinnamologus, called of Plinie, and Aristote- le, Cinnamomus, is a byde, whiche maketh his nethe with cinnamon.

Cinnara, looke Cinara.

Cinnilgium, a gyrdell, whiche a byde, or new wedded wyfe weareth, a coſe.

Cinnus, i, m. g. a heare of a man, or womans head, or a medley of dyuers thynges togeder.

Cinxia, a surname of Juno.

Cinyphius, a, um, of or by the ryuer called Cinyphs.

Cinyphs, nyphis, a ryuer of Libya.

Cinyras, a kyng of Phoenicia, an other of Ep- pers, whiche vnwares had to dooe with his daughter Myrtha, which is called after hym Cinyreia.

Cio, ciui, ire, looke Cico.

Cios, an hauen of pozt towne of Phrygia, and a ciuer of the same name.

Ciperum, a soore plant of herbe, whiche mixed with saffron, rooteth by heates, and is good to bryake and expulse the stone.

Cippus, i, m. g. a paye of stones. Also a lpt- tell hyl of other make, which men call a bar- row. It is also a crosse, or other make, whiche they set the ryght wate to a place.

Cirannus, a man of Lycia, the compaignon of Sapebon.

Circa, about, nygh.

Circa, for Circiter, as, Circa festerum vides, Aboute some thou- sande pounds.

Circa, for de, as, Circa circa hæc opinio, Of these thynges be dyuers opinions.

Circulus, a, um, a gyrdell.

Circulus, a, um, a gyrdell.

Circulus, a, um, a gyrdell.

Circulus, a, um, a gyrdell.

Circulus, a, um, a gyrdell.

Animus est circa campos, His munde is in the feldes.

Circæa, æ, f. g. the herbe called Mandragora.

Circæum, n. g. idem.

Circæia, a byde, whiche in his sight setteth a compasse.

Circe, the daughter of Mol by Perſis the dau- ghter of Oceanus: She knewe the meruail- lous operations of sundry herbes, and howe to cure all poysons: For withstanding at the last she slew her husband, kyng of Syrtis, with poyson, and vexed the people with ma- che tyranny, wherfore she was expelled the countreie, and fled into a deserte yle in the oc- ean sea. Homerus nameth hie the spier of Hera, and sheweth how dyuers of Atiles co- panions, accypng in the yle, where Circe dwelled, were by hie transformed into swyne.

And after, by the intercession of Atiles: the effectoones restored them vnto theyr pſonate formes, moxe beautifull and ponge in lyyght, than they were before.

Circus domus, a towne of Campayne.

Circenſes, the inhabitantes of Circum.

Circum iugum, a mountayne of Campayne.

Circenſes lud, plates that the Romaines dyd in the place called Circus.

Circus, a, um, of Circus.

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Circus, a, um, of Circus.

Circus, a, um, of Circus.

Circuitus, us, m. g. a circuite of compasse.

Circuitus lebrum, the course of agues.

Circulatio, by circles, or in the forme of a circle.

Circulator, oris, m. g. he that goeth aboute to

shewe hym selfe, what he can do, or to deceiue

the people with craft and subtiltie, a iuglar.

Circulatorius, a, um, pertaining to suche decei-

uers of iuglars.

Circulatrix, tris, f. g. she that goeth aboute to

get wonne with dauncing and tumblinge.

Circulo, aui, are, to compasse or close with a

dyche, or other lyke thyng. Also to make a cir-

cule of compasse about a thyng.

Circulus, li, m. g. a circle of compasse. And by a

metaphore it is taken for a company of men

bandying or styng to gyther.

In circulis & communis sermo est liberior, In

companies and scales men talke more ly-

uerally.

Circum, both a preposition and an aduerbe, sig-

nifieth about, rounde about.

Pugnare circum aliquem, to fyght by one, or

in ones companie.

Circumactus, us, a turning of a thyng round

aboute.

Circumaggero, aui, are, to heape, or make hea-

pes about a thyng.

Circumago, egi, agere, to leade about, to turne

aboute.

Circumagere frenis equum, to turn the horse

about with the byrdell.

Circumambulo, aui, are, to walke round about.

Circumaro, aui, are, to care rounde about.

Circumaspicio, spexi, ere, to loke round about.

Circumco, iui, ire, or Circuco, or Circuo, iui, ire,

to go about any thyng.

Circumcasso, aui, are, to ryde aboute.

Circumillus, a, um, sente about.

Circumitto, li, ere, to sende aboute.

Circumleuco, li, ere, to stroke or touche soft-

ly or gently on euery parte.

Circummuo, iui, ire, to inclose, walle in, or

dyche in. Also to enuyon strongly. To fortifie

with walles of men.

Circummuo, onis, f. g. a strong fence of

munitio, made about a place.

Circummuo, a, um, fenced and fortified

rounde aboute.

Circumascor, aris sum, asci, to growe about.

Circumobruo, iui, ere, to couer with earthe or

uer and ouer.

Circumpadanus, a, um, that dwelleth aboute

the ryuer Padus in Italy.

Circumpango, pegi, ere, to cramme or lay eery

about a thyng.

Circumpauo, uui, ire, to strike and beate about.

Circumpeo, lochate awapting at their mai-

stres by the ope. Also footemen of pyrois.

Circumplexor, exus sum, ecti, to embrace or

clippe about.

Circumplexus, us, m. g. embracing or clipp-

ing aboute.

Circumplico, ui, or aui, are, to folde by, to rolle

or wynde about.

Circumpono, sui, ere, to lase, or put about.

Circumportatio, onis, f. g. a banquette, and

seating one with an other, a quaffing round

about the table.

Circumspicuo, a, um, that mai be beholde on

all partes.

Circumcelliones, tauerne haunters, or roblers

aboute.

Circumcidaneus, a, um, cut rounde about.

Circumcidaneum mustum, or Circumciditium

vinum, wyne, whiche after the grapes are

pressed, is taken out of the same grapes, be-

ing cut and newe pressed.

Circucido, cidi, ere, to cut about a thyng, to

cut or take awate, to dymyssh.

Vinum in toto circucidendu est, wyne must

all together be taken from hym, or he must be

kept that he drynke no wyne at all.

Circucidere atq amputare alicunde, to dy-

uynish or take awate from any thyng.

Circucingo, cingi, ere, to compasse or enuyon.

Circucirca, all about, on euery syde.

Circucifere, an aduerbe, by selfe, puttyng away

all superfluities.

Circucifere agere, to make an oration grosse

ly and by selfe, without eloquence.

Circucifio, onis, circucifio.

Circucilius, a, um, of that wyche is cutte

rounde about.

Circucifura, x, f. g. a cutte of gaske rounde a-

boute a thyng.

Circucifum & breue, shorte and byse.

Circucifus, a, um, cut round about, circucifess.

Circucifa omni negotiosis cogitatione, put-

tyng awate or lasinge albe all cogitations of

any busynesse.

Circuciendo, idem quod circuciendo.

Circuciendo, li, ere, to inclose in rounde about.

Circucclusus, a, um, shutte and closed in.

Circucolo, colui, ere, to dwell aboute a place.

Circucolumnium, a place set about with pyl-

lars, or an house standyng onely on pylours

or postes.

Circuculco, aui, are, to treade a thyng downe

on euery parte.

Circucurro, curri, ere, to renne all about in e-

uery place.

Circucurro, aui, are, to renne byther and thye-

ther.

Omnia iam circucursau, I haue ranne as

about in euery corner.

Circundo, didi, are, to enuyonne or compasse

aboute, as a ryge dooth aboute a mannes

spnger, or a dyche aboute a close, or a trench

aboute a campe.

Quinis castris opidum circundedit, he be-

sieged

sieged the towne about with star rampes.

Circundedit noua mania oppido, he newe

walled the towne about.

Vltis circundare aliquem, to embrace one.

Argenium auro circundare, to gyte syluer.

Arma humeris circundare, to put on harness

to arme a man.

Circundolo, lau, lare, to boye all about.

Circunduco, uxi, ere, to leade about, to deceiue

or begyle. It is also to abolyshe or sette asyde

an acte.

Quod sit qui edictum peremptorium im-

petrauit, absit die cognitionis: tunc circun-

ducendum erit edictum peremptorium: And

if he that hath obteyned the peremptory de-

crete, bee absent the daye, when the matter

shoulde be determyned: than the peremptory

decree is to be dissolued and abolysed.

Circunducere aliquem argento, to get ones

money by falschod, to begyle one of his money.

Circunducere aliquem per dolos, to deceiue

one by cautels or fraude.

Circum per familias, he goeth about from

house to house.

Circunductio, onis, f. g. deceyte, gyle.

Circunductus, a, um, lead aboute, begyled, as

bolysed.

Circunfero, tuli, ferre, to caste or beare aboute.

also to clense.

Item ter socios, pura circuntulit vnda, Also

he clensed his company the tymes with cleane

water. Circunferre se, to go byagging about

the strettes.

Circunferre oculos, to lonke rounde aboute,

to caste ones eyes on euery syde.

He quarela primum domos nobilium cir-

cunlati sunt, These complayntes were fyrst

caried about & reported at noble mens houses.

Circunfert fama, the byte of fame carrieth it

abrode.

Ad nutum aliorum circunferri, to bee incli-

ned now to one thyng, now to an other at

the wyll of other men.

Circunfirmo, aui, are, to strengthen, stape, and

underset on euery syde.

Circunfecto, xi, ere, to toune byther and thye-

ther, to toune about.

Circunflexus, us, a bowyng or bendyng of a

thyng rounde.

Circunflexus, a, um, bowed rounde, toune-

d aboute.

Circunflo, aui, are, to blowe rounde aboute, to

blowe byther and thither.

Circunflati a uentis inuidia, to be tossed with

enuius and inuidious repoytes.

Circunfluo, fluxi, ere, to abounde. It is also

to flowe ouer anye aboute, as water aboute a

cette of countrey, sometime to enuyonne,

or compasse. Also to resorte to a place in great

numbre out of all partes.

Postquam varia gentes vndiq circunfluxe-

runt, After that diuers people had in great

numbre resorted thither, out of all countreys

thereabout.

Tanta ceruorum multitudo nos circunfluit

xit, So greates a myltitude of hartes came

aboute vs.

Copis omnibus circunfluere, to haue plentie

and abundance of all thynges.

Circunfluo, a, um, that floweth about.

Circunfodio, fodi, fodere, to bygge aboute

a thyng.

Circunforaneus, ei, m. g. a wanderer aboute in

markettes, spendyng the tyme idly, to tello

and here newes. One that goeth about to bye

and sell in markettes, as it were a pedlar.

Circunforaneus, a, um, the adiectiue.

Circunforaneum xs, monete lent for gaynes,

as common buyers doo.

Circunforo, aui, are, to make holes rounde a-

bout a thyng.

Circunfosio, oris, m. g. he that diggeth about

a thyng.

Circunfosio, x, f. g. a diggynge about a thyng.

Circunfrico, aui, are, to rubbe about.

Circunfulgeo, fulsi, gere, to wyne or glyste

byggt rounde about.

Circunfundo, fudi, ere, to caste water or other

lycour about. Also to compasse, to gyll or stea

downe ryght on euery syde.

Circunfundere hostes, to stea enemies on all

partes.

Circunfundito ad oleam, caste it aboute the

olure tree.

Terram circunfundit aer, The ayre compas-

seth the earth rounde about.

Circunfunditur mari, It is enuyonne with

the sea.

Ne circunfundatur lac, That the mylke bee

not rounde.

Circunfusus, a, um, gathered aboute, as people

when they desyre to see a thyng. Sometime

wrapped about lyke an adder or serpent.

Vide in Bibliotheca sedentem, multis libris

circunfusum, Beholde hym styng in the li-

brye, hauyng great multitude of booke on

euery syde about hym.

Consul multitudinem circunfusum est, The con-

sull hath about hym a great numbre of men.

Circunfusus molestis, wrapped in muche in-

ferre, heaped with many aduersities.

Circungelatus, a, um, all frozen, or frozen round

aboute.

Circungemo, gemui, ere, to wayle, to grone, to

make a lamentable noyle, lyke to a beare, or

or to bull after he hath belowed.

Circungesto, aui, are, to care about with ong.

Circungrobo, aui, are, to gather about a person

or plate in heapes or plumpes.

Circunlaceo, ui, ere, to be situate or lyke aboute a

place.

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Circuncisus, us, m. g. a compassing of eny rounding about.
 Circuncisus, a, um, that is cast or situate about
 Circuncisus a viri loca, places lying nere about the cities.
 Circuncisus, ieci, ilcere, to cast or throw about, to set or hurle about.
 Circuncisus vallum, to cast a trench about a place.
 Circum-lambo, bi, ere, to lyke abouts.
 Circum-latus, a, um, casted about.
 Circum-ligo, aui, are, to bynde, tye, or wyappe about a thyng.
 Circum-lino, iui, ire, idem quod Circum-lino.
 Circum-linitio, onis, f. g. bouens wyng, clens yng, or polshyng.
 Circum-lino, iui, leui, or lini, linere, to annopne about, or to lape a myste thyng with the fygge of other instrument sofly.
 Circum-litus, a, um, annopned about.
 Circum-luio, onis, f. g. the flowyng of enutro: yng about of waters.
 Circum-luo, iui, ere, to washe or wete all about.
 Circum-ludo, ah, ere, to make or scrape about.
 Circum-luto, iui, ire, to share, wyappe, or inangle, as it were in a netre.
 Circum-lutus, a, um, intangled or wyapped in.
 Circum-ludo, oh, ere, to gnawe about.
 Circum-lupo, ph, ere, to clawe, scratche, frotte, or rubbe about.
 Circum-lusco, aui, are, to launce or cut about.
 Circum-lundo, scidi, icidere, to cutte about.
 Circum-luto, ph, ere, to wyle or dyawe about with a lyne: Also to deceyue one in bargaynyng with hym, to lymere, appoynt, or deceyue, to abolphe or put out of authoritee.
 Fratrem circumscripsi in diuisione hereditatis, he deceyued his brother in partition of the inheritance. Also to gather, deserue throughly, or comprehende.
 Cuius sciencia summam breuiter circumscripsi natura, Nature hath appoynted to vs a myste tyme to lyue in this wyse.
 Circumscribere alicui locum habitandi, to lymere a place where one shall dwell.
 Circumscribere seipsum, to bypple hym selfe.
 Circumscripsi iis sententias, these sentences being put out and abolpshed.
 Circumscribere aliquos testes, to put away or refuse some wytnesses as hurtfull or vnproffitable.
 Circumscribere Senatum, to take from the Senate the authoritee to determine of matters concerning the common weale.
 Parata de circumscribendo adolescente sententia, They had determined to depose the young man from the authoritee of the empire.

Circumscribere, descript, descript.
 Circumscribere dicere, to speake in a certayne numbre and measure.
 Circumscripio, onis, f. g. an abusyng of deceyuyng, a compassyng.
 Circumscripio terræ, the circuite of compass of the earth.
 Circumscripio temporis, a certayne measure of tyme.
 Circumscripor, oris, m. g. a false folowe that begyleth one of his goodes, a deceptour.
 Circumsriptus, a, um, put out, rased, abolpshed, also bylese, moyst, deceyued, abused.
 Circumsriptus oratio, a measurable oration.
 Circumsripti syllogismi, bylese syllogismes.
 Circumsecus, ui, are, to cut rounde about.
 Circumsecus, an aduerbe, on bothe sydes, rounde aboute.
 Circumsecus, fedi, ere, or Circumsideo, fedi, ere, to bessege.
 Pompeium Brundisi circumsecere, They besseged Pompeium at Brundise.
 Circumsepio, ph, ire, to hedge about, to enclose or compass in.
 Circumsero, cui, erere, to sowe or plant about a place.
 Circumsesto, onis, f. g. a bessegyng.
 Circumsestus, a, um, besseged.
 Circumsideo, fedi, ere, to bessege a citee.
 Circumsidens, qui assident vrimus alicui. vt, A quibus me circumsessum videris, whom ye see lyepryng here about me.
 Circumsigno, aui, are, to marke about.
 Circumstio, iui, ere, to stande about one, to inuade, assaile, or defende hym.
 Circumsono, ui, are, to make a sounde or noyse aboute.
 Circumspectatrix, icis, f. g. a woman that beholderth about or watcheth.
 Circumspecte, wylle, aduysedly, with consyderation.
 Circumspectio, onis, f. g. idem quod circumspectientia.
 Circumspecto, aui, are, to loke about earnestly, to looke byther and thither.
 Alius alium circumspectat, one looketh asyde on an other.
 Circumspectare rem aliquam, to vewe and consyder a thyng earnestly.
 Circumspectator, oris, m. g. one that looketh about on euery thyng.
 Circumspectus, us, m. g. a beholdyng, regaryng, or lookyng rounde about.
 Circumspectus, a, um, circumspecte, wylle, prudent, somtyme passiuely, consyded, regarded.
 Verba non circumspecta, vnadvised wordes.
 Circumspergo, spersi, ere, to cast about.
 Circumspiculis, circumspection.
 Circumspicio, xi, ere, to looke about, to vewe, consyder, and regarde diligently.

Prudentis est se circumspicere, It is a wysse mane parte to looke well aboute hym.
 Magnifice se circumspicere, to esteeme and aduance ones selfe greatly.
 Omnia circumspecte, he consydered and marked euery thyng well.
 Circumspecte omnes procellas, que imminent, Consyder pou well all the stormes that are lyke to fall ere it be longe.
 Circumspecte et prospicere, to consyder well and forsee.
 Circumstantia, æ, f. g. the circumstance or qualitee that belongeth to a thyng, as the tyme or place.
 Circumstatio, onis, a standyng rounde aboute a thyng.
 Circumstipor, aui sum, ari, to bee understette rounde about.
 Circumstio, steti, are, to stande about.
 Circumstrepo, ui, ere, to make a noyse or dynne on euery syde.
 Circumstruo, struxi, ere, to buyde about.
 Circumsudo, aui, are, to sweate or bee moyste rounde about.
 Circumsuo, iui, ere, to sowe rounde about.
 Circumtego, texti, ere, to couer all about.
 Circumtexo, texti, ere, to weaue about.
 Circumtextum, a certayne garments woven about with pourely.
 Circumtondeo, di, ere, to rounde.
 Circumtrono, ui, are, to make a noyse or sounes on euery syde.
 Circumtronus, a, um, rounded.
 Circumtremo, ui, ere, to tremble or shake round aboute.
 Circumtrudo, si, ere, to inuade or set upon on all partes. Circumtrudi vrbem terror, All the citee was in a great feare.
 Circumtrugus, a, um, that wanthyeth about.
 Circumtrullatus, a, um, trenched about.
 Circumtrullo, aui, are, to trence about.
 Circumtructio, onis, f. g. a carpyng about.
 Circumtructo, aui, are, to carpy about often.
 Circumtruo, uxi, ere, to carpy about oftentimes.
 Circumtruo, ueni, ire, to deceyue or begyle, to compass, to close in as in wortes, to oppresse.
 Circumtruo iudicio, wher iudges do condemne one by a confederacie, contrary to iustice and reason.
 Frenore circumtruentus, oppressed with vntreue.
 Vallo fossaq; circumtrueni mania, he made or cast a trence and dyche about the walles.
 Circumtruenre hostem, to inuade his enemy.
 Potentis alicuius opibus circumtruenri videsur, he seemeth to bee oppressed, or to suffer wronge by the rychesse of some great man.
 Circumtruenri per insidias, to bee deceyued by ranciles or falschode.
 Circumtruentus pecunia innocens, an innocent persone put to wrong by reason of money.

Circumtruo, aui sum, ari, to go about byther and thither.
 Circumtruo, ueni, ire, to tounne about.
 Argentum aliquem circumtruerere, to deceyue one of his money.
 Circumtruo, stui, ire, to clothe or couer about.
 Circumtruo, uini, ire, to bynd about.
 Circumtruo, si, ere, to see on euery syde.
 Circumtruo, aui, are, to fire about, to be often aboute a place.
 Circumtruo, aui, are, to fire about.
 Circumtruo, ui, ere, to rolle, folde, or tumble rounde about.
 Circumtruo, utus sum, ari, to be troubled about.
 Circumtruo, iui, ire, to go about.
 Circus, i, m. g. a runnell of citee, it was a place in Rome walled about, wher in was fighting with the fylles, and rannying with hostes. About it were sundry galleries, wher the senators and gentlemen behelde the playme. The playes byed there, were called Circenses ludi, as it were among two byes, for as muche as before there were any suche places made, as Circus was, the homely antiquitee byed those games in the open field, enuironed with ruynes and woodes, the poples bywarde, that on euery parte he that was a coward, was in danger.
 Ciris, a lark, & the name of Scythia, the daughter of kyng Rissus.
 Circea, a bolle to bypphe wyne in.
 Circeus, a, um, he that hath his heares byaded or curled.
 Cirilia, a citee of Idholes.
 Cirrhæus, the surname of Apollo, so named after that citee.
 Cirrus, us, m. g. the heare of ones hende, or feathers that doo growe on the top of a bydes head, as a lark of a hedson. Also a like thyng growyng on the herbes, whiche maye be clipped off. Also thynges lyke heares about oysters.
 Cirrocele, is a lousyng or pullyng out of theyr places of those besties, whiche do moue the bones of a man, a gathering of alle humours in the bagge.
 Cirra, a citee of Idholes.
 Cirræus, a bynde of bawme.
 Cirræus, a famous ryuer of Idholes.
 Cis, & moyme amonge coyne, wher in I suppose to be called wryple. also it signifieth on this syde, as, Cis Rhenum, on this syde the ryuer of Rhene.
 Cis Alpes, on this syde the mountaynes called Alpes. somtyme it signifieth in the.
 Cis nature leges, in as much as the lawes of nature are by nature. Also it signifieth on this syde.
 Cis Rhenum, aui intra mare nostrum & oceanum, Beyond the ryuer of Rhene, and within our sea and the ocean sea.

Cis paucos dies, within fewe daies.
 Cis undiq, in all places about.
 Cissalpine Gallia, was sometyne that countrey,
 whiche is from the mountaynes Alpes, unto
 the river of Rubicon.
 Cissamus, a citie of Candie, called now Iphidia.
 Cissaminna, a part of Itale.
 Cissanthi, a people of Serphya.
 Cissum, i. n. g. a cart with two wheles.
 Cissarius, m. g. a carter.
 Cissello, पुलि, etc. to kepe one out that he come
 not into an house.
 Cissius, a mountayne in Rome.
 Cissa, a river in Pontus, called Cassa.
 Cissanthemos, an herbe, whiche the apotheca-
 res do call Sigillum Marie.
 Cisseus, a kyng of Thace, father of Heruba,
 quene of Troie.
 Cissites, a pycious stone like an eye lase, bright
 of colour.
 Cissos, a kynd of pup that groweth alone with-
 out state.
 Cissybium, a cup or boll made of pup.
 Cista, x, f. g. a chest, coffer, or baskette.
 Cistella, x, f. g. diminutive of cistula.
 Cistella suffragiorum, a litle casket of lyke
 thyng, wherein the suffrages of men were ga-
 thered, in granting offices, or making lawes.
 Cistellatrix, a woman seruaunt that carrieth hie
 maistrasse casket of fozer.
 Cistellula, x, f. g. a diminutive of Cistella, a
 litle casket of fozer.
 Cistena, a citie of Colis.
 Cisterna, x, f. g. a cesterne.
 Cisterninus, a, um, of a cesterne.
 Cithus, an herbe lyke thyme, but somewhat
 bigger.
 Cistiter, a, um, that beareth a casket of coffer.
 Cistophorus, a certayne ancient copie, where-
 in was a man hauping a panyer on his heade,
 of the whiche 7000. and. 500. were in the
 talente called Talentum Euboicum. This
 woulde be see for Cistrophinari, in the xvii.
 booke of the digestes. Tit. depositi L. publici.
 Cistula, x, f. g. a casket of boudget, to carge
 whan one rideth or goeth.
 Cira alius, a louse bealy.
 Aluo cita est, he hath a laste.
 Citanos, one of the yles called Cyclades.
 Citani, people of Sicille.
 Citariia, a promontorie of Parbon.
 Citarim, quickelp, swyftly.
 Citatus, a, um, called, summoned, or cited, swift,
 quicke, flying.
 Citato gradu, with quicke speede.
 Citatus arteriarum pulsus, the quicke beatynge
 of the pulse.
 Rhenus citatus fertur, The river Rhine com-
 meth swyftly.
 Citeria, an ymage of picture carped aboute in

common sightes.
 Citerior, cicerius, neerer.
 Citerior Gallia, Lumbardy.
 Dies citerior, for proximior.
 Citharædicus, a, um, of an harper.
 Cithæron, onis, kyng of Placæ, in Grece, to
 whom Jupiter went to aske aduise, whan Ju-
 no in an anger was gone from hym into Boe-
 tia, who gaue hym counsaile to make an y-
 mage of woode, and cladde richely in the ap-
 parail of a bypde, to be set in a charpot, and
 to publyshe among the people, that Jupiter
 was determyned to mary Hlata, the daugh-
 ter of Atlas. As this ymage was solemnly
 carped, Juno inflamed with ielosity, met with
 the charpot, and entreng therinto, dyd rente
 the clothes and apparail aboute the ymage,
 and than syndynge an ymage of tree and no
 bypde, delpted at the inuencion, wherwith she
 was begyled. And tournynge hie anger into
 laughynge, was shortly with reconciled to
 Jupiter.
 Cithæron, is also an hyl in Thessaly dedicated
 to Bacchus.
 Cithara, x, f. g. an harpe, sometyne it is taken
 for musike or harmony.
 Citharista, x, m. g. he whiche only playeth on an
 harpe and syngeth not. It is also an angle of
 Fraunce by Mareille, lying out into the sea.
 Citharistria, x, f. g. a woman harper.
 Citharizo, aui, are, to harpe.
 Citharædus, i, m. g. an harper, whiche syngeth
 to his harpe.
 Citimus, a, um, the last, the next unto vs.
 Citissimè, as soone as is possible.
 Citium, a towne of Epyres.
 Citius, sooner.
 Citius dicto, sooner than one may speake it.
 Cito, soone, shortly, quickly, ere it be longe.
 Ite cito, iam ego vos assequar, So quickely,
 I will ouertake you by and by.
 Non cito dixerim, I can not well late.
 Cito, aui, are, to cite, to summon, or calle, to
 spurre or gallop shortly an hysse.
 Citare testes, to bypnyng in wytnesse, to rectife
 of name.
 Citare in curiam ad regem, to summon to ap-
 pere in the court before the kyng.
 Citare Senatum, to calle a parliament.
 Citare iudices, to call the iudges together.
 Citare reum, to summon or calle for a per-
 sone accused.
 Citare authores, to rectife of name authours.
 Citare equum, to spurre an hysse, and gale
 topye shortly.
 Medicamentum quod humorem illum citat,
 The medicine whiche causeth the humour to
 gather to that place.
 Citare vrinam, to spurre the brine.
 Citare gradum, to go apace.

Cito

Citorus, a mountayne where groweth plenty
 of hope trees.
 Citra, on this syde, sometyne without.
 Citra adulationem, without flattery.
 Citra pulueris tactum, without any duste:
 A pymerbe applyed vnto them, whiche come
 to a thyng without any labour.
 Cura fastidium, without lothesomnesse.
 Cirago, inis, an herbe, commonly called balmie.
 Of the apothecaries Melyia. After Ruell-
 us and Carolus Stephanus, the herbe Apl-
 astrum is so called.
 Citreum, an orange.
 Citreus, a, um, the adiectiue.
 Citrea malus, an orange tree.
 Cirinus, a, um, of orange colour, or lyke golde.
 Citrum, i. n. g. a fruite called pome citron.
 Citrus, tri, f. g. an other maner of tree, whereof
 in the olde tyme were made saye tables, and
 coffers, as now been of cyppesse.
 Citra, a ppe, or rather an other bypde, speckled
 lyke a ppe.
 Citrium, a rowne of Apples.
 Citus, a, um, quicke, halpe, swyfte. Sometyne
 builded or parted.
 Ciucius, a, um, to the same thate ciuilis is.
 Ciuica corona, a garlande of oken leaues, be-
 sed to be given to hym that had caused a ciu-
 ilan in battayle.
 Ciuilis, le, that pertaineth to a ciuilen.
 Ciuilis homo, a man expert in those thynges
 that apperteyne to the ministracion of the co-
 mon weale.
 Ciuilitas, atis, cartespe, ciuillitee, gentylnesse,
 good humantee.
 Ciuiliter, lyke a ciuilen. also curtesly, or with
 good maner. after a ciuile fashion.
 Ciuis, is, com. g. a ciuilen, or one of the same
 countree.
 Ciuis meus, my countreys man.
 Ciuis, et peregrinus, contrary.
 Ciuitas, atis, f. g. a citie, properly it is the mul-
 titude of ciuilians gathered together, so lyue
 accordyng to lawe and righte.
 Ciuitatem administrare, to gouerne a citie.
 De ciuitate egerre, to cast out of the citie.
 Ciuitatem adimere alicui, to take frome one
 the freedom and righte of the citie, to dis-
 franchise one.
 Ciuitatem amittere, to lose the libertee and
 franchise of the citie.
 A scribere in ciuitatem, A scribere in ciuitate,
 et ciuitati, to admytte one to the franchises
 and libertees of the citie, to make one freee
 of the citie.
 Consequi ciuitatem beneficio alicuius, to get
 the freedom of the citie by some mans benefite.
 Cius, a, um, a river in Thace, also a citie of the
 same name.
 Clizicus, a citie in Asia the lesse.

Clabula, looks Clauola.
 Clades, dis, f. g. a discomfiture in battayle,
 a destruction of men, losse, great im-
 pte and misfortune.
 Cladem accipere, to haue a great overthrow.
 Claxon, a ruier in Bithynia.
 Clam, ptiup, vnwares.
 Is amare occipit Alciumenam, clam viro,
 he began to loue Alciumenam vnwares to his
 husbnde, also by itselfe.
 Clam alter alterum, the one not knowynge
 of the other.
 Clam me profectus est, vnwares to me, he
 went his waies.
 Clam me, clam te, I or thou not knowynge.
 Clam omnes, vnwares to euery man, no ma
 knowynge of wytyng.
 Non clam me est, I knowe it well ynough.
 Non clam me habere, he woulde not hyde
 it or kepe it close from me.
 Clam vos sunt facinora eius, you knowe not
 his naughtie actes. His vngacious dobes ar
 vnknewen to you.
 Clam, an aduerbe.
 Ilac per orrum circuit clam, he went aboute
 that wate by the garden ptiuply.
 Si sperat fore clam, If he hope that it maye
 be vnknewen.
 Clamitò, aui, are, to crye often, to crye oute in
 complaynyng or rephending.
 Clamitare, for pra se ferre, as,
 Supercilia illa clamitare caliditatem videntur,
 Those browes seeme manifestly to signi-
 fy and note a crafty wyllnesse to be in the ma
 Clamitor, oris, m. g. a crier, or one that spea-
 keth ouer loud.
 Clamitorius, a, um, that pertaineth to cry-
 yng loud.
 Clamo, aui, are, to crye, to call.
 Clamat veritas, truthe saith playnly.
 Mihi quidem non placent, et clamo sape,
 I receiue these thynges please not me, And I
 crye and complayne often tymes.
 Clamare aliquem nomine, to calle one by
 his name.
 Clamor, oris, m. g. a crye or clamour, a noyse,
 or shout.
 Immensum clamorem tollere, to make an ex-
 cedyng shout or noyse.
 Clamorus, a, um, clamorous or full of noyse.
 Clamptia, a place in Itale.
 Clancularius, a, um, secrete, vnknewen.
 Clancularius poeta, a poete that sheweth not
 his name in his wytynges.
 Clanculum, secrete.
 Clanculum dicta, thynges spoken in secrete.
 Clauellus, ptiup, or secrete.
 Clauellus, a, um, ptiup, or secrete.

Clans

Clandestina colloquia, private communication.
 Clango, xi, ere, to sowne a trumpet, also to crye
 lyke an eggle.
 Clangor, oris, m. g. the sowne of a trumpet.
 Sometime the crye that gese of other lyke byp-
 bee doo make.
 Clanius, a ruere of Champagne, nere to the cle-
 tee Acheras.
 Clare, clerely, apparantly, manifestly.
 Clare audire, to here perfectly.
 Clare videre, to see clerely.
 Clareo, ui, ere, to appere, to bee well knownen,
 to be cleere, to bee renowned, to bee notable
 and famous.
 Ad primordia xstatis clarent, at the begyn-
 nyng of sommer they appere.
 Claret, it is manifest, it appereth.
 Claresco, idem quod clareo.
 Clarescit dies, the date is clape and cleere.
 Clarifco, au, are, to make cleere and apparant.
 Clarigano, onis, f. g. a cleeryng, a subsidie of
 rafae graunted by a cōmon consēt, a denoun-
 cyng of warre. It is also authoritee geuen a
 man, to take one prisoner. and to ransom him
 Clargo, au, are, to demaunde a thyng with a
 loude voyce. It was propely a wooybe per-
 terynyng to the kyng of armes of the Romaynes,
 called Pater patratus, whan he wente to
 the borders of marches of theim, whiche had
 donen iniurie to the Romaynes, and there,
 with a loude and cleere voyce, demaunded of
 amēdes, and otherwyse he denounced and
 proclaimed warre agaynst theim.
 Clarifonius, a, um, that maketh a cleere towne.
 Claritas, atis, f. g. clerenesse. Sometime nobilitie
 of honour.
 Claritas visus, clerenesse of syght.
 Claritas vocis, clerenesse of voyce.
 Claritas et amplitudo, honoy and noblenesse.
 Excellere claritate nascendi, to excell in noble
 nesse of byrthe.
 Clari, people of Thare.
 Claritudo, inis, f. g. idem quod claritas, Also
 byrte, renowne.
 Clatium, a towne in Grece, where Apollo
 was honoured, and therof called Clarius.
 There was an hole in the grounde, oute of
 whiche came a litell brooke, wherof he that
 drank, gaue mercurious answers, but he
 lped not longe after.
 Claro, au, are, to make noble of honorable, to
 make notable of knownen.
 Claros, a cite in Grece, where was an oracle
 of Apollo.
 Clarus, a, um, cleere, loude, honourable, fa-
 mous, renowned.
 Clara pugna, a battaile wryth memoie.
 Clarus clamor, clara vox, a loude cry, a loude
 of wyll voyce.
 Clara res, a playne matter.

Clarus genere, of a noble of honorable hous.
 Clara dies, a clape cleere date.
 Vir clarissimus, a verate honourable and no-
 ble gentill man.
 Sole clariora, thynges as manifest as maye
 bee possible.
 Clarus, a ruere, whiche renneth from the mos-
 tapnes Alpes into the ruere Danubium.
 Classarius, i, m. g. a man of warre on the sea.
 Also a diligēt persone.
 Classici, they whiche in a towne, were moste
 cyche and substantiall. Also after some, the
 rowers in Wyppes of warre. Also the chiefe
 souldiours.
 Classici auctores, wryters of most estimation
 Classici testes, wytnesses haupnge moste
 substance.
 Classicula, a diminutiue of classis.
 Classicum, i, n. g. a prale of noyse of trumpets
 tes of belles, to call men together, of to go to
 battaile. Sometime a trumpet.
 Classica nunquam sonant, The trumpettes
 neuer sowne.
 Classico aduocare ad concionem, to call to
 an assemblie of conuocation by the sowne of
 a trumpet.
 Classicum canere, looke Cano.
 Classicus, an officer, whiche with a trumpette
 of taboye called people together. Sometime a
 man bying in reputation.
 Classicus, a, um, pertynyng to a Wyppes of nauy
 of Wyppes.
 Classica bella, warre on the sea.
 Classis, is, f. g. a nauy of Wyppes. Sometime one
 Wyppes. It is also an oyer of fourmes of Ro-
 tes sette in a place, where men doo sette acor-
 dyng to their degrees, authoritees, pyroclia-
 ons in runnyng of substance. The people of
 Rome wer diuided by Seruius Tullius, the
 vi. kyng of Romayne into v. bandes, whiche
 were called Classes: And they of the v. band
 were of no value. The thye places of iudges
 in Westminster halle maie bee called Classes.
 Sometime Classis is a company of hoysmen.
 Appellere classē, to arriue with an armye
 of Wyppes.
 Aedificare classē, to make Wyppes.
 Qui classi praeerat, whiche was mayster of
 capitayne of the Wyppes.
 Armare classē, to furnyssh a nauy of Wyppes
 with ordynance.
 Conscendere classē, to take Wyppes.
 Comparare classē, to prepare a nauy of
 Wyppes.
 Ducere classē, to gouerne a nauy
 of Wyppes.
 Impellere remis classē, to rowe the Wyppes
 by force of oyes.
 Instruere et ornare classē, to decke of fur-
 nish a nauy with all abillmentes & takinges.
 Molire classē, to prepare a nauy.

Nauis

Nauis classis, the nauy sayleth forth.
 Subducere classē, to byng the Wyppes to land.
 Deducere classē, to take the sea.
 Renouare classē, to repaire a nauy.
 Stant classes, the Wyppes lye at rode.
 Primæ classis homo, one of the chiefe-
 perones.
 Distribuire in classes pueros, to disubdich-
 berne into certayne fourmes.
 Claterna, a cite in Italy.
 Clathrum, i, n. g. in plu. hi clathri, et hec cla-
 thra: of Clathrus, i, m. g. a lattise wyndow,
 of any thyng made lyke a lattise, of which bar-
 res called a gate. Som do wyse it Clathrum,
 without an aspiration.
 Clarro, au, are, to shutte a wyndowe, specially
 a lattise wyndowe: To close with lattise
 of grates.
 Claua, x, f. g. a clabbe.
 Clauam extorquere Herculi, To take from
 Hercules his clabbe: A prouerbe applyed to
 hym, that goeth about to get a thyng, that an
 other man hath, much stronger than hym self.
 Clauarius, ri, an officer appointed to deale the
 emperours gyfte of monete of coyne amonge
 the souldiours.
 Clauator, oris, m. g. he that blyeth a clabbe.
 Clauatus, a, um, sette with nayles of Ruddes.
 Clauata uestis, a garment sette with spangles
 lyke the heades of nayles, as we do now be-
 hold in som vestimentes in churches wrought
 in bryanches and flowers. And if the garmēt
 wer wyde, it was called Latus clauus, whych
 in Rome no man myght weare, except he wer
 a Senator.
 Claudia, a gentyll woman of Rome, whych for
 her curiosities in apparaynyng hir selfe, was
 infamed to be ynchast. But whan the ymage
 of Idea, called mother of the goddis, was
 brought out of Idhyppia to Rome, being car-
 ried in a barge by the ruere of Tyber, it hap-
 ped to siche so fast in a Malowe place, that it
 mought not be removed with any force. This
 hapden, kneiyng down, despyed the goddesse,
 that as she being a cleane virgin, and falsly
 scaundered, the said ymage woude witfate
 to folowe hir in the cite. And than, she pray-
 tyng hir gyddell to the barge: easly drew it
 to the lande, whiche all the youthe of the cite
 were not able to doo.
 Claudia, is also a towne of Norice, called
 Claudium.
 Claudianus, a famous poete.
 Claudicatio, onis, f. g. halting.
 Claudico, au, are, to halte, and by a metaphore
 to sayle of lacke, to be saynt of imperfect.
 Claudicare in aliquo officio, to be negligent
 in dooyng a mans duetie, of not to doo ones
 full duetie in any part of honest behauiour.
 Ex aliqua parte claudicare, to lye imperfecte

on some parte.
 Claudicar ingenium, the wyte sayleth, of is
 not perfect.
 Oratio claudicar, the oracion hepeeth not one
 suite tenour of fourme.
 Claudicar respublica, the common weale is in
 an vnperfect state.
 Claudiopolis, a cite of Cappadocia.
 Clauditas, atis, f. g. idem quod claudicatio.
 Claudium, a cite in Norice, called common-
 ly Clotenburge.
 Claudius, the propre name of dyuers Romans:
 and also the surname of a noble familie in
 Rome, whiche were ever repugnaut to the
 actes of the common people.
 Claudio, si, ere, to shutte, to compasse, to put of,
 to halte, also to ende, to fenysh of adde a con-
 clusion to a thyng.
 Claudite Nymphæ Diteæ, nymphæ nes-
 morum, I am claudite salus, Clote about, ye
 nymphes of the mountayns Diteæ, lades of
 the forestes, close in ygre woodes.
 Nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te
 claudier? Wd you euer perceyue that my li-
 beraltie was slacke towards you? of that I
 wred not my selfe liberally towards you?
 Claudere et rescare, contrary.
 Claudere aditus, to stoppe of close by the pla-
 ces, where men shuld entre. Also wyse, Clau-
 dere exitum, transitum, viam.
 Opus aliquod claudere, to ende a wooybe.
 Bella claudere, to fynysh the warres.
 Epistolam claudere, to ende of adde the con-
 clusion to a letter.
 Claudere sanguinem, to stanche bloude.
 A mari claudibatur, It was compassed a-
 bout with the sea.
 Pudor meus illius consuetudinem mihi clau-
 dit, My shamefastnesse woude not suffer me
 to vse his familiar company.
 Claudere aures, to stoppe ones eares.
 Nolo tibi vllum commodum in me claudier
 I woude not that any commoditie of yours
 shoud be hyndred by me.
 Clausum adhuc mare fuisse scio, Hitherto I
 know the passage of the sea hath ben stopped.
 Clausa habere sua consilia, to haue his coun-
 sayles kepte secret.
 Claudus, a, um, lamit.
 Claudia fides, feble credence.
 Claudena, the duchie of Cleues.
 Clauicula, x, f. g. a litle hat of clabbe, Also
 the endyell of a vine.
 Clauicularius, a, um, that beareth keys.
 Clauicularius, i, m. g. the diminutiue of clauus,
 Clauiger, idem quod clauicularius.
 Clauis, uis, f. g. a key.
 Sub clauis esse, to bee shutt by vnder locke
 and key.
 Clauis, x, f. g. a greffe.

Clauis

Claustrarius, rij, a maker of keles and lockes.
Claustrinus, a heper of a cloyster, of other place wherein any thyng is inclosed.
Claustum, i, n. g. a cloyster of other place, where any thyng is inclosed.
Regni alicuius claustru, The keye of any kyngdome.
Naturæ claustra confringere, to open the secrettes of Nature.
Clausula, æ, f. g. a littell sentence of a parte of a sentence, the conclusion of ende of an epistle of other matter, A clause, a peribde.
Clausura, æ, f. g. a shutting in.
Claulus, a diminutive of clauus, a little naple.
Clausus, i, n. g. a naple, the sterne of a shyppe, a coine on a mans toe of spnger. Also clauus Clauus itell swellinges of hard fleshe in the corner of the eye. Also a certayne swelling of soye, called of some Furunculus, of Bubo, also puffes growyng in the stemes of great trees. In harness it is called the ruerre. Also Clauus were certayn tables sette on the walles of the temple, to knowe the numbre of peres. Also ouer Clauus is a garmente, pieced of poudred with rounde knappes of purple lyke naples heades, wherfore the poppe garment of a seque was called Latue clauus.
Clauus æneus, a byason nasse, A prouerbe signifying a sure remedy agaynst all imphapses, wherfore Aelius tacit, procebed of this superstition. In old tyme, when hunters had ouerthrowen a wybe swine of harte in places where frome habitation, they dyane into the beaste a byason naple, beleupnge that thereby the fleshe should be kepte from putrefaction.
Clauum clauo peller, to dyue out one nasse with an other: A prouerbe, signifying one will so put out an other, one labour an other, one greue an other, one deceyte an other, extreme pleasure with extreme payne.
Clauum imperituer, to haue the gouernance and rule of the common weale.
Dum clauum rectum teneam, so that I doo my duety as I should doo.
Clazomenæ, a citee of Jonie, whiche Daralus builded, called before Bepnia.
Clazomenia, an plande, whiche is called Marathusa.
Cleanthes, the name of a noble philosopher, whiche was so poore, that in the nyghte tyme he gatte his thyngs by carying of water, and in the daye studied philosophy. He succeeded Zeno in his schole.
Clearchus, the name of a philosopher. There was a noble capitayne of the same name, of whom Xenophon writeth in the expedition of Cyrus the lesse he wrote those thyngs which he learned of Zeno in oxe bones, and tyle Mar deo, for lacke of money to buye paper.
Clemæus, tidis, f. g. called also Chamedaphnis

an herbe, wherof be. it. kyndes, the one Persuincia, in englyshe perwynthe: the other Volubilis maior.
Clemens, entis, om. g. gentill, humane, patient, not lyghly angry, easy, quiete, soft, mercifull.
Clemens castigatio, a gentill and moderate correction.
Amnis clementissimus, a ryuer that remeth not ouer swifely, but is beate quiet & still.
Clemens seruitus, an easy bondage, wherein a man is gentilly intreated.
Clementi animo ignoscere, to forgyue with a gentill and mercifull mynde.
Clementer, mercifull, gentilly, without anger, with temperatnesse and moderation.
Clementer tractare, to intreate gentilly & sweetely.
Clementer volo, I am well content.
Clementer audire, to here gentilly & patiently.
Clementer ambulare, to walke softly.
Clementia, æ, f. g. mercy. Sometime patience, clemencie, temperatnesse.
Clementia æstatis, the temperatnesse of sommer not exceeding in heate.
Clementia hyemis, the quyetnesse of wynter without grent noymes of colde.
Confugere ad clementiam alicuius, to flee of appeale to a mans mercy of gentynesse.
Clementia et lenitas.
Clementia, mansuetudo, et huminitas.
Clena, a clothe.
Cleobis, and Biton, the sonnes of Regia, whiche drew their mother to the temple in a wagen.
Cleobulus, one of the seven sages of Grece, whose daughter called Cleobulina, was an excellent poete, and made a booke of riddelles, conteyned in thre thousande verses.
Cleodamas, the name of a geometritician in the tyme of Plato, and of an other of Thebais, whiche wrote of housekeeping.
Cleombrotus, the sonne of Pausanias, capytayne of the Lacedemonians. Also a pong mæ whiche after he had rebde Platos woordes, conceyued suche an hope of immortalitye of the soule, that he lepte into the sea, not withstanding he had no misfortune in all his lyfe.
Cleomedes, a wrestler of exceeding strengthe & greatnesse of body, who being put besyde the pryce at the games of Olympus, fell madde.
Cleomenes, a capitayne of the Lacedemonians, and a sportous person in the tyme of Cleero and Cleeres.
Cleon, a capitayne of the Atheniens, enemye to Alcibiades: also a poete and oratoure of the same name.
Cleone, arum, plur. & Cleone, sing. a towne in Grece, betwene Argos and Corinthus, where Hercules stee a lyon.
Cleongus, a, um, of Cleonæ.

Cleo:

Cleopatra, the name of dyghe greute ladies, specially quene of Egypte. Of whom one calling in pleasantnesse and Marrynesse of wile, spyle allured vnto his Julius Cesar, after ward Marcus Antonius companion in the empire with Augustus, whom she brought in to such doage, that in folowynge her appetit, he aspyred vnto the whole empire, wherfore he was afterward destroyed by Augustus. This woman so exceded in sumptuous gluttonye, that she puttyng an excellent perle into tarte vineger, wherein beyng resolved: she receyued it into her body, the perle beinge clemmed at Centes. Hæ. whiche is of oure monete, 50000. li. This lady after the death of Antonius, inclosed her selfe in a tumber, being on lyue, and haung two serpentes suchyng at her pappes so dyed.
Cleopatra, a capitayne of Corinth.
Cleophrantus, a famous physician. also a counnyng peynter of Corinth.
Cleophon, a tragickall poete of Athens.
Cleophrastus, an auncient philosopher, whiche was the first that wrote of the celestial figures.
Clepos, here, to keale.
Rapere et clepere, to robbe and keale.
Clepsydra, æ, f. g. a dyall, whiche diuided the houres by the runnyng of a certayne measure of water, muche lyke to an houre glasse. It maye be used for a potte to water a gardeyne with. It was also the name of a fountayne in Athens.
Cleronomia, heritage.
Cleronomos, an heyre.
Clerus, cleri, m. g. circumflexa prima syllaba, fortune, chaunce, lotte. It is taken for a certayne measure of lande. Also a wyome, whiche destroyeth and hureth honny combes.
Clerus, acuto in sine, one that is chosen by lot, a deacon.
Clibanarius, he that fighteth in tustyng harness.
Clibanitus, a, um, baken or sodden in an oven or foynage.
Clibanus, i, m. g. an oven or foynage.
Chiduchus, idem quod clauiger.
Clens, entis, m. g. to he that belongeth of resyneth to som man in authorites, to haue his defence and assistance in honest causes. It is also he, whiche hath retayned a lawyer to susteyne his matter, called a client.
Clienta, æ, f. g. a woman client.
Commendare se in clientelam alicuius, to be retained, or to committe ones selfe to be vnder the protection of some great man.
Clientela, æ, f. g. the multitude of clientis, or of seruantes receyued. Sometime safeguard or protection of a great man.
Clientellaris, re, of a client.
Clientellaris officij sponso, The homage that the clientis make to their recepyutors.

Clientularium, an yeryl see, for countre of assistance.
Clima, aris, n. g. is a poeison of the wynde betwene south and north, wherein is variation of tyme in the lengthe of the daye, the space of halfe an houre, whiche is sette out in the tables and chartes of Anomographie.
Climacter, æris, the rounde of step of a ladder.
Climactera, the perillous tyme of a mans lyfe, at euery. viij. peres ende, or after other at the 63. peres ende, at whiche tyme he is in daunger of some great misfortune and perill, either in body or mynde.
Climactericus, a, um, of or perrepyng to the perillous tyme of a mans lyfe at euery. viij. peres ende.
Climactericum tempus, the fated daungerous tyme.
Climax, acis, f. g. a ladder, and the figure called Bradacion. also the name of an hill.
Clinamen, inis, n. g. a deapnyng of bowyng.
Cline, es, f. g. a bedde of a table.
Clingo, gere, olde wyrttes used for Cingere, to gyde.
Clinias, a certayne philosopher of Pythagoras sect. also a musician.
Clinice, es, f. g. the art of physike that healeth by dyete and medicines.
Clinicus, a physician that healeth with medicines, of that cometh to a mans bed to visite hym. also he that is so sicke that he can not aspye out of his bedde, beddyed.
Clinidium, a lytell bedde.
Clinio, aui, are, to bende or inclyne, out of vse.
Clinopale, wadyng in the brde.
Clinopodium, the herbe whiche is called Puleiole mountayne.
Clio, the name of one of the muses.
Clipea, a towne in the lesse Asie, called also Clupea, and Clypea, commonly Quipia.
Clis, declinacion.
Clitarchus, an hystoriographer, that was with great Alexander, and wrote his actes.
Clitellæ, arum, f. g. plur. a packe saddle, also the name of a place in Rome.
Clitellæ boui imposuere iunt, A packe saddle on a cowe. A prouerbe wyng a man as vameys for an office, edume, or dignites, as a cowe to begre a saddle.
Clitellari, packe horse of mules that do serue for cariage.
Clitellarius, a, um, that beareth a packe saddle.
Cliterni, the cullions of bones of a man.
Cliternia, a towne in Italy, by the mountayne Garganus, called commonly Celano.
Clitomachus, the name of a philosopher. also of a notable wyrtler, wherby was of suche chaustice, that if he heard in companye any falshe wyrd spoken: he would forthwith rise from the table and departe.

Clito:

toigne booydes together.
 Coaitis, people of India, where bee trees so
 hgh, that a man can not Moote to the toppes.
 Coaugmento, idem quod coagmenro.
 Coxario, onis, f. g. idem quod coasario, toig-
 nyng woojke o: fleepng with booydes.
 Coaxo, aui, are, idem quod coaslo. Also to
 make a noyle lyke a frogge o: tode.
 Cocalus, a kynge of Sicile, to whom Dedalus
 fledde out of Creta, whan Adinos purchas-
 ed hym.
 Cocanicus, a eyner in Sicille, whereof a cere-
 rapne kynde of salte is called Cocanicus.
 Coccalus, a pyne appull.
 Cocerum, a meate made of hong & popp sebs.
 Coccina, a scarlet vesture.
 Coccinatus, a, um, that wereth a scarlet gown.
 Coccinus, and Coccus, scarletie colour, some
 suppose it to bee crimson.
 Coccinus, et Coccineus, a, um, of scarletie
 colour.
 Coccus baphice, idem quod Coccum.
 Coccum, ci, n. g. grapne, wherewith clothe is
 grayned. It is sometyne vsed for a garment
 of that colour.
 Coccum cnidium, a bearpelyke to myttis:
 blacke and harde without, & within white,
 the herbe wherof some doo call Thymalea,
 some Oliuella, some Leo terra, some Linum
 Sylueitre. The beerp is medicinable to purge
 choler, water, and fleume. Some authoys doo
 call it Granum cnidium.
 Cochlacæ, certayne stones.
 Cochlea, æ, f. g. a snayle, haupng a shell, o:
 the shell of a snayle. also a fyme called a per-
 wnyke. Also the vice o: woumene of a pyssle.
 It is also a kynd of pumpe, wherewith wa-
 ter is drawen by goyng in a whele. also a fa-
 cion of booyes.
 Cochleare, uel Cochlear, aris, n. g. a spoone.
 It is also a measure concepyng .iij. diam-
 tres, and one scruple, and the fourthie parte of
 Lyrathus.
 Cochlearium, ri, n. g. a place where snayles
 are kepte.
 Cochlearium medicum, seu atticum, contei-
 neth one diamme, halfe a scruple. .ii. grates,
 and .ii. fine partes of a grapne in measure:
 In weyght of wyne, as muche, of oyle one
 diamme, and .ii. scruples.
 Cochleum, a wyndyng stappe.
 Cochlidium, idem.
 Cochlides, wyndyng stappes. also a stone found
 in Eirabie, whiche beyng boyled. vii. days
 and as many nyghtes in honpe, and all the
 earthen taken from it, it is made wonderfull
 pleasant in syght, haupng veynes and spots
 of sundry coloure, and is so greate, that
 sometyne thereof is made hoyle harness for
 knynges.

Cocles, iis, com. g. he. o: the that hath but
 one eye.
 Cocles, a Roman, whiche at the sieg of Rome
 kepte backe Boylena and all his armye, till
 the bydge was broken behynde hym.
 Cocnithum, a great pmonotoy in Italy.
 Coctibilis, le, easy to be sodden.
 Coctia, a part of the mountayns Alpes.
 Coctilis, le, sodden o: baked.
 Coctilia vasa, earthen pottes.
 Coctio, onis, f. g. a seethyng o: boylng.
 Coctionem facere, to concoct o: digeste the
 meate in the stomache.
 Coctiro, aui, are, to boyle o: seethe.
 Coctius, a, um, easy to be boyled o: soone rype.
 Coctua poma, appuls soone rype.
 Coctona, looke Cotona.
 Coctronum, cotton.
 Coctor, oris, m. g. one that seetheth. also a spe-
 cious person, that spendeth all that he hath
 in eatyng and drynyng.
 Coctura, æ, idem quod Coctio. also the tem-
 peratenesse of the ayre.
 Coctus, a, um, sodden boyled.
 Coculum, a potte to boyle in, a pphym. some-
 tyne Cocula, doo signifie stiches, which well
 soone bee on fyre.
 Cocus, ci, m. g. a cooke.
 Cocytia, faretices that were dooen in honou-
 of Proserpine.
 Cocytus, a, f. g. a river of helle.
 Coda, a taple, vied of olde wyters.
 Codanonia, an yle of Germanie.
 Codanus, a goulfe in Germanie, aboue the ry-
 uer Elbe, haupng many plandes in it.
 Codarremula, a byrde called a wagstaple.
 Codeta, a flosse by Tyber.
 Codex, icis, m. g. the body of a tree, o: a great
 booke o: volume.
 Codex robustus, a kynd of punnymene, o:
 a place where misdoers were punnyed.
 Codex accepti et expensi, a rekenyng boke.
 Cartaceus codex, a paper booke.
 Codicarius a, um, that is made of the body of
 a tree, o: of thicke plankes.
 Codicarie naues, shippes o: barges made of
 thyche plankes.
 Codicillaris, re, the adiectiue of Codicilli.
 Codicillaris potestas, authoities granted by
 the knynges letters.
 Codicilli, orum, m. g. plu. epistles. sometyms
 it is taken for letters patentes of a pynce.
 Codicillus, li, m. g. a lictell booke. also a letter
 mistus.
 Codiculus, a diminutiue of Codex, when it
 signifyeth a booke.
 Codion, a kynde of lettyse.
 Codones, saunce belles.
 Codonophori, they that go before with belles
 ryngyng in theyr handes.

Codrus, dri, the proper name of a kynge of A-
 thens, who to save his cuntry, willingly lost
 his lyfe. Also a very poore man, whose name
 is growen to a pnysser.
 + Codro pauperior, poorer than Codrus.
 Coea, of Polician is vsed for Coa, of the yle
 of Cos.
 Coele, a name of Syria.
 Coeliacus morbus, a peyne in the belly, with a
 continual fast, byuers in colour, with losse
 of appetite, and coldnesse in the extreme par-
 tes, whiche sicknesses happeneth of the feeble-
 nesse of vertue digestiue in the stomache and
 belly. Some suppose it to be that, whiche is
 called Colica passio, I thinke it rather to be
 Lienteria ventriculi. Reade in Lienteria.
 Coeliacus, i, m. g. he that hath that disease.
 Coelbaris hasta, the staffe of a sauleyn, whiche
 had be in the body of one of them, which wee
 called Gladiatores, and was slayne: with the
 whiche staffe the head of a mardyn newe ma-
 ried was kempt, and stricken, signifying, that
 he was as the staffe had speked false in the
 bodye of hym that was slayne. so shoulde the
 stiche fast, and be logned with hym that ma-
 ried hym.
 Coelostoma, the pnysser low in the mouth.
 Coeloma, aris, is a rounde and holowe soze a-
 bout the circle of the eye, ngyth to the syght.
 Coelum, looke Caelum.
 Coelos, an hausen of Thracia.
 Coemba, a citee of Ethiopia, called nowe
 Lambata.
 Coementum, looke Cæmentum.
 Coemeterium, a churchyard.
 Coemo, emi, ere, to bye, to bye with other.
 Coemptio, onis, f. g. where two o: mo perso-
 nes dooe bye together. Also a solemnitee of
 the lawe ciuile, where the man and the wo-
 man by mutuell consent come together, and
 (as it were) one byeth the other.
 Coena, æ, f. g. a supper. sometyms the place,
 where men suppe.
 Caput coenæ, the begynnyng of supper, o:
 the first dyshe that men doo eate of.
 Coena nitida et frugi, a cleany supper, and of
 smalle cosse.
 Adducere ad coenam, to byngne to suppe.
 Irare ad coenas, to bye to go aboode to suppers.
 Inuitare ad coenam, to bydde to suppe.
 Inter coenam, at supper tyme.
 Super coenam, immediately after supper.
 Accipere aliquem coena, and Adhibere coe-
 na, to take one to supper as his guest.
 Apparare coenam, to make ready supper.
 Apponere coenam, to sette the supper on
 the table.
 Præbere, o: dare coenam. senis ferculis, to
 make a supper that shall not haue passe. vi.
 dysshes.

Recta coena, a set supper, contrary to Spora-
 nia, whiche is put as it were for a disorderly
 smalle allowance.
 Coena opima, a plentyfull supper.
 Coena dubia, a supper where be many dysshes
 dysshes.
 Coenacularia, æ, f. g. the tynnyng to bype of cot-
 lars of upper chambers.
 Coenacularium ficere, to leat an house in di-
 uers partes to sundry persons, wherein as ma-
 ny upper roomes.
 Coenacularius, ri, m. g. he that dothe leat su-
 the houses to bype.
 Coenaculum, li, n. g. a parlour o: ocher place,
 where men doo suppe. also a chamber in the
 upper parte of the house.
 Coenaculum meritorium, a chaumbye sette
 out to bype.
 Coenaticus, a, um, pertynyng to suppers.
 Apparatus coenaticus, ordynance for supper.
 Sermo coenaticus, communication mete for
 suppers.
 Coenatio, onis, f. g. a lower parlour to suppe
 in, a somer parlour.
 Coenatiuncula, æ, f. g. a lictell drynyng house
 o: chamber.
 Coenatorium, ri, n. g. a garment to sette as
 suppe in.
 Coenatorius, a, um, belongyng to supper.
 Coenaturio, i, ire, to haue a luste o: desyre to
 go to supper.
 Coenatus, a, um, that hath supped.
 Coenato mihi, epistola est illa reddita, whan
 I hadde supped, that letter was deliuered
 to me.
 Cum illa munera inspexisset coenatus, whan
 he had looked vpon those pyntes, after he
 had supped.
 Coenipeta, a goer aboode to suppers aboode.
 Coenito, aui, are, to suppe often.
 Coenitare foris, to bye to suppe aboode.
 Coeno, aui, are, to suppe.
 Coenare alienum, to suppe at an ocher mans
 cosse.
 Coenabis hodie magnum malum, Thou
 shalt haue thy supper dysshes in thy wyde cosse.
 Coenare herbas, and Coenare colus, to suppe
 with herbes.
 Pulmenta coenare, to suppe with porrage.
 Coenobium, bi, n. g. a monastery o: ocher place
 where men lyue in common.
 Coenoged, the citee of Lubimbargh in Germanie.
 Coenosus, the name of an hawen.
 Coenosus, a, um, full of myre, dyshte.
 Coenula, æ, a lictell supper.
 Coenum, i, m. g. o: dyshe, and by a metaphore,
 dysshes, vntelgued, vntelgued.
 In tenebris et coeno volui, to leade a lyfe
 and dryng lyfe.
 Coepio, was blyd ambrige olde wyters for
 ii

Incipio, to begynne.
 Capta, orum, thynges of matters begunne.
 Capto, aui, are, to begynne.
 Capere rebellionem, to begynne a rebellion.
 Caprum, i, n. g. an enterpryse, or begynnyng.
 Tardia capri capere, to waxe weery of that, that one hath begunne.
 Desistere capro, to cease of an enterpryse.
 Tenere capta, to go forwarde with that one hath begunne.
 Capus, us, m. g. idem quod caput.
 Capus sum, for Caput.
 Minus haberi capus est postea, he beganne after to be lesse esteemed.
 Capus, a, um, begunne.
 Opus caput perficere, to make an ende of the thyng that is begunne.
 His capis, after these thynges were begun.
 Capulonus, a banketter, or reuelar.
 Carus, us, m. g. an assemblie of people, a consension, a congregation. Sometime in Lucretius a uniting and coupling to gether of the parties of a mans body, with the humors, spirits, and all thynges, wherof the body is compact.
 Coeo, iui, ire, to come together, to assemble, to toigne to, to drawe together, to gather together, to dooe the act of generation, to fornye together in action by manynesse or chameptie. Coire in fœdera, to make alliances.
 Coire societatem, to be familiar.
 Coit vulnus, the wounde closeth.
 Coire in densitatem, to waxe thicke.
 Societatem periculi coire, to venture the perill of daunger of a thyng with an other.
 Coire in accusationem alicuius, to subscribe or agree to the accusation of any person.
 Coequito, aui, are, to ride together, side by side.
 Coerceo, ui, ere, to restrayne, to bynde hard or straight, to compelle or constrainne, to keepe within a compasse, also to comprehend or containe, to correcte or punishe, to sette a thyng to bee doone, to keepe vnder subiection.
 Coercere ignes, to tynde the fyre, whiche burneth an house or other lke thyng.
 Coercere iras hominum, to restrayne or keepe vnder the wraethe of people.
 Coercere & refrenare.
 Coercere et reprimere.
 Cupiditatem coercere, to restrayne the appetitie.
 Coercere suppliciis et verberibus, to punishe or chastise.
 Morre, exilio, vinculis coercere, to punishe by death, exile, or imprisonment.
 Alterum sequi, alterum vitare coercemur, we are constrained to folowe the one, and to eschue the other.
 Mundus omnia complexu suo coercet & cōsinit, the world in the compasse thereof com-

prehendeth and containeth all thynges.
 Vitra coercer capillos, the syllette bounde by the heares.
 Carcere coercere animalia, to keepe beastes in houses, whiche naturally woulde be abrode.
 Coercius, a, um, constrained, compelled, kept in Coercitio, onis, a restreyn, or keepyn in subiection.
 Coercitio, onis, or Coercitio, idem.
 Cæus, the name of a gygant.
 Coexercitatus, a, um, exercised together.
 Cogitabilis, le, that maye be thought on.
 Cogitabundus, full of musyng.
 Cogitare, aduisedly, with good imagination.
 Cogitare verba facere, to speake aduisedly.
 Accurate & cogitare scribere, to write diligently and with meditation.
 Cogitatio, and Cogitatio, idem quod Cogitare.
 Cogitatio, onis, f. g. a thoughte, a deupse or imagination.
 Abicere cogitationem in rem vilem, to cast a mannes thoughte or imagination vpon a vile matter.
 Auertere cogitationem, to toune awaye a man's imagination from a thyng.
 Complecti cogitatione, to comprehend in a mans mynde or imagination.
 Spe tamen deducbar ad istam cogitationem, yet by hope I was broughte to thynke this, or to haue this imagination.
 Fingere nobis aliquid cogitatione, to imagine with our selfe, that a thyng is as we woulde haue it.
 Sepe in istam cogitationem incidimus, we chaunce often to thynke on this matter, or after this sorte.
 Cogitatum, ti, n. g. a thyng deuised, thought on, and imagined in ones mynde.
 Cogitatus, a, um, intended, purposed, thought vpon.
 Paricidium cogitatum, non perfectum, A murder intended and not doone.
 Cogito, aui, are, to thynke, to imagine, to cast in ones mynde, to consult with ones selfe, to intend or purpose.
 Cogitare curas, he thynketh on his matters.
 Tam sum irritatus, vt nequeam animum ad cogitandum instituere, I am so moued, that I can not sette my mynde to imagine or muse on any thyng.
 Cogitare cum animo suo, or in animo, to imagine in ones mynde.
 Cogites hic tecum, Thynke on these matters with your selfe.
 Cogitare suspensum, to thynke to hange ones selfe.
 Cæpi egomet mecum aliam rem ex alia cogitare, I began to muse or thynke on one thyng after an other.

Cogi-

Cogitare de aliquo, to haue one in somethyng.
 De pernicie alleuius cogitare, to deuise or imagine a mannes destruction by death.
 Cogito in Tusculum, I thoughte to go to my place at Tusculum.
 Ego hinc percede mane cogito, the next day sayng one I intende to departe hence, easily in the mornynge.
 Cras cogitabat, discedere.
 Qui alteri cogitat nocere, he that intendeth or endeuoureth to hurt an other.
 Cognati, orum, m. g. kynnesmen.
 Cognatio, onis, f. g. a kynred.
 Cognatione iunctus alicui, or cum aliquo, kynne to one.
 Cognatus, a, um, kynne: also lke, agreeing, almost of the same nature.
 Cognitio, onis, f. g. a knowlage, sometyme it signifyeth iudgement.
 Quæ lex earum rerum, quas Cæsar statuisse, decreuisset, egisset, Consulibus cognitionem dedit, whiche lawe gave to the consules iudgement of those thynges, whiche Cæsar shoulde haue iudged, decreed, and executed.
 Dies cognitionis, the daye of appaurance in court, or the daye appoynted by the iudge, when the matter shall be herde.
 Subtinere cognitionem, to allowe a mans excuse for none appaurance.
 Cognitor, oris, m. g. an attourney or proctour in the lawe.
 Cognitus, a, um, knowne.
 Habere aliquid cognitum, to haue knowledge of a thyng.
 Cognobilis, le, idem.
 Cognomen, nis, n. g. a surname whiche a man hath of his auncestours, or by some other chaunce.
 Cognomentum, ti, n. g. a name purchased by some chaunce, or great acte done, a by name besides ones owne name. And Cognomen signifyeth the same, and not the surname, but in dede a surname.
 Cognominis, inis, com. g. he that hath the same surname.
 Cognominatus, a, um, surnamed.
 Cognomino, aui, are, to geue a surname.
 Cognosco, noui, scire, to knowe, to confesse diligently, to perceue, to vnderstande, to lke with a woman, to iudge a matter, to here a matter to iudge it.
 Perspicere et cognoscere rerum naturam, to perceue thynghes, and knowe the nature of thynges.
 Cognoscere loco Augusti. &c. As he was decerned by the place called forum Augusti.
 Ibi cognoscere Clodium, There he

was in examination of Clodius death.
 Domitius claudius cognouerat, he learned the claud lawe at home.
 Cognoscere instrumenta, amonge the lawiers, to reade ouer diligently the instrumentes and wytynges.
 Qualis natura moris esset, qui cognosceret, misse, he sent forth certayn, whiche shulde vewe and confesse the nature of the byll.
 Cognosce ex amicorum litteris, I vnderstande by my frendes letters.
 Hominem prudentem cognosces, et digni qui a te diligatur, you shall perceiue hym to be a wise man, and worthy to be loued of you.
 Quas res gesserit, cognoscite, what actes he hath done, here you of me diligently.
 Cogo, egi, ere, to constrainne, to gather together, to mpyke a beast, to make lkeone thicke by herde, to presse, to set or bynde in order.
 Cogere in arcum, to keepe one straight, or from his libertie.
 Cogere in ordinem, to abate ones pryde, or to make one to be content with his owne condition, or not to be singular, or exceed other.
 Cogere oues, to put by the shepe into the stable or folde.
 Quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, I haue gathered together about fiftene talents.
 Vndiq; auxilia cogere, to gather ayde and succours from all parties.
 In vnum locum cogere exercitum, to bynde an armie together into one place.
 Cogere Senatum, to assemble or call a parliament.
 Cogere vi et minis, to compel with force and manasseynges.
 Vis ventorum in portum naues coegit, the force of wyndes byoue the shippes in to the haven.
 Cogialiquo, to be bypurn or constrained to go any whither.
 Verba cogere in pedes, to make verses.
 In nubes cogitur aer concretus, the ayre being congeled and made thicke, is gathered into cloudes.
 Cogere cuneos, to beate or bynde in wedges.
 Cohærens, ti, m. g. a topnetenace, one that is coupled or togeden with an other in a matter.
 Cohærentia, ti, f. g. a fastnyng or hangynge of thynges together.
 Cohæreo, hæsi, ere, to be togeden, to be familiar together, or to cleue to a thyng.
 Non cohæret, the matters hang not together.
 Vix cohæret oratio, the oracion hangeth hardly one pece with an other.
 Non cohæret sermo, this tale is not to the purpouse, or hangeth not together.
 Cohærentia inter se dicere, to speake thynges agreeable to the purpouse, and hangynge well together.

P lii

Cohæ-

Cohære dicuntur aliqui, when they cleave together, and lous eche other heretelp.
Cohæres, redis, com g. oone that is topned with an other in inheritaunce.
Cohæresco, scere, idem, quod **Cohæreo**,
Cohibeo, ui, ere, to retyne oʒ kepe to hym selfe to refrayne, to kepe of, to let, to refrayne, to kepe one thyte.
Cohibere filium, to kepe under his sonne.
Cohibere intra limitem, kepe you within the doores.
Cohibere se, to moderate hym selfe, oʒ to refrayne.
Sydera in se cohærent nitorem, the sterres reepte and haue in them selues a certayne brightnesse.
Venti cohæbentur in antris, The windes are fastened and kepte in their denues.
Cohibere iracundiam, to reppesse and moderate ones anger.
Libidines effrenatas a coniugibus aliorum cohibere, to refrayne from aduouerie.
Cohibere manus, oculos, animum, not to steale, wylhe oʒ desyre other mennes goodes.
Cohibere pari feruente fisci et ararium, to vsurpe diligence and foweritee in prouydng, that neyther the elchique, nor the common treasure encrease ouer muche by fees, oʒ extraordynarie payementes.
Cohibent pugnae leges, the lawes forbyd to fpyghte.
Cohibito, onis, f. g. a lettynge, restreynete oʒ forbyddng to do a thyng.
Cohibitus, a, um, let, refrayned, restrained.
Cohoneto, aui, are, to honour, to commend oʒ make more honourable.
Cohonestare alicuius uictoriam, to make a mans victorie more honorable.
Cohorreo, uel **cohorresco**, ui, ere, to be in great honour and feare, so that he trembleth oʒ chylleth for feare.
Quem ut agnouit, equidem **cohorruui**, whom as sone as I knewe, I was in such feare, that I trembled.
Ex quo cum **cohorruisset**, &c. By whiche occasion, oʒ after whiche tyme, when he had taken a colde, and his boode begonne to be chyll.
Cohors, is, f. g. a compaigne of men of warre. There were in euery legyoun **Cohortes**. But the fpythe excelled the residue, as well in premyence, as multitude. Therein was the Romayne chiefe bannar, wherein was peynted the Egle. The capitayn of that compaigne called **Centurio**, was of more reputation than any other **Centurio**, for in that compaigne requyred to be men of good bypth, well learned, and of valiaunce courage. Also the capitayne wise, valiaunt, stronge in armes, and polypthe in leddyng. In that compaigne

were. 1103. footemen. 142. men of armes, and was called **Cohors** miliaria, the second **Cohors** had. 555. foremen, and. 66. men of armes. The thyrde had as many footemen, and bat. 56. men of armes, but therein were the strongest men, because it was sette in the myddes of the battayle. The fourth had the number of footemen and. 66. men of armes. The fpythe had as many footemen and hysmen, but therein were chosen men, for as the fpythe bende was on the ryghte wyng of the battayle: soo the fpythe was on the lefte wyng. for sune **Cohortes** oʒ bendes, made the fpythe battayle, the other sune had equal numbry, euery of them with the sated fourth and fpythe bende, so that these tenn bendes made up a legyon, conserpyng. 6100. footemen, and. 730. men of armes. **Cohors** is also taken for the domestickall compaigne of seruantes and mynyters, attendynge vpon a man of high dignitie oʒ auctoryte. And such was **Cohors** pratoria, that wayted on the petyour oʒ gouernour of countreys.
Cohortes conscribere, et **cohortes** contra here, haue one significacion, to gette to gether oʒ assemble bendes oʒ compaignes of men of warre.
Ex finimis regionibus, quas potest conserahit **cohortes** ex delectibus **Pompeianis**, Out of the countreys adioynng, he gaue bendes together of them that had ben chosen of **Pompey**.
Ille **cohortes** veteranas, quas tumultus causa conscripserat, in fronte, post eas, ceterum exercitum in subsidis locat, He byd sette in the fronte of the battayle the bendes of olde **Souldyours**, whiche he had gathered together, because of the sodayne commotion, behynde theim, he set the reste of the hoste for succoure, if neede were.
Cohortes complere, to make up bendes of men of warre, after the rate of the compaigne that is assembled.
Catilina ex omni copia quam et ipse adduxerat, et **Manlius** habuerat: duas legiones instituit, **cohortes** pro numero militum complet, Catilpne of all the men of armes, as well that he had broughte with hym, as also **Manlius** hadde there all ready: he oʒ byrned two legyons, and made up bendes accordyng to the numbry of **Souldyours**.
Cohors, seu **cors**, is, a dacton oʒ place inclosed, wherein all kynde of poultry was kepte.
Cohortalis, le, of a Barton oʒ courte.
Cohortalis gallina et **Cohortalis** anser, A hen oʒ gosse that feberly abyde in the Barton oʒ courte.
Cohortatio, onis, an exhortacion,
Cohortor, aris, ari, to exhorte,

Deter-

Deterere et **cohortari**, opposita.
Cohortari ad virtutem, to exhorte to vertue.
Cohortari inuicem, to exhorte oʒ encourage one an other.
Cohorto, was vsed of olde wyters for **Cohortor**.
Cohum, cohi, a thong oʒ lpyngell, wherewith the ore bowe and yoke are bounden together.
Coinquino, aui, are, to foyle oʒ flayne, also to desame a man oʒ woman.
Coinquiro, is, quirere, to serche oʒ make inqueete of a matter.
Coibilis, le, adiectiue, as,
Oratio **coibilis**, an oracion that gostly quickly and sounde together.
Cois, a garment of fyne fpythe.
Coitio, onis, f. g. an assemble. It is also a secrete pact oʒ agreement among men to doo some act, whiche they would not haue other men know. It may be taken for couline. Sometime the conpyng together of them that fpyght.
Einimodi pactiones in ea conione factæ, sune the conuauentes oʒ agreements were made in that conuention.
Prima coitio acerrima, The fpythe inqueete oʒ conpyng together is most fierce oʒ vehement.
Colus, us, m. g. the acte of generation.
Colitus lunæ, the eclipe of the moone.
Coix, icis, a basket. It is also a certayne kynde of oliars, haupng a leafe lyke a robe, wherewith baskettes were made at **Athens**.
Cola, a strapnoue.
Colaicum, a promomoxe of the plande **Taaprobana**.
Colaphizo, aui, are, to buffette.
Colaphus, pli, m. g. a buffette oʒ blowe on the cheeke.
Colaphum incurere, infligere, infringere, to geue a buffet.
Colapiani, people of **Pannonie**.
Colasis, a kynde of pumpment that is dooen for chastisement.
Colasis, the scholar of **Lysippus**, which made the ymage called **Colossus** at **Rhodes**. 70. cubites high.
Colax, acis, a flatterer.
Colaxes, the sonne of **Tupster** and **Dia**, whiche was slayne by **Jason**.
Colchi, people in **Asia**, wherof the countreys is of **Strabo** called **Colchis**, by the sea lyde called **Ionius**, where the toppes of the hill **Caucasus** toucheth to the mountaynes **Rhipari**, the one lyde bendyng to the sea **Euxinum**, and the fenne called **Meoris**, the other lyde towards the sea **Caspium**. In this countreys is the famous ryuer **Phasis**, And it was the countreys of **Medea** wyfe to **Jason**.
Colchis, is sometime a woman boyn in that countreys.
Colchiacus, and **Colchicus**, a, um, of **Colchis**.

Colchus, a, um, idem.
Colci, the stones of a man.
Colēs, the parbe of a man.
Colens, the colde which conterneth the bones.
Colica, a passion called the colyche, bredde in the gutte **Colon**, the greete wherof is felicit. fpyngers byed the aboute the nauill on the right syde; extendyng lyke a gradde vnto the lefte syde, the occasion wherof procedeth of oone of these causes. Wher by a colyche heate, bypyng vpper the moffure of the oʒdure, whiche therfore maye not passe out of the bealpe, oʒ that the meate eaten was bye and byndyng, lettynge the sated passage: oʒ els that viscus and clammye sicume is so augmented in that gut, that it stoppeth the issue thereof: oʒ that a grosse and thyrte wynde is there ingendred, either by coldnesse of the naturall complexion, oʒ by weaknesse of the stomake in digestion, oʒ of the lyuer, oʒ by meates fatte and wynde: oʒ it hapneth by an impostume in the same gut, oʒ by wormes wynged in the oʒdure. Oʒ for the insufficiencye of the gut, wherby one feelleth not the annoyauce of the oʒdure.
Coliculus, li, m. g. a diminutue of **Colis**, a tender stalk of an herbe.
Colicus, a, um, that hath the colyche.
Colidos, an plande in the ocean of **Indie**, conserate to **Venus**, whiche was so high that no bypde flew by to it.
Colina, for **Culina**, a pythen.
Coliphium, phi, a kynde of byeadde, whiche wynters byd rate, to make them stronge.
Colis, is, m. g. a lyttel tender stalk of cole wynged oʒ cabages. also the haunch of a vine.
Colla, le, f. g. a kynde of glewe.
Collabasco, scere, to be redy to fall.
Amici **collabascunt**, our frendes begynne to faile vs.
Collabescant restula, to be banished out of the citty by lottes oʒ shelles, as it was vsed in **Athens**. As after in **Ostracismos**.
Collabello, aui, are, to tosgne lpypes together, that is to saie to lpyse on the lpypes. A word out of vs.
Collabefacto, idem quod **labefacto**.
Collabefio, to be caste oʒ beaten downe to the grounde.
Collabor, apus sum, labi, to fall downe.
Collachrymatio, onis, f. g. a weepynge oʒ wayllynge with other.
Collachrymo, aui, are, to weep with other.
Collachrymare casum alicuius, to bewaile a mans mischaunce.
Collactaneus, he that souerth with me of one nurse, a foster brother, also one that is broughte by with vs at nurse.
Collacteus, idem quod **Collactaneus**.
Collapsus, a, um, quod oʒ fallen downe, and

by e

Columbar, aris, a ptilope.
 Columbaris, re, of a dovec.
 Columbarium, m. n. g. a douchouse of culter house. Sometime a culter hole.
 Columbarius, m. n. g. he that keepeth a doves house.
 Columbatim, in the maner of doves.
 Columbinus, a, um, of a culter of doves.
 Columbinum, a, um, a pigeons egge.
 Columbulus, li, m. g. a littell pigeon.
 Columbus, bi, m. g. et Columba, b, f. g. a culter of doves.
 Columella, the name of one that wate of husbandrie most eloquently.
 Columella, a diminutive of Columna. Sometime the chiefe seruante in the house. Also a parte of the mouth.
 Columellares dentes, cheeke teethe.
 Colamen, m, n. g. the succour of stape, the wound beame of an house.
 Columna familiar, the chiefe star of succour of a familie, likewise Columna reipublica.
 Columnis, et hoc columbe, whole, sound, in good health.
 Columna, a, a cittle in Bytium.
 Columna, a, f. g. a column of pyloure.
 Scapus columnar, the bodie of the pyloure.
 Capitulum columnar, the toppe of chapter of a pylar.
 Spina of basis columnar, the base of foote of a pylar.
 Columna Herculis, two mountaynes, one at the westmost part of Spayne, the other in the westmost west part of Africke, where as now are the strepes of Caput of Marroche.
 Some holde opinion, that it is two ples in the latest strepes. Some as Strabo sayeth, aske them to bee in deede two pylars of brasse, in the pleiades, longng to Spayne, sette in the temple of Hercules, in the hono of hym, where they that traueled by the myddle sea, and were come to the westmost part thereof, and entred into the ocean sea, came and byd sacrifice to Hercules: whiche opinion Possidonius thoughte to bee moste true. They that suppose it to be two ples, say the one of them is in Europe, and the other in Africke.
 Columnarium, lookz Colonarium.
 Columnatus, a, um, that standeth on pylers.
 Columnella, a diminutive of columna.
 Columnus, was in olde tyme, that whiche we call now Culmus.
 Coluri, are two greates circles in the Sphere, whiche do declare the tyme called Aequinoctia, et Solstitia, that is to saye, when the daye and night be equal in length: Also whē the day is longest, & the night at most length.
 Cornus, a, um, of the tree Cornus.
 Colus, li, and Colus, us, f. g. a distaffe. In La-

tillus it is redde in the m. g.
 Colus, li, m. g. a kind of togiures made of lichen Colurea, f. g. a tree called Bene, whereof the leaues and cobbles are mislied in medicines to purge melancholy.
 Colureum, the fruite of that tree.
 Colycar, arum, causes in the earth, wherein sale peter is founde.
 Colymbades, olives, of oyle beates, condite in byne of pickle.
 Colyrides, littell small loues lyke manchettes.
 Coma, a, f. g. all the heare together, called a bush. It is also taken sometime for the leaues of trees and branches of herbes.
 Calamistrata coma, a curled and sette bush of heare.
 Lacerare comas, to teare ones heare.
 Nutrire comam, to reynure and sette muche by ones bush.
 Strerunt comas, his heares stered.
 Religare comam, to bynd of it by the heare.
 Pectere comam, to combe the heare.
 Comagene, a parte of Syria.
 Comaginum, a certayne opment of medicine.
 Comana, a citee in the greater Cappadocia, another in Pontus. The people are called Comani.
 Comans, aris, that hath a great bush of heare.
 Comans humus, the grounde that hath muche grasse.
 Comans galea, an helmette with a plume of feathers.
 Comari, a people of Asia, beyond the Hyperes.
 Comarus, ri, called also Vnedo, and Arbutum, a kind of appple, whiche are so vnpleasant, that but one onely can be eaten at ones.
 Comata, a shepards name in Theocrite.
 Comatulus, a boy with a fayre bush of heare.
 Comatus, a, um, that hath a greater bush of heare, by translation it is said of trees of herbes, that haue longe leaues of floures.
 Comata Gallia, all Fraunce, on this halfe the mountaynes.
 Combe, a mayden that inuented the armour of Eneas.
 Combennones, lookz Benna.
 Combibo, bibi, ere, to dyncke with one, to luche by.
 Combibere artes, to learne sciences.
 Combibor, the pastue.
 Combibo, dnis, m. g. a companion in dyncyng.
 Combinatio, onis, a coupling together.
 Combino, au, arc, to combine of confederate together, to diside in couples.
 Combretum, called also Conferua, Conuoluulus, of the Apothecaries Volubilis, of some Fluualis spongia, an herbe that groweth in the bottome of euers, thyke together lyke moste of a sponge, the leafe lyke to Smilax, and the floure lyke a white lily. It is vaine holstone

holstone for woundes, soye bruises, and broken bones.
 Comburo, bursi, ere, to burne of consume with fyre.
 Come, es, f. g. an herbe called gottes berbe.
 Comedim, olbe wylters used for Comedam.
 Comedo, dnis, mas, g. he that consumeth his owne goodes riotously, a glutton.
 Comedo, ed, ere, to eate, to consume riotously.
 Comedere patrimonium, to consume his inheritance in riot.
 Comedere beneficiu, to forget a good turne.
 Comedere aliquem, bona alicuius, of nummos, to waste of consume all a mans goodes, substance of monete.
 Comenses, people of Comum in fraunce.
 Comes, ius, com. g. a companion of felowe, and is applyed to dyuers other thynges, as well as to man. Also a name of dignitee, whiche we call an earle.
 Vix comes, & itineris comes, a companion that iourneth with one by the waye.
 Addere, prebere, aut adiungere se comitem to accompany hym selfe with one.
 Prebere se comitem alicuius furoris, to accompany ones that enterpyllyth some mischeuous of furlous acte.
 Comitem Platonis se proficetur, he professeth hym selfe to be the folower of Plato.
 Comes iudicum, among the Romans wee the Legates, Iudges, Questors, Secrearies, and suche other, that went with them that were assigned to the gouernance of provinces. Also they that were assent to iudges in matters of the common weale.
 Comestabundus, a, um, that vseth to go a banquetting, reuellyng, and gourmandysyng, also overcharged with meate and dyncke.
 Comestans, idem quod Comestator.
 Comestatio, f. g. a banquette after supper, or a riotous banquetting, a reesupper.
 Comestator, oris, m. g. a bancketer, a reuelar, a riotour out of season.
 Comesse, for Comedere, to eate.
 Comessor, flatus sum, ari, to banquet after supper. Temulentio agmine comestabundus incellit, he went lyke a reuelar with a dyncken route aboute hym.
 Comest, for Comedit, he eateth.
 Comestura, a, f. g. an eating.
 Comestus, a, um, eaten. Comestus, a, um, idem.
 Cometes, the father of Asterion, one of the Argonautes.
 Cometes, a, of Cometa, a, mas, gen. a blasphemous heresie.
 Comicus, a, um, of a comedie.
 Cominus, (contrary) at hand, hand to hand.
 Pugnare cominus, to come to handes broken, to fight hand to hand.
 Cominus, and Eminus, contrary.

Aer cominus astat, footeth with the ayre as came troublous.
 Comis, me, om. g. gentil, benigne, full of good humanties, sometime redde to forgiue, custasse.
 Comitas, aris, f. g. gentynesse, humanties, courteousnesse and courtesy in talking.
 Comitas et Beneficentia.
 Comitas et facilitas.
 Obsequium & comitas.
 Comitas et seueritas, contrary.
 Aspergere grauitati comitatem, to be sage, and graue in suche wise that he sheweth hym selfe gentyll withall.
 Exquisitissima comitatis cenam dare, to make one a supper, and shewe hym therein exceeding gentynesse and humanties.
 Grauitas condita comitate, grauitie, sauced of made pleasant with gentil behauiour.
 Comitatus, us, fellowshipp, company, retinue, sometime a princis court. Sometime an assemblie of people, if the princis erre not.
 Comitatus, a, um, accompanied.
 Exurbe parum comitatus exibat, he wente out of the citie haung with hym but a small company.
 Vno est comitator, he hath one the more in his companie.
 Homo est comitissimus, The man hath the very many that kepe hym company.
 Comiter, gentilly, courtelily, willingly, gladly, sweetely.
 Comiter et benigne appellare aliquem, To speake to one, and call hym by his name gentilly and fauourably.
 Comiter accipere aliquem, to welcome one sweetely and gentilly.
 Comitia, orum, n. g. plur, a congregacion of assemblie of the people, for election of officers of for promulgacion of lawes like to our parliament.
 Comitia edicere, to calle of summon a parliament.
 Comitua calata, looke Calatus.
 Comitua habere, to holde of kepe a counsaile of parliament.
 Comitialis, le, pertaining to the conuocation, or conuocation house.
 Comitiales homines, besye felowes full of contentions. Also they that be taken with the falling sickness.
 Comitialis dies, The daye when people assembled at Rome for the election of officers.
 Comitialis morbus, the falling sickness.
 Comitahier, in maner of the falling sickness.
 Comitarius, a, um, like the assemblie of congregacion of the people.
 Statio comitaria, when an army of souldyours bee together in foume of counsaile of congregacion.

Comitiatus, a, um, chosen by consent of the people at chepp assemblye.
 Comitatus, us, the assemblyng of gatherynge to gether of the people.
 Comitium, ij, n. g. the place where the assemblye is made.
 Comitor, atus sum, ar, and Comito, au, are, to accompany of go with one, of kepe fellowschipp with other.
 Superbia comitatur honores, pryde is alwaye forgned to honour: of pryde foloweth of acompanyer honour.
 Comitare aliquem, to kepe one company.
 Comma, a, pointe, distynge a sentence, where many membris bee: as,
 Nihil te nocturnum praesidium palatii, nihil visibis vigilie, nihil timor populi, nihil conspectus bonorum omnium, nihil habendi felicitatis locus munitissimus, nihil horum ora vultusq. mouerunt.
 Commaculo, au, are, idem quod Maculo. also to stayne a mans honestie of good name.
 Commaculare se ambui, to stayne his honestie with vnlaful labourynge for any office or dignitie.
 Manus commaculare sanguine alicuius, to pollute of despoile ones selfe with the vnuit shedyng of a mans bloodde.
 Commadeo, u, ere, idem quod Mado.
 Commalaxo, idem quod Exerceo, to woode out of hie.
 Commanducatus, a, um, chetwed of eaten.
 Commanducatus cibis, chetwed meate.
 Commanducatus, us, m. g. chetwng.
 Commamaco, au, are, to shewe meate.
 Commampulo, onis, m. g. a souldiour of the same bande that another is.
 Commantus, one that is in stede of an husband.
 Commata, trenches, whereby water is let out of a ponde or ryuer. also a hynde of money.
 Commearus, us, m. g. a faulte conducte, a passporte, somtyme vtiaples for an army of multitude of men, of for any other priuate person.
 Commeditor, aris, ar, to meditate of muse on a thyng.
 Commeminiere, to remembre.
 Commemini, I remembre, of I dooe remembre well.
 Commemorabilis, le, worthy to be mentioned.
 Commemorandus, a, um, to bee remembred, mentioned or spoken of.
 Commemoranda liberalitas, liberalitee worthy to be mentioned or comended of any man.
 Commemoratio, onis, f. g. a mencionng, a remembrance, a rehearsal, of a puttyng one in mynde of a thyng.
 Commemoro, au, are, to remembre, to tell, to put one in mynde of remembrance, to mention or speake of a thyng.
 De cuius virtute ante commemorauit, of

whose vertue I haue spoken before.
 Commemorare officia, quae contulimus in aliquem, to put one in mynde of the frendly pleasures that we haue dooen for hym.
 Sed quid ego complura commemorem, But why should I recite any more?
 Commendabilis, le, worthy to be commended or praysed.
 Commendatio, onis, f. g. a commendation or prayse.
 In prima commendatione aliquid ponere, to comende of prayse a thyng first of all, or specially.
 Commendatione ineuntis aetatis ab impietate & scelere ducere, to make his youth first of all famous and notable by some impious or detestable acte.
 Commendatius, a, um, that wherewith a man is remembred of recommended.
 Commendatix literae, letters of recommendation.
 Commendator, oris, m. g. he that recommends one to another. He that laudeth, prayseth or boasteth.
 Commendatrix, icis, f. g. she that commendeth, &c.
 Lex virtutum commendatrix, The law is the setter forth and commender of vertue.
 Commendatus, a, um, praysed, commended. Also committed to a thyng or persone.
 Ex villitate sua commendat nobis res, thynges that we loue, for the poffite that cometh to vs by theim.
 Commendatum habere aliquid, To haue a thyng so commended to one, as it were to be fende of supporte the same.
 Commendatoris esse famam, to bee more renowned, to be better reported of.
 Sibi commendatus, one that fauoureth or loueth hym selfe.
 Commendo, au, are, to comende of prayse. Somtyme to recommends, to sette out, and make more acceptable and worthy prayse. to able, also to committe, and as it were to put one in trust with a thyng.
 Moriens nos commendauit tibi, when he dyed, he prayed you to be good vnto vs.
 Committere & commendare.
 Ego me tuam commendo fidei, I committe my selfe to your trueth and honestie.
 Rem & famam suam commendare, et credere alicui, to committe and putte ones goodnes & good name into the handes of trust of any man. Likewise commendare et tradere se alicui.
 Iusticiam suam humanitate commendat, with his gentleness he maketh his iustice commendable.
 Eius negotia tibi commendo, I desyre you to shewe fauour to hym in his busynesse.

Com

Commendare se in clientelam alicuius, to put hym selfe in the tuition of protection of any noble man.
 Commendare sempiternam gloriam, of immortalitye, to make a thyng to bee famous and renowned for euer: to gette it an immortal name.
 Commendare memoriam, to committe a thyng to memory, to kepe it in mynde.
 Commendare se fugae, to flee.
 Commendare literis, to put in wrytynge.
 Commendare halitum re aliqua, to make his breath more sweete with any thyng.
 Oleum amigdalinum colorem, oyle of almondes maketh one to haue a good colour.
 Virtus commendat virum, vertue commendeth a man, & maketh hym to be more esteemed.
 Eloquentiam vox maxime commendat, The voyce commendeth and setteth forth mans eloquence chiefly.
 Commensus, us, an equall proportion and measure of thynges.
 Commentaculum, a, marshall, of an husbysers rodde.
 Commentariensis, ensis, m. g. he that kepeth the register booke, of a gyloure that is charged with the keepynge of trespassours.
 Commentarioli, a litle register of memorials.
 Commentarium, ij, n. g. vel commentarius, ij, m. g. a bydgement of other booke that concerneth thynges bytselfe wrytten. Also a booke of remembrance, a register of exposition. Somtyme a bytse historye, concernynge the actes of any person of common weale. Also a bytse noze of instruction of memorials.
 Rerum urbanarum commentarium, a booke of register, wherin inche thynges as are done in a citie, are bytselfe noted.
 Conficere commentarios, to bytse oute a bytse memoriall of thynges.
 Commentarium paulo plenius, a wrytynge, wherein thynges bee mentioned somewhat at large. Refere, of Regerere in commentarios, to regestee.
 Commentatio, onis, f. g. a meditatynge of discussing of a thyng: a debating of reasonynge of a matter. Somtyme a description of setting forth of a thyng in wrytynge.
 Meditatio, and Commentatio, idem.
 Commentatio et cogitatio, idem.
 Causarum commentatio, a meditatynge of debating of causes afore hande.
 Commentarius, a, um, deuysed, imagined, distributed, wrytten.
 Commentitius, a, um, feigned, of deuysed for the pyn. Somtyme newlye inuented or deuysed.
 Cited commentitium, a false imagined accusation.

Ficta et commentitia.
 Noua & commentitia.
 Commentor, oris, m. g. an inuenter of deuise.
 Commentor, aris, ar, to thinke on, to make mention, to dispute, common, talke of reason of matters, to wryte commentaries of booke of remembrance, also to deuise, to inuente of imagine a false tale.
 Id ipsum mecum in his locis commentor, I thinke of muse on the same matter here with my selfe.
 Futuras mecum commentabar miseras, I considered of caste with my selfe, what miseries woulde folowe.
 Cum in hortos commentandi causa venissemus, After that we were come into the garden, to talke, deuise, and reason of matters.
 Commentari et meditari de re aliqua, to reason and deuise of any matter.
 Commentari aliquem, to counterfayte as my person.
 Commentemur inter nos, qua ratione, &c. Let vs deuise amonge our selues, by what means, &c.
 De militari disciplina commentari, to wryte a booke of marshall pollicy, of of warfare.
 Commentum, ij, n. g. a comment, of exposition, a matter feigned, a fodepne deuise.
 Commentus, a, um, actually, that inuenterly: passively, that is inuented, imagined, of feigned.
 Non veresimile est tantum scelus commentum esse, It is not likely, that he deuised of inuented so heynous an acte.
 Comenta sacra, religio inuenerit a feigned.
 Comedat, au, are, to go hither and thither, of to goe with another, to come and go.
 Ab ortu occasum commentol, The son goeth from the east to the weste.
 Commearo vitro citro, to goe hyther and thither, to walke vp and downe.
 Crebro illius literae ad nos commear, His letters come to vs oftentimes.
 Quacunq. commearat, By what so euer waye he passed.
 Ut ruro ab repentino hostium incurfu singuli commear possent, That euery one might come and go safely, without daunger of the sodayne inuasion of the enemies.
 Dicit, posse internuntio sermones commear, He saied, that theyr communication of wordes might be declared by some messengers goynge betweene.
 Commecor, aris, ar, idem quod Mercor.
 Commecium, ij, n. g. an entrecours of libertie to carpe marchandise from one place to another. Also communication of forme of bypnyng and sellynge together. also a familiar custom of acquaintaunce.
 Commecium sermonis, communication, tal-

Commodus, a, um, profitable of apte, good, feste, commobious, pleasant, tractable, easie to be pleased.
Commodus capillus, a, a bushe well decked, of kempte.
Commodus homo, a tractable of resonable man. **Commodus conuiui**, a guest not curious to please.
Commoda et faceta mulier, a pleasant and mery woman.
Commoda statura homo, a man of good stature, not to great nor to litlell.
Commodum id non est, it mate not bee easie to dooen.
Commodu obsonare, to vse moderate fare.
Commoda ualutudo, good health.
Te iam commodiorem, mitioremq; nunci ant, They shewe that you bee more tractable and gentyll.
Commodus, et inhumanus, contrarij.
Commodis moribus homo, a man of gentle behauiour, nothyng straunge or curious.
Commodius esse opinor, I thynke it better of more conuenient.
Commereo, ui, ere, to be all heaue of soj. **Commolior, litus sum, liri**, to go aboute of in detour.
Commoliri dolum, to go aboute discepte.
Commolo, lui, lere, to byrse of byrse.
Commonefacio, feci, ere, to warne of aduise one, to geue a man warnyng, to put hym in mynde of a thyng.
Commonecheri, to be warned.
Amicitia ueteris commonefacere aliquem, to put one in mynde of olde frendshipp.
Commonefacere rem aliquam, for Commemorare.
Commoneo, ui, ere, idem quod **Commonefacio**.
Ahorum exempla commonent, the exampls of other men doo shewe of teache me.
Amice commonere, to warne frendly.
Commonere aliquem, to remembre one of a thyng.
Commonere aliquem officium suum, to aduertise one what he ought to do, of what his duetie is.
Commonitus, a, um, monyshed, aduertised, warned, put in remembrance.
Commonitro, ui, are, to shewe a thyng that is hyd of unknown.
Viam commonstrare, to shewe of teache the wate.
Commoratio, onis, f. g. a bydyng, a taryng, of lynyng. Also a figure of rhetorike, wha one abyde longe upon a matier.
Commordeo, di, ere, to byre.
Commorior, eris, ri, to dye with one.
Commorientes, they that dye together. Also the name of a comedie in Plautus.

Commoro, ui, are, to make to tary.
Commoror, aris, ari, to abyde with one. Also to dwelle in a place for a tyme. Also to make one to tary that is going.
Malefacis, properantem qui me commorare, sol abis, Thou doest naught to tary me, sens I go in haste, and the sanne is now set.
Tardare et Commorari.
Consistere et Commorari.
Complures dies ibi commoratus est, He abyde there a longe tyme.
Commorari multis verbis in re aliqua, to abyde longe in a matier, and speake muche of it.
An te auspicium commoratum est, an tempestas continet, qui non abisti ad legiones, ut ut dudum dixerat? Dyd the token, shewed by the byrdes, cause the to tary? or elles the wether hepe the backe, that thou wentest not to the army, as thou saydest a whyle ago that thou wouldst?
Commortalis, le, mortali, that shall of must perishe of dye.
Commotilem, for Commouilem.
Commotio, onis, f. g. a commotion, perturbation, of disquietyng.
Commotio animi, perturbation of disquietyng of the mynde.
Commotiuicula, x, for, g. the diminutue of **Commotio**.
Commotria, a maiden that dooeth arate of apparell hie maistrisse.
Commotus, a, um, meued, troubled, afrayde, angry, also quiche.
Grauitur commotus, verate angep.
Commoror reddere, to byre of angre.
Commoueo, ui, ere, to trouble, to byre of disquiete, to remoue, to plucke of steepe to a thyng, sometyme to depart.
Tu et cura ut valeas, et te istinc ne temere commoueas, farewell, and take hede, that thou depart not hense to hastly.
Commouere castra, to remoue the campe.
Ab Amalthea te non commouebo, I will not cause you to departe of remoue frome Amalthea.
Commouere sui expectationem, to cause one to looke for hym.
Grauitur primo nuncio commotus sum, I was verate angry of greatly meued with the first tydynges.
Ad turpe compendium aliquem commouere, to moue a man to felyth lucte.
Commouere dolorem, to make soj.
Misericordiam, inuidiam, iracundiam, commouere.
Odium in aliquem commouere, to make one hated.
Tumultum aut bellum commouere, to raise by rustlyng and watre.

Com

Commouere se aliquo, to departe frome a place.
Commulceo, lsi, ere, to mistegate of alluage.
Commune, is, n, g. a communalte.
Communicatio, onis, f. g. communication, consuitacion, making of another parte taker in any matier.
Communicatio sermonis, communicacion, talshyng, of byshyng together.
Communicatus, a, um, sometyme actiuelly, making an other parte taker, conferring in communication, sometyme passiuely, commoned of, conferred, of made parte taker.
Communico, ui, are, to communicate of departe a thyng with an other, whiche I haue. sometyme to common of talke together, to confere counseils.
Communicauit tecum consilia mea, I haue made you ppytute of my counsailes.
Rem cum altero communicare, to make an other parte taker with vs in a matier.
Magistratus communicare cum plebeis, to suffer the commoners to beare offices as well as the nobles.
Communicare laborem, to labour together one with an other.
Laudem cum altero communicare, to make an other parte taker of our laude and renowne.
Lykewyse Lucrum communicare.
Mensa sua communicare aliquem, to geue one meate and bynke at his table.
Communica tecum hanc prouinciam, help me in atcheyupng this matier.
Impartire et communicare.
Ad te scripseram, ut cum Camillo communicares, I wrote to you, that you should conmon of talke with Camillus.
Communicare inter se de re aliqua, to common talke of byshyng together of any matier.
De officio viriufq; nostrum communicare, to talke of confere together, concernyng bothe our dusties, of what bothe you and I ought to dooe.
Communicari, sometyme in the actiue signification.
Communio, onis, f. g. communion, mutual participation together.
Communio sanguinis, hurebe.
Communio sermonis, talshyng together.
Communio legis, a felowshyppe where one lawe, as is betwene the men of one citie or countree.
Communio, niui, ire, to fellowship, to make strong to fence on all partes.
Communio, ne, thate in religion, that longeth as well to one as to an other, common. **Communi**, for **Vniuersus**.
Communi, di, ere, to shewe the way to go aboute a thyng, to shewe of talke, to shewe of counsaile.

Communias, a, is, f. g. communalte, partshipp, fellowshyp.
Communiter, in common.
Communiter et separatin, Opposita.
Communius, a, is, fortissid, fenes, made strong.
Commurmuro, ui, are, idem quod Murmuro.
Commurmuro, aris, ari, idem.
Commurabilis, le, that whiche mate bee easily changed.
Commurato, onis, f. g. an exchange, one thyng for an other, an alteration.
Commurationes temporum quadripartite, the thre alterations and changes of the yere.
Animorum commutationes, the alterations and changynges of mens myndes.
Commuratus, us, a, change of alteration.
Venire in comuratu, to be altered of chaged.
Commuratus, a, um, changed, altered.
Commuto, ui, are, to change one thyng for an other, to alter.
Commutare verba, to chyde, of to geue a shewde woide for a good.
Commutare aliquem, to change ones mynd.
Commutare captiuos, to change pisoners.
Commutare fidem et religionem pecunia, for monete to dooe againste trouthe and conscience.
Sententiam et consilium commutare, To change ones purpose, purpose, of counsell.
Mortem cum vita commutare, to dye.
Commutare in horas, to change euery houre.
Commutare aliquid in libris, to alter, change, of auende any thyng in booke.
Animos commutare et flectere, to moue of change mens myndes.
Commutare contumeliam alicuius vita sua, to put his lyfe in danger, to worke an other man reproche of byshyng.
Como, pl, ere, to kembe of byke the bushe, to apparate gorgeously, to crymme, properly it belongeth to women.
Comodia, x, f. g. an entrelude, wherein the comon byes of men and women are apparatly declared in personages, a comedie.
Comedice, gentilly, and pleasantly.
Comedior, aris, ari, to fede of food.
Comedus, a, a plater of comedie, of merrillie.
Comicus, a, a maker of comedies.
Comolis, the excrement of wynged of wyng in the huse of beere.
Comolus, a, um, that hath a great bushe of byshyng, as in trees and bushes, that hath many branches of byshyng.
Compassio, le, that is with compassio and trust together, blisse and mery.
Compassio, onis, f. g. compassion, of byshyng together.
Compassus, a, um, well of of forged together.
Compassum corpus, a body well fight and fit together.

Com

Compertum habeo, I knowe of perceyue,
I haue tried the matter.
Compes, edis, f. g. a fetter of gyve.
Compeho, fui, ere, to kepe & holde, as it were
in one pasture: to bypde of & keppe vnder, to
stoppe, to stanch of & quene, to aswage,
to mitigate.
Compeho in illum iniuste dicere, leane to
sate p. of hym.
Curas compescere, to aswage care and sor-
rows. Equum freno compescere, to refreigne
the horse with the bydle.
Compescere incendium, to stinte of quen-
che fire.
Compescere tumentes populos, to appease
and kepe vnder proude and stubborne people.
Rilium compescere, to refreigne of sojourn
laughinge.
Stim compescere, to quene the ones thysse.
Compescere vitium, to curre of & kepe a vice
that it sprede not to farre abyde.
Compe cere inores rabidos, to aswage
and mitigate the fierce maners of men.
Digito competre labellum, kepe sence.
Copenens, us, an adiective, copet, couenable.
Competentia, e, f. g. conueniente, agreeable,
neste, meteneste.
Competitor, oris, m. g. he that sueth for that,
which an other man sueth for, a competitor.
Competrix, icis, the feminine.
Compero, iui, ere, to asse of sue for an office, or
other lyke thynge, against a nother that sueth
for the same. Also to agree, to bee meete of
conuenient, to appertayne, to meete with of
fopne to an other thynge.
Comperit, it is meete of conuenient.
Horilli competit, that is meete of conueni-
ent for hym. Also it is sufficient.
Si omnia competunt voto, if all thynges as-
gree to our desyre. Or if all thynges be as
we woulde haue them.
Si non comperet, vi in villam forum por-
tetur, if we shall haue no leasure, or if we may
not conueniently. &c.
Si villa sius ita comperit, if the situation of
the ferme doo so require.
Si cuiusquam nepium compereret aetas, yf
any of his neeces were in age.
Formidine attonitus neq. animo, neq. au-
ribus, neq. lingua comperit, being affrighted
with feare, he neyther hadde the vse of his
mynd, eares, nor tongue.
Ita vi in patentes fossas oriantia cecarum
competant, so that the open mouthes of the
trenches vnder the earth, may and be soj-
ned with the dyes that are made aboue in
the sight of men.
Compilatio, onis, f. g. pillage, robbing, of
pillaging.
Compilatus, a, um, pilloied by extorsion, rob-
bed, pilloied.

Compilo, aui, are, to take by extorsion by way
of (as the vulgar speche is) to p. a house,
Compilare sapientiam alicuius, to robbe one
of his wysdome.
Scriba alicuius compilare, to robbe ones
coffers. Rempublicam compilare, to p. the
and robbe the common weale.
Compingo, egi, ere, to compacte of put togy-
ther, to thynke.
Quid faciam nunc, si tres vizi me in carcerem
compegerunt? Howe shall I doe now
if the officers thrust me into pylson?
Compingere axibus, to boode of planke a
floote of roote.
Compingere in oculos, to thynke it in to
ones eyes. Componere et compingere.
Detrudere et compingere in pistrinum.
Compegerat se in Apuliam, he went and
keppe hym selfe in Apulia.
Compitalia, or Compitalia, orum, feastes of
dysnynges made, where as be many pathes
of hygh wates in a place.
Compitalis, a, um, belonging to the feasted
feastes.
Compitalis, le, of a place where many wates
of pathes meete.
Comptum, ti, n. g. a wate of place, where ma-
ny wates dooe meete, or where two streets
dooe crosse.
Comptus, is sometime used in the masculine
gender.
Complacco, cui, ere, to please of lyke well.
Complacitum est, it pleaseth of contenteth,
it lyketh.
Complaco, aui, are, idem quod Placo.
Complano, aui, are, to make playne sometyms
to make equal with the ground, to flayse.
Complanare domum alicuius, to destroye
ones house, and caste it to the ground.
Complanare opus, to fenythe and make per-
fect a woowe.
Complaudo, si, ere, for to clappe the hands
together.
Completor, eris, xus sum, ti, to (s)brace of holde
strete, to loue well, to interapn, to increase
gently, to shewe pleasure of frendshipp, to
complethe of contene, to deserv of han-
dell a matter in fewe wordes.
Quare vellem eum quam liberalissime com-
pletare, wherefore I woulde that he shoulde en-
terapn hym verie liberally.
Peto, ve cum complectare, diligas, in tuis
habet, I requyre you entreapn hym well,
fauor hym, & take hym as one of your frends.
Nos inter hos esse complexos, that one of
be loued well an other.
Complecti amore to loue greatly.
Complector memoria, I reare in mynde.
Complector animo, I conuer.

Oratione complecti non possum magnus
dinem benifici sui, I can not sufficiently see
foorth with woordes the great pleasure and
benefit that he haue shewed me.
Vno verbo omnia complecti, to speake all
at one woode.
Complectitur verbis, quod vult, he is elo-
quent, and can better with woordes, what to
euer he will.
Complecti et osculari aliquem.
Beneficio complecti aliquem, to shewe plea-
sure to any man.
Comitate complecti, to shewe frendly gen-
tynesse.
Beneuolentia, charitate, pietate, complecti,
to loue and fauour earnestly.
Arcta familiaritate complexus sum, I was
verie familiar with hym.
Cogitatione complecti non possumus, we
can not concepe of & comprehend in our myndes
Absentem cogitatione complecti, to thynke
earnestly on one that is absent.
Me somnus complexus est, slepe tooke me.
Complector, sometime passively.
Complementum, ti, n. g. a furrowyng of filling.
Compleo, cui, ere, to fulfil of fyll to the toppe,
to fenythe of perfourme, to make vp of sup-
plye that lacketh.
Quis tam dulcis sonus complet aures mea-
as? what pleasaunt and sweete sounde fylleth
myne eares?
Aurem complere sermonibus, to make one
weary with babbling.
Atrium complere vularibus, to make the
house ryng with howling and ceping.
Ad summum complere, to fyll vp to the
branke.
Compleuit annos centum, he luyed full an
hundred yeres.
Sol terras luce complet, the sunne geweth
lyght to all the earth, or casteth his lyght o-
uer all the woode.
Complet omnia odor vnguenti, the sweete
saueur smelleth ouer all the place, or passa-
meth all the place.
Complere promissum, to satisfy ones pro-
myse.
Complere hominem bona spe, to put one in
good hope.
Complere gaudeo, to make verry gladd.
Complere terrore, contrary.
Erroris et demencia coplere, to make mad.
Complexus, a, um, complete, absolute, per-
fecte, full.
Complexus, icis, partem, companion in acte.
Complexio, onis, idem quod complexus, also
a conclusion to an argument.
Complexus, a, um, g. a complexyng of togyng,
also agreement in woordes of iurament. Some-
times for a luyed. Also a tyme of fyll

sentences. Sometime a compass of a sonnet
ryng.
Complexus et osculatio.
A complexu matris filii auellere, to pryche
the childe awaye from the tender embrasyng
of the mother, or out of the mothers arms.
Continet omnia complexu suo mundus.
The woode conserueth and completheth
all thynges.
Ad complexum et osculum alicuius curare,
to make haste to embrace and kysse one.
Complexu luctari, to wrythe by the myddle.
Alicuius complexu, colloq. pendere, to coll
one and hange about his necke.
Complexu totius generis humani, with all
mankind vniuersally.
Complexus, a, um, actively, embracing of clyp-
pyng; passively, clypped of colled, compes-
hended, conserued.
Res altera alteri complexa, id est, implicita.
Complico, aui, are, to folde of wryp together.
Complicare et Euoluere, contrary.
Complicare epistolam, to folde by a letter.
Complodo, ois, ere, to clap together the hands
for joy, for ioye, of admiration.
Comploratus, us, m. g. and Comploratio, o-
nis, f. g. a lamentation, weeping of wayling.
Comploro, aui, are, to weep, waille, and make
sorrowe.
Complures, m. et f. g. Complura, et Complu-
ria, n. g. plur. many.
Compluries, veras often.
Complusculi, Compluscule, Compluscula,
plur. many.
Compluiatus, an adiective.
Compluiata vinea, a vine fastned and lated
alonge vpon a frame.
Compluius, a, um, whereinto eynes water
falleth.
Compluius lacus, a byche, whereinto wa-
ter falleth out of dyuers gutters.
Compluium, un, n. g. a gutter, wherein fal-
leth eynes from many houses.
Compono, fui, ere, to put of togyne together,
to make, to dayn, of dispose. Also to compare,
of to asse, to adorne, to gather, to merge,
to appeare, to conclude, to asse, to agree,
to fenythe, ende, of conclude a matter, to re-
sume, to dissimble of feigne, to wryte of make
a booke, to byng to facyon.
Componere, licet, it agrees men together,
whiche are at variance.
Componere bellum, to staythe warre, to
make peace. Contrary. Componere contum-
elias, controuersias, discordias, tumultum.
Componere quae simul rectum ferantur, they
and late to geher such thynges as make be-
caried with one.
Componere capillos, vel crines, to luyde of
bylle

diſſe by the heares.
 Exercitum componere, to ſette an armye
 in arrey.
 Leges componere, to make oꝝ ordein lawes.
 Membra deſecta componere, to recreate oꝝ
 reſtreſſe the wecer lymmes.
 Componere ſe ad reuerentiā alicuius, to
 facion oꝝ ſettle hym ſelf, as though he ſhewed
 a reuerence to one.
 Signa componere, to ſoigne battaile.
 Res ſuas componere, to diſpoſe and ſet his
 matters in an orde.
 Componere vitem in brachia, to ſet the vine
 alonge vppon the rable.
 Componere vultum, to ſettle oꝝ facion the
 countenance, to looke ſadly, to make a graue
 countenance.
 Componere aliquem, to burſe oꝝ laie one in
 the earth.
 Curas componere, to aſſwage care, to ende
 ſorrowe.
 Fluctus componere, to quiete the rages of
 the ſea.
 Amicos auerſos componere, to reconcille
 frendes that are fallen out.
 Componere & tranſigere, to ſalle at agree-
 ment, and diſpatche a matter throughly.
 Componere animos ratio diciur, to ſettle
 mens mynde in good quiete.
 Componere dicta cum factis, to confere a
 mans woordes and dedes together.
 Cur audeſ componere mihi te? why dareſt
 thou compare thy ſelfe to me?
 Componere hitoriam, to make oꝝ wyte
 an hystorie.
 Carmina componere, to make verſes.
 Laudes thiculus componere, to wyte ones
 laude and prayſe.
 Componere itinera, to appoynte, oꝝ diſpoſe
 ones ioueney.
 Componere fallacias, to inuente and ima-
 gine gyles and diſceytes.
 Componere mendacia, to ſeigne oꝝ imagine
 lyes.
 Blanditas componere, to ſpeake ſaſce
 and flatterynge.
 Componere et conſtituere reipublicam,
 to diſpoſe the commune weale, and ſette it
 in good orde.
 Componere pacem alicui cum altero, to ſee
 men at conſoyde and unitee.
 Componere ſocietatem, to aſſociate.
 Literas alieno nomine componere, to coun-
 terſaiſt letters.
 Componere urbem, to builde a citee.
 In alio infans componitur, The infant is
 brought to facion in his mothers wombe.
 Comporto, aui, are, to beare, to cary together,
 to conuey.
 Compos, oris, com. g. he that hath his pow-
 er oꝝ beſpye. alſo euer content.

Compos animi, of ſound remembrance, not
 madde. Compos culpæ, he that hath doone
 offence, gyle, oꝝ culpable.
 Compos laudis, he that is prayſed.
 Compos patriæ, he that ſe come home ſa-
 to his countreie.
 Compos prædæ, he that hath gotten the
 praye that he looked for.
 Compos voti, he that hath his owne be-
 ſpye oꝝ appetite.
 Vix præ gaudio compotes, For ioye they
 coulde not telle what they ſhoulde dooe.
 Compos mentis, rationis, ſanitatæ, quod
 hæc habeo: Compos voti, victoriæ, optati,
 quod hæc opera et labore optinui.
 Vix compos ſui eſt, he is almoſt beſpye hym
 ſelf. Cōporem facere gratulationis, togeue
 an occaſion to one, to graſſie oꝝ thanke his
 frend, for any pleaſure that is hapned oꝝ done.
 Compos ſcientiæ, he that hath the vnder-
 ſtandynge of a ſcience.
 Compos virtutum, bectuous.
 Compos miſeriarum, myſerable oꝝ full of
 aduerſities.
 Composite, in orde.
 Composite et apte dicere, cul contrarium
 eſt, ſine ordine et modo dicere.
 Composite ambulare, to walke oꝝ go with
 a certayne meaſure, no moꝝe as one ſtepps
 than at an other.
 Compoſitio, onis, f. g. a making, an ornament,
 a compoſition, oꝝ agreement, a confection of
 mynglynge of dyuers thynges together, a
 peace making.
 Compoſitiones gladiatorū, wer the byngynge
 in of ſwoorde playre into the fightynge place.
 Compoſitio membrorum, the compoſition
 and faſture of the partes of the body.
 Compoſitio ſermonis, the couching of woordes
 Compoſito, aduerbially vſed. and Ex com-
 poſito, of purpoſe, for the none.
 Compoſito factū eſt, it was don of purpoſe.
 Compoſitor, oris, m. g. he that ſeteth, com-
 poſeth oꝝ ſoigneth thynges together.
 Compoſitura, æ, f. g. a compoſition, ſoignynge,
 oꝝ ſetynge of thynges together, a confection.
 Compoſitus, a, um, ſettled, put, oꝝ ſoigned to-
 gether, ſette in arrey.
 Compoſitus in oſtentationē, ſetted to make
 a great ſhewe oꝝ bygge of hym ſelfe.
 In ſecuritatē compoſitus, he that hath be-
 ſpyed and ſette his mynde to lye withoute
 care and erouble.
 Compoſitum agmen ad pugnam, a bende
 of men ſette in arrey eady to fight.
 Comæ compoſitæ, et crines compoſiti,
 Compoſitum mare, a caulme ſea.
 Compoſita verba, woordes ſunnynge and
 ſetly ſette together.
 Vt compoſitum fuerat cum eo, ſo ſonne as
 they

they had fallen at agreement with hym.
 Compotatio, onis, f. g. a banquet oꝝ bygne
 byng together.
 Compoto, aui, are, to bygn with an other m.
 Compotrix, icis, f. g. ſhe that bygneth with
 an other: a bygnynge goſſyp.
 Compranſor, oris, m. g. he that bygneth with
 an other.
 Compræcatio, onis, f. g. a prayſynge, a beſpyynge,
 a ſuppliation.
 Compræ, prædis, m. g. a pledge oꝝ ſueritie
 together.
 Compræcor, atus, ari, to beſpye oꝝ pryſe.
 Compræhendo, di, ere, to take hold on a thyng
 to comprehend oꝝ conſeyn, to compyſe. alſo to
 fauour and defende, to coſpaſſe oꝝ attayne, to
 ſet foot the a thyng in woordes, to perceyue, to
 vnderſtande ſenſibily. to deſpyehende oꝝ come
 to the knowlage of a thyng.
 Manu comprehendere, to take holde with
 ones hande.
 Emittere et comprehendere, contrary.
 Comprehendere dicuntur plantæ, to take
 roote. Comprehendere verbis, to ſet foot the
 a thyng in woordes.
 Comprehendere numero, to number.
 Comprehendere et percipere, to vnderſtand
 and perceyue.
 Comprehendere ſignis, to knowe a thyng
 by certayne ſignes and tokens.
 Animo et mente comprehendere, to con-
 ſeyn in ones mynde.
 Comprehendere contemplationem re-
 rum naturæ, to haue the knowlage of natu-
 rall thynges.
 Intelligere et comprehendere cogitatione.
 Memoria comprehendere, to remembre, to
 keepe in memory.
 Viſu comprehendere, to ſee.
 Adulterium alicuius comprehendere, to de-
 ſpyehende oꝝ diſcloſe a mans aduouſe.
 Officiū aliquem comprehendere, to bynde
 one to hym by friendly pleaſures.
 Comprehendere humanitate aliquem, to
 ſhewe great geneylneſſe to one, to dooe many
 pleaſures for hym.
 Comprehenſe, by ſelf.
 Comprehenſibilis, le, that maie bee compy-
 ehended.
 Comprehenſio, onis, f. g. a taking, a conſpye-
 hending, conſeyning, perceyving, oꝝ vnder-
 ſtandynge, a ſpying out oꝝ ſenſynge of a thyng.
 ſometimes a perſone, oꝝ full ſentence.
 Comprehenſus, a, um, holden, taken, compy-
 ehended, conſeuted, receyved.
 Compræhendo, and Compræhenſus.
 Compreſſe, by ſelf, compyſedly.
 Compreſſio, onis, f. g. a pryſynge oꝝ a ſtraite
 tryſynge of thynges together.

Compreſſiancula, m, f. g. a diſtincter.
 Compreſſus, a, um, thynge oꝝ pryſe together,
 alſo raggled.
 Compreſſis manibus federe, to ſet vpon.
 Compreſſus, us, m. g. a deſtoration oꝝ ſouther-
 ment. alſo byſynge oꝝ pryſynge.
 Comprimo, preſis, ere, to pryſſe thynge oꝝ ſtrein
 together, to holde oꝝ reſtrayne, to appeale,
 to moderate reſpye oꝝ hope vnder. ſometimes
 to ſuppreſſe, to clynge together.
 Comprime, lette bee, peace.
 Epistolam comprimere, to cloſe a letter.
 Comprime te, bee ſtill, leaue of.
 Vix comprimor, quin inuolem illi in oculos
 I can vnderſtande to take hym by the face
 Comprime aliquem, to beate oꝝ tourment
 one. Comprime animam, to holde in a
 mans byathe.
 Comprime manus, to holde his handes
 that he ſeale not.
 Comprime ſe, to ceaſe oꝝ reſtrayne to doo
 a thyng.
 Comprime dentes, to grynne oꝝ craſſe
 the teethe together.
 Comprime alium, to ſtoppe the bealy.
 Morſu comprimere, to byte.
 Comprimit rota ſtorem noctu, the roſe clo-
 ſeth his ſlowe in the nyght.
 Plafquā vinum ad comprimendum ſto-
 machum valet, ſe to of moꝝe ſoyce to ſtoppe
 bomyte than wyne is.
 Comprime audaciā alicuius, to reſpye
 oꝝ kepe vnder the raffe boldneſſe of any man.
 Seditionem comprimere, to appeale oꝝ ſup-
 preſſe a ſedition.
 Reſtringere et comprimere, to appeale oꝝ
 moderate.
 Iram comprimere, to aſſwage anger.
 Comprime vocem, to kepe ſilence.
 Comprobatio, onis, f. g. the appoyning of al-
 lowynge of a thyng.
 Comprobator, oris, m. g. he that alloweth oꝝ
 appoyneſ a thyng.
 Comprobo, aui, are, to allowe, to make good
 oꝝ allowable, to declare a thyng to be true.
 Laudare & vehementiſſime comprobare.
 Studiōſe comprobare.
 Teſtimonio alicuius rem comprobare, to
 appoyne a thyng by the wyneſſe of any man.
 Res ſoniūm comprobare, the thyng ſe
 pꝝoued the dreame true.
 Compromiſſarius, a, um, the adiectur of com-
 promiſſum.
 Compromiſſum, ſi, n. g. the authoritye geſſed
 to the arbitratyꝝ by chaſſer of the partyes.
 Compromiſſum ſuſcere de re, aliquis ſub-
 miſſe hym ſelfe to the arbitrament of a man
 in any matter.
 Compromiſſo, miſſi, are, to commit hym ſelfe
 to the arbitrament of any indiſſerent perſon.
 Compro

Comptum, ti, n. g. a certayne offering of lye
cower, whiche was made with meale.
Comprus, us, m. g. feede the apparale.
Comptus, a, uni, dected, expremed.
Compugno, aui, are, to fyght together, to con-
tende in wordes, to biale.
Compulso, aui, are, the frequentatius of com-
pello, to bate of steepe agaynst a thyng.
Compulsus, a, um, compelled, forced. Also hye
of knocked with any thyng.
Compunctus, a, um, marked, or spotted.
Compunctio, onis, f. g. a psychyng. Sometime
a stiche of grete in a midside or other place.
Compungo, pupugi, o, punxi, ere, to punche,
psiche, o, steepe.
Caendum, ne aculeis vtrique compungas-
tur, Ye must beware that he bee not stouged
with a nettle.
Sensus compungere res dicuntur, quæ of-
fendunt, vt splendor oculos, gustum amari-
tudo, &c.
Compungere se suis acuminibus, to beate
and tourment ones selfe with his owne sub-
stall inuencions.
Computabilis, le, that mafe be compted, reck-
ned o, numbyed, accomptable.
Computatio, onis, f. g. an account o, rekenyng.
Computationem expostulare, to call for a
compte, o, rekenyng.
Computo, aui, are, to deeme, to accompte, to
recken, to decrete, to impute.
Si computetur impendium operæ, If the
profite o, vantage of that labour be accom-
ted, reckened, o, valued.
Computare digitis, o, Articulis, to reckon
vpon the fyngers.
Putrefco, putui, trefcere, to putrifie o
rotte together.
Comum, mi, ne, ge. a citie of fraunce on this
spde the mountayns, the inhabitants where
of are called Comenses.
Comus, the god of balletyng, o, reue suppers.
Conidem quod Cum.
Conamen, inis, ti, g. an Indenour.
Magno conamine aliquid agere, to dooe a
thyng diligently, with great labour and in-
deuour.
Conamentum, ti, n. g. that whiche apbeth o
helpeth in dooing of a thyng, o, that one doeth
to reache o, plucke at a thyng, that he can no
easily come by.
Conatus, us, m. g. the Indenour o, labour tha
one taketh in dooynge a thyng. Sometime
diligence.
Magno conatu, studioq; aliquid agere, to do
a thyng with greate endeuour and diligence.
Infringere conatus aduersarii, to breake
the purpose and Indeuour of the aduersarie.
Obitare conatus alius, to withstand
lette that, whiche a man Indeuoureth o, go

eth aboute.
 Prohibere conatus, idem.
 Conaco, aui, ai, e, to beſtipe.
 Concedes, the toppinges of trees, oꝝ the frag-
 mentes of ſhipes that be cut of any thyng.
 Concalefacio, ſi, Concalefacio, feci, ere, to in-
 flame, to warme oꝝ make hotte, to chaſe, ſtre,
 oꝝ prouoke.
 Concaleſcitur, a, um, that heateth, oꝝ ma-
 keth warme.
 Concaleſfactus, a, um, made hotte oꝝ warme,
 chauffed.
 Concaleſco, factus ſum, fieri, to bee chaſed oꝝ
 made warme.
 Concaleo, lui, ere, to be hotte, to bee warme, to
 be moued oꝝ chaſed.
 Concaleſco, leſcere, to be hot, oꝝ to be made hot
 Concaleo, lui, ere, to be made hard, as a mans
 handes with muche wooꝝhyng, oꝝ his teete
 with muche goꝝng: And by a metaphoꝝe, a
 mans mynde with muche viſe and exerciſe.
 Concameratio, onis, f. g. a woꝝke made like
 to a vault with arches. alſo a couered walke
 oꝝ herbour made in a garden.
 Concamero, aui, are, to vault oꝝ ſtele.
 Concana, a ſttee in Spayne, the people where-
 of be called Concani.
 Concaltigo, aui, are, to chaſtipe.
 Concarenio, aui, are, to cheꝝn oꝝ lynke togetheꝝ.
 Concauo, aui, are, to make hollowe.
 Concure brachia in duos arcus, to ſette the
 armes on hynbowes.
 Concavus, a, um, hollowe.
 Concedo, ceſſi, ere, to graunt, to permytte oꝝ
 ſuffer, to departe awaie, to go to a place, to
 conſent, to geue place, to geue ouer, to remite,
 to condeſcende oꝝ agree, to dꝝe.
 Concede hinc, So hence a littrell.
 Concedere fato, vita, oꝝ Concedere abſo-
 lutely, to dꝝe.
 Concedamus hic, lette vs be here.
 Concedere octauam partem, to abate oꝝ re-
 mitte the eight parte.
 Concedere alicui, to geue place to one.
 Concede ad dextram, go on the ryght hand.
 Concede hinc domum, go the waie home.
 Conceſſit in iras, he is angry.
 Tempus eſt concedere, it is tyme to geue
 place. Num ab oculis conceſſi tuis? Wd I
 departe out of your ſight?
 Concedere a, vel ab, huc, illuc, aliquo.
 Concedas aliquo ab illorum ore aliquantiſ-
 per, So ſome whither out of theyꝝ ſyght for
 a whyle.
 Tandisper ego ad ſanctam conceſſero, in the
 meane tyme I will go to the gate.
 Quandocumqꝝ conceſſero, when ſo euer I
 ſhall depart out of this tyme.
 In voluntarium exilium conceſſit, he wente
 willingly into exile.

Date hoc et concede re padorum meum, permit
 and grant this to my father's desire.
 Concedere in sententiam aliquid, to grant
 in agree to some sentence or judgement.
 Concessit Senatus partitionem, the senate
 consented to agree to your partition.
 Concedere impunitatem, to pardon, or not
 to punish.
 Tempus aliquam rem concedere, to give
 one time or leisure to doo a thing.
 Vitam concedere, to pardon one his life.
 Concedere in disignum aliquid, to give or
 submit a name to be an other man's sub-
 ject, or to give under his dominion.
 Concedere plebi hoc iure, to leave or suffer
 some thing, or to let the people use some
 privilege, which he might lawfully.
 Concedere peccata liberorum, misericordie
 parentum, to remitt and forgive the trans-
 gressions of the children, for the love of their
 parents.
 Nemini concedere, de se aliqua, To give
 place to no man in a matter, or to knowlege
 himself inferior to no man.
 Esi de cupiditate nemini concedam, Al-
 though there be no man more desirous than I
 Nemini in illa causa, studio, et cupiditate con-
 cedebat, There was no man that more ear-
 nestly desired or enquired to lette forth
 that cause.
 Nemini concedo, qui maiorem expensie
 reipublice, molestiam traxerit, There was
 no man living that took more favour, or was
 more grieved for the destruction of the common
 wealth than I.
 Omnes artes tuas tibi concedit, he giveth
 place to you, or will not compare with you in
 any of your practices or feats.
 Concedo, forsitan aliquis, &c. I admit the
 case, perchance some man, &c.
 Concedo tibi, vt ex precaveris, I am con-
 sent that you should let those things passe.
 Ne quis concedium putet, let no man thinke
 that it is lawful, or permissible to be done.
 Numme concedes mihi? I pray thou not give
 over to me.
 Concelebro, aut, aut, to celebrate with other.
 Concelebrare plures homines, to make
 feasts aboath with many men, and drinking in
 the house of one another.
 Concelebrare convivium, to have a banquet
 feast. Fumus concelebrare, to have a ban-
 quet feast.
 Mercedem, et stipendium, et alia, to have
 marts or hire.
 Spectaculum, to have a show, or to see a
 game, or to see a play.
 Victoriam, to have a victory, or to have
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 Concelebrare, aut, aut, to celebrate with other.
 Concelebrare plures homines, to make
 feasts aboath with many men, and drinking in
 the house of one another.
 Concelebrare convivium, to have a banquet
 feast. Fumus concelebrare, to have a ban-
 quet feast.
 Mercedem, et stipendium, et alia, to have
 marts or hire.
 Spectaculum, to have a show, or to see a
 game, or to see a play.

[illegible]

leue of licence, consent of agreement.

Concessus, a, um, granted, given, permitted.
Iure aut legibus concessum, permitted by the laws.

Concha, æ, f. g. properly a muske. Sometime a shell of a muske, oyster, cockle, or other like fishes. Also every vessel, that is hollow and open above, properly a bolle, wherein linen clothes be washed. Sometime a wyne vessel, also a trumpet, as it seemeth made of erth, like to such as poore men doo use, whiche haue the falling spynesse, and come from the place in Duchelands, called sainter Loynelles.

Conchatus, a, um, fashioned like the shell of a fythe.

Conchis, is, f. g. a kynde of beeries, or after some, beanes sod in theyr coddies, or a meate made of beanes.

Conchon, is called a vessel of the Grekes, of the holownesse of the eies.

Conchula, æ, f. g. the diminutive of Concha.

Conchus, a, perle.

Conchyle, les, f. g. of Conchylium, li, n. g. A kynde of shell fythe, out of whyshe a lycour is taken, wherewith sylke is dyed purple. It is sometime taken for the purple colour.

Conchyliatus, a, um, of a purple colour.

Conchyliata vestis, a purple garment.

Conchyta, æ, m. g. he that seeth for the shell fishes, out of the whiche the lycour is taken that dyeth purple: we make take hym for a fyther of oysters and muscles.

Concido, cidi, ere, cisi, um, to cutte in littell pces, to hache smalle, to sagge of pounce, to beate, to hylt of flea.

Concidere minutè, to cut in small pces.

Concidere vsq ad sanum corpus, to cutte to the quicke.

Tons voluminibus concidere aliquem, to wite whole volumes beate vehemently a gapnill one.

Concidere exercitū, to beate downe and slea an armie.

Concidere virgis, to beate one tyll he bleede.

Concidere nucleum dentibus, to knathe a nutte with ones teethe.

Concidere et delubare sententias, to make feeble of confounde mens argumentes.

Concido, cidi, ere, to fall downe, to by, to faile.

Concidit crimen, the action is abated of failem.

Concidere sub onere, to fall downe vnder his burdeyn.

Grauitur concidere, to haue a soze fall.

Ad aliquem concidere, to make supplicatio on to one.

Concidere in praelio, to be slayn in battelle.

Veni concidunt, the wyndes be slayed.

Concidunt venæ, the veynes being empty, fall together of deymniffe.

Est muni ciuitatum concident, And the wals

les of all citres shall fall all together.

Concidere in optima causa, to bee vanquishd in a good quarrell.

Animo vel mente concidere, to lacke courage of comfotte, to faile, or be abashed.

Concidit animus, my herte is doone, or my herte faileth me.

Concidit fides, he hath loste his credence.

Concleo, ties, lui, to moue of steres, to call together.

Conclere, to call together a multitude.

Conclere iram, to moue of steres one to anger.

Conclere et Conclere seditionem, to reffe a sedition.

Conciliabulum, i, n. g. a counsell house.

Conciliatio, onis, f. g. a reconcylng of attone makinge.

Conciliatio & consociatio.

Conciliatio gratie, a wynnng of fauour.

Conciliator, oris, m. g. he that by his wordes or meanes reconcyleth folkes together.

Conciliatricula, a diminutive of Conciliatrix.

Conciliatrix, icis, f. g. a woman that endeouretly to make agreement betwene myne and theyr wyues.

Conciliatura, æ, f. g. a reconcylng.

Conciliatus, us, m. g. an assemblyng of gatherypng of people together.

Conciliatus, a, um, assemblyng of sette together, reconciled. Sometime bought.

Concilio, au, are, to accord of make friendes together, to gette, to purchase.

Conciliare affinitatem vel pacem, to make alpaunce of peace.

Conciliare beneuolentiam, to gette fauour of loue.

Conciliare odium, vel inimicitias, to gette hatred of displeasure.

Conciliare pecunias, to gather moneys of the people.

Conciliare et coniungere.

Conciliare aliquem ad alterum, or alteri.

Conciliare iudicium animos ad beneuolentiam erga se, to byawe the iudges myndes to fauour theim.

Cōciliare et dirimere cōiunctionē, edicary.

Conciliare fidem, to make one to be beleued.

Conciliare auctoritatem, to make moze esteemed and regarded.

Somnum conciliare & fugare, contrary.

Concilia eum huc, get hym to come hyther.

Conciliū, li, n. g. a counsaile or assemble of counsaillors. also a certain hede is so called.

Conciliū vocare, to call a counsaile.

Cortus et Conciliū.

Contilia & conuenticula.

Habere conciliū, to haue a counsaile.

Dimittare et discindere conciliū, to byawe by a counsaile.

Conciliū Antiochenum, the generall counsaile

saile holden at Antioche in Syria, in the yere of our lorde. 346.

Conciliū Ariminense, a generall counsaile holden at Ariminum in Italy, the yere of our lorde. 361. In the whiche, the articles of the counsaile of Nice, were confirmed.

Conciliū Arelatense, a generall counsaile holden at Arelance, the yere of our lorde. 814.

Conciliū Basiliense, a generall counsaile, holden at Basill in Almayne, the yere of our lorde. 1345.

Conciliū Calcedonense, a generall counsaile holden at Chalcedon, in Bithynia, the yere of our lorde. 453. In the whiche counsaile the heresie of Nestorius et Eutiches, were condemned. And all the booke of the 22da niches heresies were burned.

Conciliū Carthaginense, a generall counsaile holden at Carthage in Africke, the yere of our lorde. 419.

Conciliū Constantia, a generall counsaile holden at Constantia in Italietta, the yere of our lorde. 1414. and durd .lvi. yeres and moze.

Conciliū Constantinopolitanum, a counsaile holden at Constantinople, the yere of our lorde. 869.

Conciliū Ferrariense, a generall counsaile holden at the cite of Ferrara in Italy, where the churches of the Latins and Grekes becam one church, in the yere of our lorde. 1438.

Conciliū Lateranense, a generall counsaile holden at Rome in the palace of the byshop of Rome called Lateranum, the yere of our lorde. 1215.

Conciliū Lugdunense, a generall counsaile holden at Lyons in France, in the yere of our lorde. 1273. where the Grekes accorded with the Latines, in proceeding of the holy goste, from the father and the sonne in diuinites.

Conciliū Nicenum, the first general counsaile, whiche was holden at Nicea, a cite in Bithynia, the yere of our lorde. 327.

Concinnatio, onis, f. g. a makinge stete of apt.

Concinnatus, a, um, compoundedly, and aptely gathered together.

Concinnator, oris, one that maketh a thyng fit.

Concinnatorius, a, um, the adiectiue.

Concinnatus, a, um, apparatly, trimmed.

Concinnare, properly, honestly, truly, chastly, gallantly.

Concinnare vestius, more aptly apparatly.

Concinnare et blande rogare, to make a thyng featly, and with saye wordes.

Concinnitas, atis, f. g. of Concinnando, diuinites, propriety, feynesse, aptitude.

Verborum concinnitas, the feynesse of wordes.

Concingo, au, ere, to make apt, proper, or fete: also to make.

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Concingo, au, ere, to make apt, proper, or fete: also to make.

Verilli maffigie cerebrum excutiam, get me insanium uerbis concinnat suis: I will surely hache this haue, that with his wordes maketh me out of my witte.

Concinnare lutum, to make mayter.

Concinnare se leuem suis, to put his frendes to no colde.

Nunquam erit alienis grauis, qui suis se concinnat leuem, he shall neuer bee onerous to other, whiche wyll not burdeyn his frendes.

Concinnare struces patinarias, to make sun bye bankettyng of Mes.

Concinnare vinum, to myngle spices with wyne.

Concinnare vestem, to amende a garment.

Concinnare viam, to make some that a man maye passe.

Concinnare vxorem lachryma rem, to make his wyfe to wepe.

Lachrymantem ex abitu concinnas tu vxorem tuam, By power departyng hense, you make your wyfe to wepe.

Concinnate pelles, to dyesse felles.

Concinnare munusculum alicui, to prouyde a present of gyfte for one.

Concinnus, a, um, properly, wel fashioned, mysyn, on, feate, handsome, well compact.

Concinnatus, a, um, properly, and wittly sayynges.

Concinnare et venustate sententiarum, feate and pleasant sentences.

Concinnus et elegans, mynion and pyp.

Concingo, ui, ere, to spng, to agree in one songe, or one tune. Sometime to prayse.

Concinnare tubam, the trumpettes Towne.

Concinnare lyra, to spng to the harpe.

Concinnare modis quibusdam, to spng in cegetayne measures of propozitions.

Concinnare aliquem, to laude or praisse a man.

Re concinnare, verbis discrepat, in the thyng it selfe they accorde, and disagree in wordes.

Concio, iui, ire, to call together, to be Concluded.

Conciare, to moue of steres.

Disperii, scelestus, quantas turbas concui inficiens? I am vnboon wyche that I am, what a busynesse haue I made mynars.

Conciare lites, to moue debate.

Concio, this, f. g. a gathering of people, as an assembly of congregacion of people, called together to heare the sermones or wordes of the kyng or other in churche, in the meale puttyng forth the matter of propozicion made vnder them, called a conuocacion.

Concinnare librum, to make an oracion to the people.

Concio et conuocatus.

Aduocare concionem, to call the people together.

Ascendere in concionem, to go vp into the pulpit.

pulpit: or to go to make a sermon or oration.
 Submouere concionem, to dissolve a congregation.
 Concionabundus, i. m. g. one that maketh an oration to the people, or that purporeth a matter solemnly.
 Concionalis, le, of or pertaining to an assembly of people or oration.
 Concinator, oris, m. g. he that preacheth or purporeth an oration.
 Concionarius, a, um, pertaining to a concion.
 Concionor, aris, ari, to preach or purpore a matter to the people.
 Concipilare, idē quod corripere, et immolare.
 Concipio, capio, ere, to conclude a child, to conceive or apprehend, to deliberate or determine in mynde.
 Concipere fœdus, to make a league.
 Concipere iusiurandum, to swear in receiving the othe as it is ministered.
 Concipere metum, to be afraid.
 Concipere oculis, to see and behold.
 Concipere scelus, to imagine to doo an evil deed. Concupit aues.
 Concipere radices, to take roots.
 Qua concipere, dicuntur pisces.
 Concipere ingenio, mente, to conceive in ones mynde, to imagine.
 Auribus concipere, to here.
 Amorem concipere, to handle or conceive a love towards a thyng.
 Concipere calorem, to waxe hotte.
 Concipere flammam, to take fyre.
 Furorē mente concipere, to rage, or to be madde.
 Ham acerbiorē concipere, to be very angry.
 Immodicus concipere, to take displeasure, to fall out with one.
 Specm concipere, to take good hope.
 Concipere vadimonium, to recite the forme of a suretie, to appere at a date appointed.
 Concipere verba, to recite wordes that one must rehearse after hym.
 Concile, in ptece. sometime byefel.
 Concilura, a cutting or dividing.
 Concilius, a, um, byefe, Morte, beaten, cut, hacked, lagged or pounced, byiled or slayne.
 Concilia fœderis, byefe fœderes.
 Concilius ignominius, all to rated with scandalous rebukes.
 Concilium et laceratum, cutte and toyned.
 Concisa oratio, a Morte forme of speaking.
 Concitare, swifely, violently.
 Concitatio, onis, a stirring or prouoking.
 Concitator, m. g. one that moueth or stirreth other.
 Concitatrix, the feminine.
 Concitatus, a, um, stirred, prouoked, moved.
 Concitator cufus, a more vehement or quick

her course.
 Concito, aui, are, to moue or stirre vp, to prouoke, to rouse vp, to trouble or make roughly.
 Concitari in aliquem, to be de. rate angry or vexed with one.
 In iram concitare, to make angry.
 Clamore concitare aliquem, to rouse vp one with crying.
 Aus concitat alas, the byrde raptly by her wynges to flie.
 Concitare bellum, to raise by warre.
 Equum concitare calcaribus, to fetche by the hofe with the spures, or to thynke the spures to the hofe, and gallop forth.
 Feras concitare, to hunte wilde beastes.
 Concitare grauedines, et destillationes, to ingender rumes and catarrhes.
 Concitare inuidiam, or odium in aliquem, to moue hatred or enuy agaynst one.
 Misericordiam concitare, to moue pitye.
 Risum concitare, to moue laughter.
 Concitare equum in aliquem, to spurre his hofe and renne agaynst one.
 Concitare sui expectationem, to cause men to haue a truste or expectation in hym.
 Concitare somnum, to cause one to sleape.
 Concitare vrinam, to make one to pee.
 Concitus, a, um, of Concio, penultimam corripit, of Concio producit, moued, stirred, troubled, made roughly, sometime angry.
 Concitus ad rixam, prouoked to chydng or byauling.
 Aequora concita ventis, The seas troubled with the wyndes.
 Concitum ferri, to be caried verate swifly and violently.
 Conclamatio, onis, a Moute or noise of many to gyther.
 Conclamata vasa, proclamation made to truste together bagge and baggage, as is vied in the raising of a siege, or remouing of a campe in battayle.
 Conclamito, aui, are, to make many cries, to crye often.
 Conclamo, aui, are, to crye, to crye together, to make a Moute or noise. Also to make a cry or proclamation.
 Conclamatum est, It is at a point, or passe remedie.
 Conclamare ad arma, when all the world cryeth warre.
 Vbi abijt conclamo, heus quid agis tu in te gulis, when he was gone, I cryed vnto hym, Mough fyre, what dooest thou amongst the eyles?
 Vis conclamari auctionem quidem? wouldst thou that it should be proclaimed, that there shall be poete sale.
 Conclauē, uis, n. g. and Conclauis, uis, fœ. g. a priute or secreet chaumbye, sometime a battayling house, or a priuouse.

hettng house, or a priuouse.
 Conclausa, many chaumbyes or places vnder one hafe.
 Conclauum, uis, n. g. idem quod conclauē.
 Concludo, si, ere, to conclude, to fynd, to determine, to shutte vp, or enclose.
 Concludere se in cellam, to locke ones selfe in a chaumbye.
 Concludere aliquo, to shut vp in some place.
 Cingitur atq; concluditur ipse portus urbe, The haven it selfe is compassed and inclosed with the citee.
 Concludere aliquem in angustiis foris mam sponsonis, In making a contracte or bargayn, to wyappe one in very strepte conditions. Concludere et perorare.
 Concludere et Definire.
 Concludere epistolam, to adde the conclusi on to a letter.
 Verbis interdixit non concluditur, it is not comprehended or coneyned in the prohibition.
 Concluse, an aduerbe.
 Conclusio, onis, f. g. a conclusion or ende of a matter.
 Conclusiuncula, the diminutiue of Conclusio.
 Conclusus, a, um, shut vp, inclosed, concluded.
 Circumscriptio conclusa, a full peribode, proceeding and falling in a certayn numbye.
 Conclusum et comprehensum.
 Perfectum et conclusum, consummate, and fully ended.
 Conclusa oratio, pro numerosa.
 Concoctio, onis, fœ. g. digestion in the stomack.
 Concoctus, a, um, sodde, digested.
 Concoctio, onis, f. g. a bankette.
 Concolor, oris, m. g. of the same coloure.
 Concolor eist, it is of the same coloure that the other is.
 Concoquo, oxi, ere, to boyle or seethe, to consorte or digest, and by a metaphore, to beare or suffer, to abyde or awate with a thyng.
 Concoquere odia, to suffer displeasures or malice, lettng them passe, or forgetting them.
 Quem senatorem ciuitas vix concoquere possit, eum regem ferret? Should the citee suffer hym a kyng, who yet could scant abyde or awat with, when he was but a senator?
 Concordia, a, f. g. concordie or agreement.
 Coniunctio et concordia.
 Concordia et conspiratio.
 Reconciliatio concordie, attone making.
 Discreta concordia, a wayn of thynges to gyther, having contrary natures and operations.
 Concordia, a citee of Italye, an other of Spayne. Also a goddess of the Romains.
 Concorditas, uis, idem quod Concordia.
 Concorditer, by one assent or agreement.
 Concordo, aui, are, to be at a concordie or agreement.

Concorporo, aui, are, to make one thyng of others, to myngle.
 Concordis, oris, m. g. of one mynde or wille, agreeable, of one assent. sometime equal.
 Moderatus et concordis ciuitatis status, a moderate and quiete state of the citee, when all sortes of people agree well together.
 Concratilius, a, um, made of hurbels, or such lyke thynges, walled.
 Concratili parietes, walled wounde with roddes lyke hurbelles, as they be in the countrey.
 Concredo, didi, ere, to helpuer or compete a thyng vpon trust, to truste one with a thyng.
 Concredere vites teneriores solo calido, to plant tender vines in an hote ground.
 Concredere mari nauigia, To take the sea with shippes: or to take shippng, and so to saile forth on the sea.
 Concredere aliquid taciturnitati alterius, to tell a thyng secretly to one, whiche he would haue kepte close.
 Concredere aliquem in custodiam alterius, to committe one to an other mans custody.
 Concremo, aui, are, idē quod Cremo, to burne.
 Concrepo, aui, are, to make a great noise, or to creake as a dooze dooth, in the opening.
 Concrepant arma, The barnais maketh a rushing or senglyng.
 Concrepare dignis, to knacke or sylpp with the spngers.
 Concreco, creui, escere, to growe to gyther, to congele, to waxe harde together.
 Concrefcere et liquefcere, contrary.
 Mare concrefcit glacie, the sea freezeth.
 Nubes concrefcunt, The cloudes congele or gather thyke together.
 Sanguis concrefcit, The bloudde congeleth or waxeth thyke.
 Concretio, a gathering together, and warring harde of many thynges.
 Concretum, ti, n. g. congeled, or conglutinate.
 Concretus, a, um, toyned or congeled together, as a thyng that is liquide, to be made harde, frozen, compact. sometime made.
 Aer concretus in nubem cogitur, The ayre being congeled, is gathered into a cloude.
 Calum crassum atq; concretum, and Aer purus et tenuis, opposita.
 Induratus et concretus glacie, hardened and congeled, frozen.
 Corpus concretum ex elementis, a bodie compacte of made of the elementes.
 Dolor concretus, an excruciating painefulle, whiche moste fastidiously stoppeth all wepyng and mourning.
 Concretus, Coniunctus, Conglutinatus.
 Concretus et Coalitus, made and yoynded.
 Lac concretum, creame or thycke mylke.
 Concreta labes, a spotte whiche will trow away

swale, or be rubbed one.

Concretus, us, m. g. and Concretio, onis, f. g. a congealing or conglutination.

Concriminator, aris, ari, to blame or accuse one.

Concrucior, aris, ari, to be tourmented.

Concubina, æ, f. g. a woman yfed in the fleeds of ones wyfe.

Concubinatus, us, m. g. hoorebom, fornication.

Concubinus, ni, m. g. he that lyeth with one.

Concubitor, oris, he that meddeth with a womanne.

Concubitus, us, m. g. the companyng togther in the acte of generation.

Concubium, bñ, n. g. the fyft flepe in the nyght, or the depeit of the nyght.

Concubius, a, um, the adiective.

Concubia nox, the depeit of the nyght.

Conculatio, onis, f. g. a treading vnder foote.

Conculco, aui, are, to trende vnder foote. some tyme to fuppreffe or put to extreme vilany.

Concumbio, ui, ere, et concubo, ui, are, to lye togther, to accompany togther in the acte of generation.

Concupio, iui, ere, et concupifco, iui, scere, to couite or defyre feruently.

In matrimonium illam deducere concupia uit, he feruently defyred to marry hie.

Concupifcentia, æ, f. g. a feruent defyre or appete, as well of good thynges as badde.

Concupitus, a, um, defyred feruently.

Concuro, aui, are, to care for a thyng, to take hede to a thyng.

Concurro, curri, ere, to renne with other, to renne togther as fouldiours doo in bataille.

Some tyme to accord or agree, not to repugne one with another. Also to chance or happen.

Ad arma concurrere, when the fouldiours renne to arme them.

Concurrere inter fe, to renne one agaynft another.

Concurrere alicui obui, to ren to mete one.

Tot concurrunt verifimilia, there come togther fo many thynges lyke to be true.

Multa concurrunt fimul, quamobrem confecturam hanc nunc facio, there come many thynges togther, why I doo this confect.

Concurrere in fententiam aliquam, to agree or affente gladly to any fentence.

Somnia casu nonnunquam concurrunt, dyemes often tymes by chance happen and come to paffe.

Concurrunt, they renne togther.

Concurfatio, and Concurfio, a rennyng togther, a rennyng to and fro.

Concurfator, oris, a courcour, one that renneth hither and thither.

Concurfo, aui, are, to renne ofeen togther, to renne hither and thither.

Hucilluc concurfare, to renne hither and thither.

Omnium domus concurfare, to renne about to every mans house.

Concurfus, us, m. g. a rennyng of people togther to one place.

Occupationum concurfus, when many and diuers bufinesses chice togther at one tyme.

Aper concurfus verborum, a rough or vnpleasant metyng of wordes in oiacon.

Concurfus facere, to affble togther haffly.

Concuflura, æ, f. g. and Concuflio, onis, idem quod concuflus.

Concuflus, us, m. g. a thaknyng, moungyng, or troublng.

Concuflio, ti, ere, to thake, to moue, to byandly to make to tremble.

Concutere mare, to make the fea troublous or rough.

Caput concutere, to thake the head.

Hafam concutere, to thake a fpeare.

Metus offa concutit, feare maketh the bones to tremble.

Rempubliam concutere, to trouble or difquiete the common weale.

Cōdallum, li, n. g. a maner of faction or pnyng.

Condare, the cttee of Rhenes in Bytayne.

Condecener, agreeably, very comly, or fmetly.

Condecencia, æ, f. g. a befemyng or compyness.

Condecet, impertionall, it well becometh.

Condecere, comely, honourably.

Condecoro, aui, are, to make cleanly or honest, to polifhe. alfo to honour a thyng in makyng it moze commendable.

Condemnatio, onis, f. g. a condemnation.

Condemnator, oris, one that condemneth. fometyme an accufer that conuinceth one to be gilty.

Condemnatus, a, um, condemned.

Pecunia publica condemnatus est, he is condemned for wafpyng the common treafure.

Condemno, aui, are, to condemn, or to caufe to be condemned.

Iniuriarum condemnari, to be condemned for iniuries that one hath dooen.

Me ipfum inertia condemnno, I condemn my felfe of flouthfulneffe.

Sponfionis condemnari, to be convicted or condemned in the foyfaite of the couenante.

Condemnabo ego eode te crimine, I will condemn the, or thowe the to be gilty in the fame faute.

Eius familiares de ui condemnati funt, hys familiares are condemned or proued to be gilty for byng of vntanfull violence.

Condemnare omnes de concili fententi, to condemn all by the aduys of fentence of the counfayle.

Condemnat accufator reum, when he hath conuincd hym, and caugeth hym to be condemned.

Condicio, aui, are, and Condicio, æ, f. g. to

make thycke, or gather togther.

Condensare in vnum locum oues, the fhep flocke thycke togther in one place.

Se condensat aer, the ayre wareth thycke.

Condensius, a, um, thycke, close togther.

Condensa arborum, places where trees growe thycke togther, as a foylet, woodde, or grove.

Condensa acies, the fronte of the battayle, where in many men are raunged thycke togther.

Condepo, depfui, depfere, to myngle.

Condico, xi, cere, to appoynte, to odayne, to promysse, to requyre or afke agayne, to bynde, to affigne by month, to denounce or declare.

Condicare cenam, vel ad cenam, to appoynte a fupper: or after fome, to promysse to go to fupper.

Condicare operam, to declare or fhowe that he will take vpon hym that enterprysse.

Nummos tibi dominus condicere poffet, The myfter maie requyre the monie a gayn of you.

Condicere, amonge the lawyers is to fuf an action perfonall, to requyre that the defendans be condemned and conftreigned to deysuer, dooe, or perfourme any thyng to hym.

Condictio, onis, f. g. an action perfonall in the lawe, or appoyntement of the action to the thyde date folowpyng.

Condictus, a, um, the adiective.

Actio conditicia, the action perfonall in the lawe, when werequyre any chyng of oure aduerfarye.

Condictum, i, a promysse, agreement, or appoyntment made amonge many.

Condictus, a, um, appoynted, denounced, declared, promysed, accorded.

Condicta cenula, an appoyntment made to go to fupper in fome place.

Condigne, woorthly, honeftly.

Condignus, a, um, woorthly, and accordyng, as it is shamed.

Condigramma, a towne of Campania.

Condimentarius, a, um, that pertyneth to faute of feafonyng.

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communicacion betwixen.

Conditio, ui, vel di, ire, to fuffrayn, to bynde, or to otherwyfe of bee it, to pnyne or to conuynce.

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Controuersia conditio, the state of the controuersie.

Repudiare o respuere squissimam conditionem, to refuse of forsake a verie iuste and reasonable offer.

Stare conditionibus, to abyge by the bare gaine of couenantes.

Fugere a conditionibus, contrary.

Providete, ne duriorum vobis conditionem statuaris, See, that ye make no suche agreement, that shall be lyrell for your advantage. In superiore conditione poni, to haue the more advantage.

Conditio, onis, f. g. sausing.

Conditio ciborum, a sausing of meate.

Conditionalis, le, that pertaineth to the condition of offer.

Conditionaliter, conditionally.

Conditus, a, um, that is hydde of layde vp.

Conditia cibaria, pouyred meate, of other wyse pseyrued.

Conditium, ui, n. g. idem quod conditorium.

Conditus, a, um, that whiche made be pouyred of hepte.

Conditus cibis, pouyred meate.

Conditio, oris, m. g. a maker of builder, a founder of the sprit inuenter of a thyng.

Historia conditor, the maker of wyser of an historye.

Conditio Peripatetica secta Aristoteles, Aristotle the sprit authour of the secte Peripatetice.

Conditio, oris, m. g. one that maketh sauce, or seasoneth meate.

Conditio, ri, n. g. a sepulchre, a place where in obduance for watre is kept.

Conditus, a, um, that wherin any thyng is hydde of layde vp.

Conditio, a, f. g. saute of pichle made with spyce.

Conditus, a, um, hyd, layde vp, made, builded. Tumulo conditus, buried in a tumber.

Enlis vagina conditus, a swerde put vp in the scabarde.

Conditus, us, m. g. idem quod conditio, a sausing of seasonyng.

Conditus, a, um, sauced, seasoned, tempered, made sauoye, of pleasant, enbaumed.

Conditio oratio, wordes of language tempered with honest and pleasant thynges.

Bene coctus et conditus sermo, verale circumspere and pleasant talke.

Nemo vquam suauitate conditor, no man euer vbed more sweete, pleasaunt, or courtys manner of speaking.

Condiuincum, Rautes in France.

Condo, didi, ere, to late vp fault, of hyde. Some tyme to make of buyde, to founde.

Condere captiuos in custodiam, to put the pylsoners in safegarde.

Condo in crumena, I put it vp in my purse. Seponere et condere.

Arca condere aliquid, to late vp of hyde a thyng in ones chest.

Condere terra, of humo, to bury.

In carcerem, of carcere condere, to caste in pylson.

Condere corpora sepulchro, of in sepulchro, to burge deade bodies, of late them in graue.

Triticum condere in granaria, to late vp wheate in granter.

Sol condit se in vndas, the son goeth downe. Iram condere, to hepe close ones anger.

Condere vibem, ciuitatem, arces, domos, to buyde, &c.

Iura et leges condere, to make lawes.

Nomen memorandum condere, to get greate renoume, of an immortall name.

Condere rempublicam, & Occidere, contrary.

Condere carmen, to make a varse.

Condere bella, to discribe of wyse of warres.

Iusiurandum condere, to make of institute another.

Condere historiam, to wyse an history.

Condoceo, cui, ere, to teache.

Condocefacio, feci, cere, to make to knowe, to instructe of teache.

Condoleo, ui, ere, to be verale sick of pegned.

Condolet caput, my head ake.

Condolesco, scere, to bee soyy, to bee sick of pegned.

Condonatio, onis, f. g. a geuyng of forgeuyng.

Condonatus, a, um, geuen, forgeuen, pardoned.

Condonatum iudicium alicui dicitur, whan the persone accused is either condemned of quitte, for the fauour of some man.

Condonare, aui, are, to geue, to forgeue a debt of buette, to pardon.

Condonare alicui munusculum, to geue one a present.

Condonare aliquem pecuniam, to forgeue one moneie that he oweth. Lxxviii. Condonare pecuniam debitoribus.

Condonare peccatum, to forgeue a trespass of an offence.

Condonare animaduersionem et supplicium, to remitte of pardon a mannes punishmente.

Condormio, sui, ire, to sleepe with other.

Condormisco, scere, to sleepe a lytell, to nap.

Condriille, les, f. g. Condriillum, li, neu. ge. wyde ephoy.

Condris, an herbe called false dittayn, because it is lyke dittayn, but it hath lesse leaues.

Conducibilis, le, poffitable, comthodious.

Conduco, xi, ere, to bynge with, to hye, to bye, to take an house of lande. Also to gather of assemble in one place, to conuerte, to take in hande to doo a worke of busynesse for hye of wa-

of wages. And in the thyde persons, it is to poffite.

Conducit, it is poffitable.

Conducit non possum, I can not be byonge to beue: No man can make me beue it.

Exercitus in vnum conducere, to bynge the armies together into one place.

Nimium magno conducere, to hye of hye at to hye a pyce.

Aliquem ad eadem faciendam conducere, to hye one to committe a murder.

Fundum de aliquo cōducere, to hye a grobe of one.

Conducere mercede, to hye for wages.

Ha maxime conducunt, que sunt rectissima. Those thynges are most poffitable, whiche are most honest.

Conducit hoc iuxta laud, This maketh much for your pyaple.

Conducere nauem, hortum, domum, locū, &c. to hye, &c.

Conductio, onis, f. g. a bypyng.

Conductus, a, um, that whiche made be hyed of taken, of is vled to be hyed.

Conductus operæ, hyed labourers.

Conductor, oris, m. g. he that hyeth a thyng. Some tyme he that is hyed.

Conductum, ti, n. g. a thyng hyed.

Conducti in vnum locum, gathered toggyther into one place.

Habere aliquid conducti, to hye a thyng.

Conductus, a, um, gathered, assembled toggyther, hyed.

Conductio, onis, f. g. a donbyng.

Conductio, aui, are, to double a thyng.

Conducere beneficium, to double a benefite.

Tenebræ conductantur, it waxed twyse so darke.

Condurdon, an herbe that beareth a redde flower, and flowereth in August, being benyg about the neck, it helpeth the disease called Struma.

Condu, di, m. g. a square of household, of he that helpeth the stoy of household.

Condyloma, atis, neu. gen. a swelling of the eust of foundement, proceeding of an inflammation.

Condylus, i, m. g. of festus thomp. is exponed a ryng. Some other bee declare it to bee the roundness of the bones in the knee, the ancle, the elbow, the knuckles of the fingers.

Confabulo, aui, are, to tell tales, to committe of talke together.

Confarcio, ionis Confercio.

Confarcio, ionis, f. g. a marriage betweene a man and a woman, whiche was done with certayne solemnities in the presence of the byshoppe.

Confarcitus, a, um, so married.

Confarcio, aui, are, to wedde solemnly after that fashion.

Confarcio, le, that hath the same wedd.

Confarcio, thynges dispatched and routed by reason.

Confarcio, calis, f. g. an atcheryng of bypyng of a thyng to payde.

Confarcio tribui, the impossibility of a tribune.

Annalium confarcio, the wytyng of making of an historye.

Bellum confarcio, the dispatchyng of atcheryng of warre.

Escharum confarcio, the chawpyng of meate.

Confarcio, oris, m. g. he that dispatcheth, atcheryth, consumeth, of wasteth.

Negotiorum confarcio, he that atcheryth matters.

Confarcio, a, f. g. a makinge, dooyng, of mynyng of a thyng.

Confarcio, a, um, hyed, slayne, vndoon, greued, soye broken, perfected, atchued, byonghe to an ende of constitution.

Confarcio, aui, are, senecta, senectute, senio, verale aged, at the pytte bynke.

Bellum confarcio, warre slayned and brought to an ende.

Confarcio, aui, are, cura, dolore, labore, cruciatu, morbo, slayne of soye broken with anyguythe, care, sorrowe, &c.

Corpus senectute confarcio, ac pendit lapsum, A bodie soye broken, and almost cleane decayed of done for age, of being at the last ende.

Confarcio, aui, are, slayne, murdered.

Confarcio, et trucidatus.

Cibo confarcio, hyde with eatyng.

Confarcio, ferri, ere, to ruste of royst.

Confarcio, nulli, ferre, to beare, to carp, to put of late together, to poffere, to sette forth, to prepare, to dulle, to talke together, to geue, to compact of conferte, to chaunge, to employe, of bestowe, to byng, to go, to disferre, to put in, to late to of soigne.

Ne posterius in me culpam confarcio, Put not at the last the fault in me.

Confarcio, conferui, They keepe thery commysynges together: Or, they late thery wyttes together: of deapth among them selves.

Nonnulla confarcio primis, I will late in of toigne the laste to the fyrst.

Sing vtriusque proximum horreum, quo confarcio rusticum instrumentum, No bodie, where there is no bodie, where in may be layde vp together instrumente belonging to both ends.

Missa conuili in Catonem, I have gathred in Catonem, which was done with the wyde late.

Conuili me domum, I went home.

Conuili me ad Catonem, I went to Catonem.

Conuili me ad Catonem, I went to Catonem.

Conuili me ad Catonem, I went to Catonem.

Conuili me ad Catonem, I went to Catonem.

Confero me ad campum, vel in campum, I go into the field.
 Conferre amorem, to love, to sette of caste or new love.
 Conferre animum alio, to sette his myndes elsewhere.
 Conferre capita, to assemble for counsaile, to late tuer's heades together.
 Confer gradum, come footstep.
 Conferre in pauca, to conclude shortly.
 Conferre manus, to assaile eche other.
 Conferre pedem, to come to the poynt p'p'ose: ly in contention, where the parties doo foigne, also to appoche of some nere.
 Conferre in pedes, to renne aways, to take his legges.
 Conferre studium, to employ his study.
 Conferre tempus in aleam, to spende the tyme in playing at the dyce.
 Conferre verba ad rem, to doo as he saith.
 Conferre, it is profitable.
 Nos conferemus nostro sumptu, non tuo, we will geue it of bestowe of our owne coles, and not of yours.
 Quæ diu immortales ad Cn. Pompeium conserunt, which the immortal goddis haue geuen to Cn. Pompeius.
 Quem nymphæ Pellicis ira contulit in saxum, idem mutauit.
 Falso conferre aliquid in aliquem, to lape a charge to a mans charge falsely.
 Be ignitatem in aliquem conferre, to shewe greute liberalitee of gentleness to one, to doo many pleasures for hym.
 Castra castris conferre, to p'p'che of camps one agaynst another.
 Conferre causam of culpam in aliquem, to lape the faulte of blame in one.
 Omnes meas curas cogitationesq; in rem publicam conferebam, I employed all my cares and imaginacions upon the common weale.
 Mores duorum conferre, to compare the manners of two persons together.
 In carmen conferre, to make a thynge in verses.
 In commune conferre, to lape together a p'p'osition for the common profite.
 Conferre et fabulari, to deuple and talke together.
 Causam conferre in tempus, to excuse ones selfe by the tyme.
 Dona alicui conferre, to geue gyftes to one.
 In tempus ambulationis cogitationes conferre, to remitte of defere his earnest cogitations till the tyme he go a walkyng.
 Verba in pauca conferam, quid velim, I will tell you b'refly of in fewe wordes, what I woulde with you.
 Coram inter nos conferemus, we will deuple and common of these matters, when we meete together.

Contuli iter, I tooke my iourneys, of I went.
 Ingenium ad rem aliquam conferre, to geue ones mynde to a thynge.
 Maledicta in aliquem conferre, to cuple of geue one shewde wordes.
 Conferre officia in aliquem, to doo frendely pleasures for a man.
 Omnem operam in aliquid conferre, to emplotte of bestowe all ones labour on a thynge.
 Orationem ad seruitutem suam contulit, he iourned his communication from other thynge, and spake of his bondage.
 Pecuniam in opus conferre, to bestowe of late out monete upon some worke.
 Pestem hominibus hæc conferunt, These thynge engender and bynge pestilence as monge men.
 Conferre rationes, to cast accompt, or make a rekenyng.
 Conferre sermonem cum aliquo, or inter se, to talke.
 Conferre signa, to forgn battaile, and by a metaphore, to contende of streue.
 Conferre omnia sua studia in aliquem, to do all the pleasures that one can for a man.
 Conferre suspicionem in aliquem, to suspecte one.
 Aliquod stipendium nostro studio contulerunt, They gaue certayne money to the use theaunce of our study.
 Conferre tributum, to paye tribute.
 Conferre vires in vinum, to assemble they powers together.
 Conferre se totum ad amicitiam alicuius, to geue hym selfe holly to any mans frendship.
 Conferre se in fidem et clientelam alicuius, to put of commette ones selfe into the handes of tuition of any man.
 Conferre se in societatem, to associate, to make hym selfe a companion.
 Conferre aliquem alteri, or cum altero, to compare one with another.
 Conferrumino, au, are, idem quod Fero rumino.
 Conferrim, in a busshement together.
 Conferus, a, um, tull, also in a stocke of multitudine, in a busshement.
 Vt nunquam confert, sed rari magnisque interuallis præhærentur, That they myghte fyghe, not a multitude together, but a fewe at ones, and a great distance a funder.
 Turba conferta iter clausit, The people gathered together in a busshement, stoppeth the waye.
 Qua parte hostium acies confertissima visæ est, erupit, he brake out on that side, where the hoste of the enemies seemed to be moste thynke of people.
 Confertissima turba, In the thickest pleace.

Cons

Conferta vita voluptatum omnium varietate, A lyfe replenished with all kyndes of pleasure.
 Conferua, a, f, g, an herbe, which groweth in fresh waters, lyke to a sponge.
 Confessio, onis, f, g, a confessyng or acknowladyng of a thynge.
 Sit erranti medicina confessio, let the knowlagynge of the fault be a medicine for hym that hath doone amysse.
 Confessione illius æui, by the confession and repoyte of men of that tyme.
 Urgetur sua confessio, his owne confession is layde heade to his charge.
 Adignationis confessionem aliquem adducere, to bynge one to acknowlage his ignomynce.
 Confessor, oris, m. g, he that confesseth of a knowladyng.
 Confessus, a, um, that confesseth of a knowladyng, also clere, manifest, without doubt.
 Confessores, a, manifeste thynge, out of all controuersie.
 Reus confessus, he that acknowladyth hym selfe guilty.
 Quæ ex confesso sunt turpia, which be manifestly knowen, or which every man graunteth to be vnhonest.
 In confesso est, So manne deapthly it, every man graunteth it.
 In confesso venire res dicitur, when every man graunteth it to be so.
 Conferueo, bul, ère, to be hotte.
 Conferueo, scere, to ware hotte.
 Confestim, est, soones, forthwith, incontinent, by and by.
 Sine villa mora et confestim.
 Confibula, a, f, g, a claspe of each, a wooden pynte of wedge.
 Conficio, feci, ere, to perfoyme, synthe or make an ende of, to dispatche, to perp'ete of be consumed, to bestowe of sea, to geue v're of to ment, to explicate of declare.
 Honestatis pars confecta est, quam tibi cupio esse notissimam, the parte of honestie is declared, whiche I woulde would be vnto the perfectly knowen, also to byng to passe, Si me amas, confice, If thou louest me, byng it to passe, also to gather monete.
 Per magnam diem ex illa pecunia confici posse, Thou wilt saie, that a greatte summe of monye myghte be made of that thynge.
 Conficere, to bryake.
 Nucem dentibus conficere, to bryake a nut with the tethe, also to consume of waste.
 Qui cum his non vident me, credant me conficere argentum, sum, who because they se me not here, beleue I waste they monete.

Conficere, to bryake.
 Quomodo potest ex multorum deorum a ceruo vnus deus confici? By what meanes maye there be of an heape of goddes one god made?
 Conficere opus, to synthe out his thynge, or doo his task. It is translated in to this sentence: To haue doon of brought to an ende that thynge, which he was appoynted of commaunded.
 Conficere prandium, to haue dyner.
 Pallium ad Phrygiensem fert confecto prandio, when dyner was doon, or when he had dyner, he caried his mantell to the byndes.
 Conficere sollicitudines alicui, to bynge ones into heauynesse, or to make hym sorrowfull.
 Confeci, quæ insit omnia, I haue doon of dispatched all that ye badde me.
 Sica hominem confeci, he murdered the man with a dagger.
 Confici curis, dolore, angore, mirrore, in firmitatibus, To be greued, vexed, or sojourned with care, sorowe, &c.
 Conficere ambulationem, to waltke.
 Absolutionem conficere, to dispatche of quite.
 Prope centum annos confeci, he hath lyued well nere an hundred yeres.
 Conficere bellum, to atcheue of synthe a warre, sometyne to fyghe.
 Cibos conficere, to concocte of digest meate, sometyne to chaw.
 Cursum annum sol conficit, The sunne goeth a certayne course perely.
 Conficere cum aliquo de re aliqua, to conclude of sale at agreement with one concerning a matter.
 Diem conficere, to spende the daie.
 Conficere diem extremum, to ende ones lyfe, to dye.
 Facinus conficere, to committe some naughty deede.
 Conficere exercitum, to gather an army.
 Iter conficere, to dispatche of go a iourney.
 Librum conficere, to wryte of make a booke.
 Mandata conficere, to fulfill of accomplishe ones commaundementes.
 Malum alicui conficere, to woode one with chere of displeasure.
 Conficere munus susceptum, to atcheue of accomplishe that one hath taken in hande.
 Negotium conficere, to dispatche a busshness.
 Nuptias conficere, to make a marriage.
 Vetus quæ conficit, consuetudo of some consumeth of weareth bussh thynge.
 Parum conficere, to waste of waste awaye ones heritage.
 Racem conficere, to pacifye of quyte a countrey.
 Peculum grande confeci, I gaue of gather

R. (1)

red together a great sycheffe of substance of monie and cattell.
Mille passium conficere, to walke the space of a myle.

Vario sermone sex stadia conficimus, we went talkeing of dyuers matter, the space of vi. furlonges.

Rationes conficere, to caste accomptes, to make a rekenyng.

Reditum conficere alicui, to geat one licence to retoune.

Rem conficere, to dispatche a matter. also to consume ones substance.

Sacra conficere, to doo diuine seruice.

Sermone conficere, when he hadde tolde his tale.

Tabulas conficere, to make rolles registeru of rekenyng booke.

Confidens, entis, om. g. he that regardeth no lawes, nor feareth any thyng, stubburn, stiffe necked, foole hardy, rather, past all shame. some tyme taken in good parte, it signifyeth confidence, assured.

Confidenter, confiantly, assuredly. sometyms hardly, boldly, aduenturously, stubburnly. Confidenter reare in re aliqua, to abyde stiffe of stubburnly in a matter.

Confidenter colloqui, to talke boldly with our feare.

Confidentia, x. f. g. truste, hope, certayne assurance, constancie, boldnesse. also madde hardynesse, vnhumaneitnesse.

Improbis et confidentia.

Temeritas et confidentia.

Confidentilocus, he that speaketh boldly without feare.

Confido, di. ere, to trust, to be sure, to dare, to haue a sure confidence.

Confidere et metueri, contrary.

Animo confidere, to haue a good heart.

Timide confidere alicui, to be halfe asyde to truste one.

Causa confidit, he trusteth on his matter, that it will not decepe hym.

Corporis firmitate confidere, to trust in the strenght of the bodie.

In nullo illorum sibi confidebat, he put his truste in none of them.

De vrbis salute confidunt, They haue good hope of the sauegarde of the citee.

Configo, fixi, ere, to fyche of thynge in to a thyng.

Sagittis configere, to shoote thowgh with arrowes.

✚ Cornicum oculos configere, a prouerbe signifying to deface, condemne, or foydoos with a newe inuention, that whiche the antiquite hath of longe tyme appoynded: or to go about to blynde them that are veray wyse and circumspete.

Configere omnes curas in respublika salute, to put his whole care to wayntep ne and pfecture the common weale.

Confictio, onis, f. g. a feignyng of pmagynyng.

Confictus, a, um, feigned, counterfeit, pmagined.

Configuro, aui, are, to fason of fourme, to make lyke.

Configo, finxi, ere, to feigne a thyng to be true, to fourme of make, to comment, to inuent of pmagine.

Configere dolum, to fynde a meane to be ceptus one.

Hirundines eadem materia nidos confingunt, Swallows make theyr nestes of the same matter.

Apes fauos confingunt, Bees make the honey combs.

Configere et comminisci.

Crimen in aliquem confingere, to inuent of imagine a falsse accusation agaynst one.

Confins, ne, next to, of adioynyng, boundyng to, sometyms almoste lyke, of the same foite.

Continus ager, a stede adioynyng, of boundyng to an other.

Confinis, is, n. g. a thyng of place adioynyng to an other.

Ei confine est, It is almoste lyke to that, of the same foite.

Confinium, nli, n. g. a boier of a marches of a countre of lande.

Confinium, pl. a. t. x. declin. idem.

Vicinitas et continia.

Confio, tis, fieri, to bee made.

Stercus quod ex pecoribus confit, doungs that is made of beastes, beastes doung.

Confit, it is made together.

Confirmatio, onis, f. g. a confirmation of assurance.

Confirmator, oris, m. g. he that aspymeth of assuredly.

Confirmatus, a, um, confirmed, made stronge, fortified, strengthened.

Confirmata valetudo a morbo, helth wel recovered after sickness.

Confirmitas, atis, f. g. assurednesse.

Confirmo, aui, are, to confyrme of assure a thyng to be as it is spoken, to strengthen, to fortifie, to make sure, to encourage, to make more constant and hardy.

Confirmare animum, to take courage.

Confirmare se, to make hym selfe strong after sickness, to geat his strenght agayne.

also to take a good heart of courage, and not so feare. sometyms to pause and refrethe ones selfe after weynesse.

Cum te confirmaris, ad nos venias, when ye haue recovered your strenght, come to vs.

Confirmare se ad omnia, to settle ones mynde to abyde all maner of chaunces.

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Confirmare se ad omnia, to settle ones mynde to abyde all maner of chaunces.

Milles consolatur et confirmat, he comforteth the solowdowes, and maketh them more constant and bolde.

Confirmare amicitiam cum aliquo, to confirme smites and frendshyppe with one, and make it more sure.

Confirmare et Comprobare.

Confirmare, et infirmare, refellere, refutare, contrary.

Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, It is harde to asseme this to be true of all with out exception.

Confirmare possum, I can assure you.

Confiscatus, a, um, confiscated, taken as foylast.

Confisco, aui, are, to seise a thyng for a foylasture.

Confiscare hereditates, to seise mens heritages as foylaste.

Confiscare homines, to take mens bodies and goodes to the pynnes pleasure.

Confissio, onis, f. g. an hoppyng of trustyng.

Confissus, a, um, trustyng, hoppyng, haupng a sure confidence.

Confiteor, fessus sum, eri, to confesse, to acknowledge.

Questione adhibita confiteri, By examination and tormentes to confesse.

Motum animi sui lacrymis conficitur, with teares he betereth the troublous motion of his mynde.

Dere confiteor, the thyng it self he confelleth.

Vi de me confiteor, That I make confesse of tell you for myne owne parte.

Confixus, a, um, pyched, thurst thowgh, stricken. Telo confixus, thurst in with a weapon.

Confixus, us, m. g. a stichyng of thurstyng in.

Confuges, places, whereunto many wyndes doo blowe.

Confagito, aui, are, to despye importunately.

Cōflagratus, a, u, burned, consumed with fyre.

Confagro, aui, are, to bee on fyre, to be inflamed, to burne.

Confagare amoris flama, to burne in loue.

Confagare inuidia, and Cōflagrare incensio inuidia, to be extremely hated.

Conflatile, that whiche is apte to be wroughthe lyke metall.

Conflatio, onis, f. g. and Conflatura, x. a melting of metall.

Conflatus, a, um, blowen, compacte, made, ppyched.

Conflatus ex duabus naturis, compacte and made of two natures.

Conflatus, foyged wynter.

Conflecto, x. ere, to bende of bowe.

Conflexus, a, um, bowwed of benched.

Conflatio, onis, f. g. a beagyn of battayng of one thyng agaynst an other.

Conflatus, a, u, greved, vexed, sore troubled.

Conflatus graui morbo, tormented of

Conflatus graui morbo, tormented of

Conflatus graui morbo, tormented of

Conflatus graui morbo, tormented of

Conflatus graui morbo, tormented of

pyched with a greuous sickness.

Tempestibus conflatur, the frenche and beate with tempestes.

Conflito, aui, are, to fight, to weye, or to beate, also Conflictor, aui sum, eri, conflicto fight, to weye, to trouble of geate, or to be vexed, troubled, or geueed.

Rempublicam conflicare, to weye the common weale.

Multis incommodis conflitantur, they be vexed and troubled with many troubles.

Iudicis turpibus conflitari, to contende in vnhonest iudgements.

Conflitari cum aliquo malo, to fyghte of streue earnestly agaynst an euell chaunce of misfortune.

Conflitari iniqua valetudine, doloribus, molestiis, to be greued or vexed with sickness, et.

Qui cum ingenuis conflatur huiusmodi, he that keepeth companie, or hath to doo with men of such disposition.

Conflatio, onis, f. g. idem quod Conflatus et Conflatio.

Conflatio causarum, the replicacion in causes troubles, where the one affirmeth and the other denyeth.

Confligium, il, n. g. the battayng together of the waves of water.

Confligo, flixi, ere, to fyghte, as men doo in battayle, and by a metaphore, to contende of streue.

Confligere manu cum hoste, to fighte hande to hande with ones enemy.

Veni confligunt, the wyndes blowe contrary one agaynst an other.

Confligunt leges et Collidunt, lohe Collido. Cause inter se confligunt, the controuersies agree not one with an other.

Confligunt magna ira, they fyghte together with great wrath.

Conflo, aui, are, to blow together, to blow lyke as one bloweth fyre, to melt metall, to foyge of make, to ppyche of get. also to gather.

Statuas argenteas conflavit omnes, he melted all the ymages of gynter. Theophrastus Vasa aurea conflare.

Bellum conflare, to caste warre.

Conflare exercitum, to gather an army.

Magna familiaritas conflata est, great familiarity was ppyched and gotten.

Quibus ex rebus conflatur & efficitur, id quod quiritur honestum, Of which thynges that honestie, which we desyre to haue, is compacte and made.

Conflavit ex his omnibus populis, he gathered all these people together.

Et erunt rigidum flum, conflantur in enssem, and the croked ryver is made into a hard sword.

Conflare inuidiam, inuidia, to hate of ppyche of ones hostilitie, hatred.

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Conflare inuidiam, inuidia, to hate of ppyche of ones hostilitie, hatred.

Selfe can come to speake with hym.
 Congredialiquem, to enter communication
 with one, to go to talke with hym.
 Congredi cum hoste, to cope with ones ene-
 mie, to fight, to fornye battayle.
 Congredi alicui quodidiana consuetudine,
 to haue access to one daisly, to bee with one
 euerie daie.
 Congregabilis, le, that lightly assemblith to-
 gether.
 Congregatio, onis, f. g. a congregation of as-
 semble.
 Congregatus, a, um, gathered of assembled
 together.
 Congrego, aui, are, to gather of assemble to-
 gether.
 Libenter se cum equalibus congregant ho-
 mines, men hepe company gladly with theire
 equals.
 Quicumque aut voluntas congregasset, aut
 fortuna commiserit, with whom either your
 owne will had associate you, or fortune cou-
 pled you.
 Congregulus, us, m. g. a battayle. also company
 with other, a meeting of resortinge of men
 together.
 Congressio, idem.
 In congressum et colloquium alicuius veni-
 re, to come to one to haue communication
 with hym.
 In congressum nostrum referuabo, I wylle
 kepe it till we meete.
 In congressum congreth perierunt, Many were
 shunte at that encounter of conflicte.
 Congregatio, of the same flocke.
 Congregatus, onis, m. g. accordyng, apte, as-
 preable.
 Congregatus, aptly, fitly.
 Congregatus, a, agreeableness, metence, likeness
 Congregatus, are, to agree.
 Congruere et differre, contrary.
 Congruere et convenire.
 Congruit mulier mulieri magis, One wo-
 man agreeth better with an other.
 Tempus ad illud congruit, the tyme serueth
 well for it.
 Congruit eius sermo cum tuis literis, His
 wordes agree well with your letters.
 Ne nos inter nos congruere sentiant, That
 they perceiue not that we be agreeth betwene
 our selues.
 Congruere cum moribus alterius, to agree
 well with the maners of an other man.
 Congrus, et Conger, gri, m. g. a fpythe called
 a congre.
 Congruum, i, n. g. agreeable.
 Congruus, a, um, apte, mete, convenient.
 Congylis, lis, f. g. looke Rapum.
 Coniectarium, ii, n. g. for Confectarium No-
 nus legit.

Coniectatio, onis, f. g. a conjecture of diuination.
 Coniectio, onis, f. g. an huieng, tynge, of
 casting.
 Coniecto, aui, are, to suppose, to iudge, to con-
 fecte of diuine, to gather by argumentes and
 tokens.
 Coniectare aliquid euentu, to confecte of
 deeme of a thyng by that that foloweth.
 Vultu offensionem coniectare, to gather by
 ones countenance, that he is not well plea-
 sed with vs.
 Haud dubio coniectatur argumento, a man
 maye gather by a good token of argument.
 Coniector, oris, m. g. an interpreter of dreas-
 mes, a coniectour that dooeth confecte what
 shall happen.
 Coniectura, x, f. g. a conjecture of diuination.
 Aberrare coniectura, to confecte wryonge, to
 gesse otherwys than the thyng is.
 Coniectura aliquid assequi, to hitte a thyng
 by gesse of conjecture.
 Coniectura augurari, to confecte of gesse.
 Coniectura colligere, to gather by conjecture
 Coniecturam facere, to confecte.
 Ex vultu coniecturam facere, to gather by
 ones countenance.
 Coniecturam facio de meo stomacho, I
 gather of confecte howe it is by myne owne
 stomache.
 Prohiteri coniecturam somniorum, to pro-
 fesse the interpretation of dreames.
 Coniecturalis, le, that whiche is confected of
 gathered by conjecture.
 Coniectus, us, idem quod coniectio.
 Coniectus oculorum, the casting of the eyes aside.
 Coniectus, a, u, confected, diuined, cast, hurled.
 Coniectum te omnium oculi, All men be-
 hold you: and by transfection, you be in great
 admiration of all men: of they loke for some
 great thyng of you.
 Conifer, a, um, an adiectiue.
 Conifera arbor, a tree, which beareth fruite
 beynge smaller at the one end then at the other,
 lyke a pyne appyll.
 Conicio, ieci, ere, to caste, to confecte.
 Coniecit se in fugam, he fledde.
 Coniecit se intro, he went his wale in.
 Coniecit se in pedes, he toke hym to flight,
 he toke his legges and ranne awaie.
 Conicere pecuniam, to bestowe monete.
 Conicere in laticium, to make glabbe.
 Conicere in saginam, to put to fatynge, to
 go where he maye fyll his bealye.
 Conicere in vincula, to caste in pylson of to
 late a man in the stocks of gyues.
 Conicere tela, to caste barres, of to moore.
 Acute arguteq; conicere, to confecte finely
 and wittely.
 Conicere aliquem in amorem, to caste of
 byng one in loue.

Hostem in fugam conicere, to discomfite
 of put his enemy to flight.
 In quod me conici malum: Into what mis-
 chiefe of trouble haue I cast my selfe?
 Conicere in morbum, to cast into a sickness.
 In nuptias conicere, to cause one to bee ma-
 ried agaynst his will.
 In plagas conicere, to bynde of byng one in-
 to the nettes, to intrappe of snare one.
 Maledicta conicere in alicuius vitam, to
 cypose of speake pull of a mans lyfe.
 Oculos conicere in aliquem, to looke vpon
 one. Conicere culpā aut causam in aliquem,
 to caste the fault or blame on one.
 Conicere in librum, to wryte in a booke.
 In eandem epistolam plura præterea conie-
 ci, I haue wrytten many thynges besydes in
 the same epistle.
 Sub scalas se coniecit, he hyd hym selfe vn-
 der the scales.
 Tu conicito cetera, coniect thou the residue.
 De se conicere, to gather of confecte by ones
 lyfe.
 Conicio, aui, are, to bynde one at an other with
 theyr heades, as rammes, bulles, & deere doo.
 Coniugalis, le, and Coniugialis, le, that be-
 together to wedlocke.
 Dii coniugales, goddes that haue the pyes-
 sentence in wedlocke.
 Festa coniugalia, feastes at weddinges.
 Fœdus coniugale, the bonde of wedlocke.
 Coniugalis thorus, the bedde, wherein the
 husbande and wyfe doo lyge.
 Coniugata, be those wordes, whiche beynge of
 one kynde, be deuised one of an other, as of
 Iustitia, iustus, et iustum, wherof an argumēt
 may be made in this wise: If iustice be to be
 honoured and loued of men, chiefly and bes-
 soye other thynges, a iuste man must needes
 be had in estimation & reuerence among men.
 Coniugatio, onis, a tolynge together, of a de-
 struction of wordes that bee as it were of one
 kynde of lynage.
 Coniugium, ii, n. g. marriage, sometyme car-
 nall copulation.
 Coniugia, sometyme for theim that be cou-
 pled as mates together, as,
 Bina coniugia, two couples of mates, two
 mates and two females.
 Coniugo, aui, are, to yoke together, to mary.
 Coniugus, and Coniugulus, a, um, that whiche
 is toyned of coupled with a mate of felowe.
 Coniuncte, of Coniunctum, together.
 Coniunctio, onis, f. g. a tolynge together.
 Sometyme affinitie. Sometyme familiaritee of
 acquyntance, mutuell loue of conioyde.
 Veritas est amor, consuetudo, studia paria,
 quod vinculum, quæ res deest nostræ con-
 iunctioni: There is olde loue, acquyntance,
 studies lyke, what bonde, of what thyng lac-

ket, that we should not be familiar &
 Spero et opto, nobis hanc coniunctionem
 voluptati fore, I desyre and also wryte that
 this alpaunce shall be tofull vnto vs.
 Coniunctio coniectiue, to geat acquynt-
 taunce of familiaritee.
 Coniunctio, amicitia, et beneuolentia.
 Coniunctio et familiaritas.
 Coniunctio et conspiratio.
 Conuenientia et coniunctio naturæ.
 Sanguinis coniunctio, kynrede, affinitie.
 Coniunctio et disiunctio, contrary.
 Coniunctissime, et amantissime.
 Coniunctissime versati sumus, we were de-
 rate familiar together.
 Coniunctus, ti, m. g. a frende of verate fami-
 liar and well trusted.
 Coniunctus, a, um, toyned, familiar.
 Coniunctissimi inter se, verate great fren-
 des and familiar one with an other.
 Par amicitia coniuictissimum, two entiers
 and verate familiar frendes.
 Coniuncta et sociata.
 Coniuncti inter se atq; impliciti.
 Propinquitate, et natura alicui coniuictum
 est, to be of kyned of affinitie with one.
 In quo non sit coniuictum consiliū meum
 cum tuo, wherein myne aduise of counsaile
 dooeth not agree with yours.
 Coniuncta mihi cura de republica et priua-
 ta cum illo fuit, he and I were alwayes so-
 licitous together, bothe for our common and
 pivate weale.
 Coniunctis sententiis decernere, whan a
 whole company with a full consent of degnety
 a thyng to bee doon.
 Coniungo, xi, ere, to tolynge together.
 In negotio se coniungere, to assortate hym
 selfe with an other in a matter of busynesse.
 Conciliare et coniungere.
 Coniungit amicitias naturæ similitudo, the
 lykenesse of nature of disposition toggeth
 men together in frendshipp.
 Coniungere sibi feminam in matrimonio,
 to wedde a wyfe.
 Coniungere connubia, idem.
 Castra oppido coniunxit, he pyched his
 campe harde by the towne.
 Bellum coniungere, to tolynge battayle.
 Coniuola, hyd, secretes.
 Coniuratio, onis, f. g. a conspicate.
 Facere coniurationem, to make a conspicate
 on of conspicate.
 Prodere cōiurationem, to wryte a conspicate
 Coniuratus, a, um, that conspicate of confede-
 rateth together.
 Coniurati, mē confederati together for som
 ppy purpose.
 Coniuro, aui, are, to cōfute of conspicate with
 other for any purpose. Sometyme to sweare.

C ANTE O.

Officium conscripti, the office of a senatour.
 Conscripti, they whose names be written or
 registered to supply a number, which do lack,
 or such as be newe chosen or added unto the
 other, properly spoked of the senators of Rome
 Confeco, securi, are, to cutte or hache in
 smalle pieces.
 Consecrare minutarim, to cutte or hache in
 smalle pieces.
 Consecrare, such as be dedicated to one secte
 or opinion.
 Consecratum, idem quod consecratum.
 Consecratio, onis, f. g. a dedication or conse-
 cration.
 Consecratus, a, um, gotten or bent.
 Consecratus et addictus alicui sententiæ, ge-
 uen or addicte to any opinion.
 Consecro, aui, are, to dedicate or consecrate. also
 to put in remembrance by writing.
 Consecrare memoriam nominis, to put his
 name in perpetuall remembrance.
 Delubra consecrare, to dedicate temples.
 Epheum consecrare, to dedicate temples.
 domum, simulachra, &c.
 Consecrari, they that be of one secte.
 Consecrari, u, n. g. a bycfe arguments or
 collaturs.
 Consecratus, a, um, the adiective.
 Consecratio, onis, f. g. a following or pursuing
 after an imitation.
 Consecrator, onis, m. g. he that followeth or
 pursueth.
 Consecratrix, the feminine.
 Consecrator, aui, are, to followe, to pursue dis-
 tinctly. Omnia mala consecratur, All
 vices followe me.
 Consecrari aliquem, to raple at or
 repulse one spitefully.
 Consecrari et conficere, to pursue
 and fight enemies.
 Consecrari, to hunte after riches, to
 study to gett riches.
 Consecrari alicuius benevolentiam largiri
 one, to endowre to geat ones fauour and
 good will, with gestes and bybes.
 Consecrari etiam minutissima, to endeavour
 to come to the knowlage of the smallest thin-
 ges. Quid singula consecrator? why dooe I
 endeavour to recte or speake of every thyng?
 Consecratus, a, um, and Consecratus, le,
 sown with diuers seedes, or planted with
 diuers plantes.
 Consecro, ui, ere, to be or waxe olde.
 In armis, or sub armis consensescere, to leade
 all ones lyfe in warre.
 Consensio, onis, f. g. a consent or accord, of one
 mynde or purpose.
 Consensus, us, m. g. accord, agreements, a
 consence.
 Omnium consensu, by the accord and agree-
 ment of all.

C ANTE O.

Consensus et dissensus, contrary.
 Consensu, a, um, agreeable, meete, & consent
 Consensu sibi, agreeable to it selfe.
 Aptum et consensu, it is meete, or it is good
 reasons. Consensu et dissensu, contrarie.
 Consensu, orum, such thynges as be agreed
 vpon by the consent of many.
 Consensu, a citee of the Byzantins.
 Consensu, people of that citee.
 Consensio, iui, ire, to consent, to agree, to be of
 one opinion.
 Consensu et pugnare, contrary.
 Vno ore omnes consensu, All allowed it
 or agreed with one consent.
 Consensu sibi, to abide still in his opinion,
 to be atwape lyke hym selfe.
 Consensu vultus cum oratione, his counte-
 nance declareth hym to speake as he thyng
 heh: his wordes and there consent or agree.
 Consensu cum aliquo, de re aliqua, to agree
 with one concerning a matter.
 Consensio, lepsi, ire, to inclose with an hedge,
 to enuyson or compass.
 Consensu, u, n. g. an inclosure or place in-
 closed.
 Consensu, a, um, enclosed, hedged in.
 Consequenter, consequent.
 Consequencia, thynges whiche doo followe or
 ensue, or be agreeable or consequent.
 Consequencia et consensu, a, f. g. a sequel, a consequence.
 Consequi, sequens.
 Consequor, eris, utrum sum, sequi, to follow im-
 mediatly, to obteyne or geat, to expresse, to
 ensue, to ouertake in following or goyng.
 Verbis consequi non possum, I can not ex-
 presse it in wordes.
 Consequitur equites, the horsemen followed
 immediatly.
 Voluptas ut moror consequatur, that fol-
 lowe of heauynesse myght followe immediat-
 ly after pleasure.
 Si accelerare volent, ad vesperam me con-
 sequantur, pf they wyl make haste, at nyght
 they make ouertake me.
 Hoc videtur esse consecuti, This much we
 seeme to haue attayned.
 Inuestigare et consequi.
 Per aliquem aliquid consequi, to obteyne a
 thyng by an other mans means.
 Quid ex eo consequitur est? what hath thou
 wonne thereby?
 Consequi aliquid diligentia, to attayne or
 geat a thyng by diligence.
 Consequi gratiam, gloriam, laudem, digni-
 tatem, cominodum, famam, magistratum,
 fructum, premium, &c. to purchase, geat, or
 obteyne fauour, glory, &c.

Nullam

C ANTE O.

Nullam partem tuorum meritorum conse-
 qui possum, I can not requite the hundredth
 part of the pleasure that ye haue shewed me.
 Consequatur, a, um, that followeth or ensueth,
 also that is obteyned or gotten.
 Consero, seui, ere, to sowe, sette, or plant.
 Conserere manus, to fight hande to hande.
 Conserere leges, to constitute by ordyne
 lawes.
 Consero, serui, ere, to entermynge, to soigne.
 Conserere praelium aur pugnam, to fight
 battayle, to fight.
 Conserere certamen, to contende or stepue.
 Conseratus, a, um, factored or made like a saw.
 Conserere, as it were interlaced.
 Conserior, oris, m. g. he that copeth or fight-
 eth with another.
 Conserus, a, um, entelaced, entermynge.
 Conseruatio, onis, f. g. a keepynge, mainteynynge
 preseruing.
 Conseruator, oris, m. g. one that mainteyneth
 and preserueth.
 Conseruator, et oppugnator, contrary.
 Conseruator et cuto.
 Conseruatrix, the feminine.
 Conseruatus, a, um, saued, mainteyned, pre-
 serued.
 Conseruitum, ii, n. g. a fellowshipp in seruice.
 Conseruo, aui, are, to keepe, to preserue or
 mainteyne.
 Tueri et conseruare.
 Conseruare incolumem, to keepe in safegard
 or out of daunger.
 Iusurandum conseruare, to keepe or obserue
 an othe.
 Conseruare aliquem, to preserue one.
 Patriam conseruare, to defende and main-
 tayne ones countreie.
 Memoriam alicuius rei conseruare, to res-
 membere or keepe in mynde.
 Rem suam conseruare, to saue or keepe his
 goodes and substance.
 Conseruus, ui, m. g. a fellowe or companion in
 seruice. Conserua, the feminine.
 Conserior, oris, m. g. he that fighteth with or
 neere other.
 Conserius, us, m. g. men spytyng together: He
 made be taken for a sessions or spytyng of men
 whiche be commissioners.
 Conserio, sedi, sidere, to sette, abyde, or tarpe
 in a place, to solowene. It maye be used to spe-
 at a sessions.
 Tuo considere in aliquo loco, or apud ali-
 quem locum, to remayne or abyde sauley
 in a place.
 Considere in otio, to be at quiet and leisure:
 as out of trouble and busynesse.
 Consedit in mente iustitia, Iustice is placed
 in the mynde.
 Considero, lochs Consydero,

C ANTE O.

Consido, sedi, sidere, to sette or abyde after the
 remouynge from an other place: or to sette as
 the bottom, as bygges in bynde, to bygges
 as a byde dooeth after he hath flower.
 Ignis consedit, the fyre is assuaged or stined
 Cura consedit, care is assuaged.
 Vbi ira consedit, when his anger was ap-
 passed.
 Considitur, the impersonall.
 Consignatio, onis, f. g. a sealynge, or wytyngne
 signed.
 Consignatus, a, um, signed.
 Consignare in animis notiones, knowla-
 ges pynsed in mens myndes.
 Consignificatio, onis, f. g. a declaration by som
 means or token.
 Consignifico, aui, are, to shewe by tokens, to
 signifie.
 Consigno, aui, are, to seale, to signe, to make.
 Consignamus literis, when we putte any
 thyng in wytyng.
 Consileo, lui, ere, to kepe silence.
 Consileco, silui, scere, to be stille, to keepe si-
 lence, to holde ones peace.
 Consiliarius, ri, m. g. one that geueth counsaill
 Amici et consilii, frenes and counsaillors
 Consiliator, oris, m. g. a counsaillour.
 Consiligo, inis, f. g. an herbe called of some
 Leonis para, Of Vegetius and Ruellius
 Pulmonaria. It is beate medicinale for
 the legges and lunges of beastes. It is called
 of the Frenchmen Bomelea.
 Consilium, a town of Italy nere to Tarentum.
 Consilio, lui, lire, to scape together.
 Consilio, aui, are, to aske or geue counsaile.
 Consilium, ii, n. g. a counsaill, iudgement or ad-
 uise, a purpose or intent, policie, apoyntment.
 He made be taken for commissioners or iud-
 ges assigned.
 Consilium est ita facere, I haue purposed to to
 do. Vestrum est consilium non solum meum,
 quid sit faciendum, you must consult and di-
 uise as well as I, what is to be dooen.
 Tuum consilium est, aduise you.
 Casus et consilium, opposita.
 Consilium capi, I tooke aduise or counsaill,
 I purposed.
 Habere consilium, to consulte.
 Magni consilii est quid sit faciendum, it is a
 matter that needeth greates aduysment and
 counsaile what is to be dooen.
 Eo consilio, for that intent or purpose.
 Non est consilium, I intende not, I poure
 pose not.
 Consimilis, le, in all thynges lyke.
 Mos consimilis vestrum, a fashion in al possi-
 ble lyke yours.
 Isti formæ, mores vt consimiles forent, that
 her consitions myght be lyke to this his fa-
 your and beautie.

Con-

C ANTE Q

Consolida, the name of an herbe, called **cons-
trep**, of **Lamifrep**.
Consolidatio, onis, f. g. is where one that h^{ab}
the use and profit of a thinge, called of the
lawyers, **Viu fructuarius**, hath renounced the
title thereof, to the lord of owner.
Consolida, aui, are, to make sounde that was
broken, to consolidate.
Consolo, aui, are, and **Consolator**, aris, a depou-
ment, to geue comfort, or take comforte.
Consolari miseriam et calamitatem, to com-
forte one in miserie and trouble.
Consolari aliquem de morte patris, to com-
forte one for the deathe of his father.
Consolor, aris, atus sum, the pastius.
Consonnio, aui, are, to dyame.
Consonans, adiectiuū, consonans, mets, agree-
ble. **Per omnia consonans sibi**, lyke of agree-
able to it selfe in all pointes.
Consono, nui, are, to make sowne together.
And by a metaphorse, to accorde or agree.
Consonat moribus oratio, his talke agreeth
well with his maners, or is verate lyke his
maners.
Consonum, ni, n. g. a thyng mets and consonant.
Consonus, a, um, of lyke tune or sowne.
Confopio, piui, ire, to say, bypnyng, or tust a slepe.
Conforanni, people of **Aquitayne** in France.
Confors, ortis, om. g. a fellowe or companion,
a part taker. somtyme it signifieth lyke. They
are propely called **Confortes**, whose landes
bounde together.
Generis confortes, kynfolke, allyances.
Socius et confort.
Confors consilii publici, he that is one of the
common counsaile.
Confors thalami, a wyfe.
Confors calus, a lyke chaunce.
Confortes periculorum, they that be toge-
ther in lyke perill and daunger.
Confortio, onis, f. g. fellowship, somtyme co-
muntee and participation.
Confortiū, ti, n. g. fellowship or cōpany, societee.
Conspēctus, us, m. g. a beholding, or sighte.
In **conspēctus esse**, to be in sight, or in a place
where one may be seene.
E conspēctū euolare, and **fugere conspe-
ctum**, to go quickly out of sight.
Ne quis conspēctus fieret, That men might
not gather about to beholde it.
In **conspēctu oppidi esse**, to be so nere, that
they within the citie may see them.
Fui conspēctus alicuius rei, to haue the full
sight of a thyng.
Prodire in conspēctum, To come abrode
in sighte.
Cadit in conspēctum, It is of that sort, that
may be seene.
Conspēctus, a, um, beholden, solemnely loo-
ked on, diligently regarded.

Supplies

[illegible][illegible]

Conspicatus, a, um, gathered thycke of close together.
 Conspicio, aui, are, to make thycke of close together.
 Constituo, ui, ere, to appoynt of ordeyn, to purpose of determine to doo a thyng, to promise, to place of settle, to create of buyde, to conuenant.
 Constituire et designare.
 Habeo constitutum, or constitutum est mihi, I am so determined, I have so purposed.
 Constitueram ut irem rus, I had appoynted to go into the countre.
 Constitutus inter nos, We haue ordeyned among our selues.
 Constituire alicui, vel cum aliquo, se ventus sum, to promise to one, that he will come.
 Ad constitutum venire, to come at the daye appoynted.
 Constituire tempus, to assigne of appoynte the tyme.
 Hominem ante pedes Manilij constituunt, They brought the man before Manilius.
 Constituire aliquem magna gratia apud regem, to bypge one in greatte fauour with the kyng.
 Domos constituere, to buyde houses. Aphe tesse Oppidum, turrim, mœnia constituere.
 Finem rei constituere, to make an ende of a thyng.
 Diem colloquio constituere, to appoynte a daye to common of the matter.
 In verbis tuis constituere, to take the wordes of the lawe as they lye, withoute any interpretation.
 Necessitudinem habere constitutam cum aliquo, to haue verate nere frendshipp of familiarity with one.
 Intra tylium aciem constituerat, He had placed and lodged his arme within the wodde.
 Continuere spem in aliquo, to putte hope in one.
 Constituire in diem tertium, to determine to doo a thyng the thirde daye folowpyn.
 Constituire discepcionem, to make his plea soymall: or to forsee that whiche shall come in contention.
 Constituire iudicium, after our maner of spekyng, is to demurre in lawe, or dwell in lawe, to remitte a thyng to the better opinion of the iudges.
 Constituire maiestatem, to confirme of aduauance the reuerence dewe to the supreme authoritee.
 Constituire quæstionem, to decree, that by strict examination, execution be dooen.
 Constituire statum causæ, is when the iudge dooeth determine whether it bee a matter in lawe, or a matter in dede, whiche is in controversy.

Constituere vadimoniam, to put in pledges.
 Constituere telum aliquem in alium, to cause withesse to be brought forthe.
 Constituere pecuniam, to promise money to be payed, whiche was before due by an obligation.
 Constituia, orum, statuta, acta, or ordinata.
 Constituio, onis, f. g. an ordinance, a decree, a complexion, the determination of a thyng, whiche after is hath been well debated, is brought to an ende, inuencion.
 Constituio corporis, the complexion.
 Constituio causæ, whiche our lawyers dooe call the matter in debate.
 Constitutor, oris, m. g. he that ordeyneth of maketh any thyng.
 Constitutus, us, m. g. idem quod constitutio.
 Constitutus, a, um, ordeyned, appoynted, determined, Constitutum patrimonium.
 Existimat patrimonium fore suum per te constitutum, he recogniseth, that the landes, whiche he hath, cam by your meanes, or that you were the cause that he came by his lode.
 Corpus bene constitutum, a body well complexioned.
 Constro, fuit, stare, to stande together, to perswade of abyde, to persueuer of continue, to be manifest of known, to agree, to perswade, to be. also to be compacte and made.
 Constant sententia, the opinions do agree.
 Constat animo, he is of steadfast mynde.
 Constat hoc mihi tecum, we be both agreed in this.
 Constat ratio, there is a reasonable cause.
 Constat sibi, to abyde in his opinion.
 Constat modus, Let there be a measure.
 Constitit nusquam, he abode in no place.
 Constat omnibus, it is euidet to all men.
 Non constat ei color nec vultus, he is countenance and colour not change.
 Nec auribus, nec oculis satis constare poterant, They coude not tell certainly wherto to loke, nor wherto to harken.
 Me constare mihi scis, you know, that I am alwaie tpe my selfe, or alwaies one man, or abyde still in one opinion.
 Constat in sententia, to kepe one mynd still, to persueuer in one opinion.
 Si humanitatis constare voles, If you wyl contynue still in your gentleness.
 Constant officia tua in me, your frendshipp pleasures towards me are manifest.
 Mea in te omnia officia constabunt, non secus ac si te vidissem, All the pleasures that I can dooe you, will be shewed as well as though I had seene you.
 Quominus mea in te constarent officia, That I myght bee the lesse beneficiall towards you.
 Chare constat mihi, I bought it deere.

Grati

Grati constat, it costeth me thought, I had it for greuous mynde.
 Minoris constat dimidio, it costeth less by the halfe.
 Villissime constat, He is verate good cheape, He costeth littell of nothyng.
 E quibus omnia constat, Of which all thyngs are compacte of made.
 Constat experimentis medicina, physik stant by theshipp in practice.
 Vis constare magistratibus reuerentiam? Would you that there shulde be due reuerence given still to the magistrates?
 Quis feret uxorem, cui constat omnia? who will suffer a wyfe, that hath all thynges at his will? Constat, it is manifest.
 Non satis constabat animis, They were not verate certayne of sure, they were in doubte, they doubted.
 Constat de hac re, Of this matter it is agreed, there is no controuersy in this thyng.
 Constat de eius innocentia, His innocencie is well known of teled.
 Constratus, a, um, covered ouer, paued.
 Constrata naues, covered shippes.
 Constrata naues tempestatibus, Shippes beaten together and bysted with tempestes.
 Construpo, ui, ere, to make a noyse together.
 Constrictus, a, um, resigned, bounde hard, wynged.
 Constringo, strinxit, ere, to bynde faste, to wynged hard.
 Constringere supplicio, to cause hym to dye.
 Quadrupedem constringere, to bynde hande and foote lyke a beaste.
 Necessitate constringi, to bee constrained with necessitye.
 Constringendum se tradere libidinibus, to yelde the selues as prisoners of captiues, to the fleshe luste of the bodie.
 Constructio onis, f. g. edifying, composition.
 Constructio hominis, the facture of soyming of a man.
 Constructio verborum, the order, construction, or placing of wordes.
 Constructus, a, um, buyded, made, caste vp in an heape: furnyshed, garnyshed, prepared.
 Construo, ui, ere, to buyde, to ordeyn, to heape one thyng on another.
 Construire pecuniam, to gather monete.
 Acerui ummorum construuntur apud eum, he hath gathered together greatte heapes of monete.
 Aggerem construere, to cast of make a bulwarke. Nidos aues construunt, They buydes make theyn nestes.
 Naum construere, to make a shippe.
 Aedificium constituere, to buyde an house.
 Construator, oris, m. g. an auilteer.
 Construpo, ui, ere, idem quod Stupro.

Construere iudicium, a iudgement composed with lawe.
 Considero, uasi, uadere, to rounspayn of heere varnely.
 Consualia, orum, n. g. places dedicated to the god of consualis Consul.
 Consuato, oris, m. g. one that rounspayn of exhorteth.
 Consuantes, people of the Alpes.
 Consudo, ui, ere, to sweate vehemently, and Consudatio, idem.
 Consuefacio, feci, ere, to accustom, to enue, to teach by vse.
 Consuefacere, and Disuefacere, contray.
 Consueco, iueui, fecere, to be wont, so haunt of vse a thyng muche, to accustoms. Consueco to vse carnally.
 Cum eius consueuit matre clanculum, He had compaign with his mother secretly.
 Nec magis humo quam stagno consueuerant, They are accustomed to be as well in water as on the lande.
 Consuescere alicui, to haunte muche to one, or to be muche in ones compaign.
 Consuescere iudicium aratro, to accustom the bullocke to plowe the plough.
 Consuetudo, onis, f. g. is vied of Plautus for Consuetudo.
 Consuetudo, inis, f. g. custom of vbiage. also company of familiar conuersation, factio of maner.
 Tam parua consuetudinis causa, for respect of so small acquaintance.
 Præter consuetudinem, against the facton of custom. Pro mea consuetudine, accordege to myne vbiage and callome.
 Consuetudo morbi, the course of the speches nesse, when it retourneth certayne tymes.
 Non est mea consuetudinis, it is not my fashion. Consuetudo et institutum.
 Consuetudo et exercitatio.
 Consuetudinem facere alicui cum aliquo, to make one verate familiar and well acquainted with a man.
 Consuetudo et familiaritas.
 In consuetudinem vertere, to byng into a custom. Amicitia, consuetudines, vicinitates.
 Consuetus, a, um, accustomed.
 Consul, is, m. g. a chief officer among the Romaines, wherof were two, whiche had the chiefe rule of the ciue for one yere. Of power it is vied for a yere space.
 Consularis, re, of ordeynpyn to the consill.
 Consularis vir, he that had been Consul, or were mete to be consall.
 Consulariter, lyke a Consul.
 Consularius, us, the office of a consall.
 Consulo, iui, ere, with a battue rate, to gtey enquire, with an accusatiue case to aske counsaile. Also with a battue case it signifyeth to ydoughe, to helpe to.

Gratuler de se consulere, to doo some hurt to hym selfe, to take suche counsaile that maye be hurtfull to hym selfe.
 Consulere, sine adiecto, idem quod consulere.
 Consulere in longitudinem, to psonde oꝝ pꝑare for the tyme to come.
 Oro te, in commune vt consulas, I praye you, that you will doo indifferently for both parties. In humiliores crudeliter consulebas, The vpler sorte were cruelly handled, oꝝ tharpely punysshed.
 Consulere de aliquo bene, to intreate oꝝ han dell one gentilly.
 Male consulere, contraꝑ.
 Consulere et providere.
 Consulere et prospicere.
 Consulere dignitati, estimationi, famæ, to pꝑoude for, oꝝ haue consideration and regard to ones honoꝝ, estimation, & good name.
 Pessimè in te atq; in illum consulis, you doo that whiche is verie hurtfull and vnproffitable both to your selfe and hym.
 Consulere alicui, to pꝑoude for ones pꝑofite, oꝝ to haue consideration of a man.
 Concordia consulere, to haue respect to concoide and vnitee.
 Per litteras consulere aliquem, to aske counsaile of a man by letters.
 Consulam hanc rem amicos, I wyll aske counsaile of my frendes concernynge this matiere.
 Consulere, pꝑudently, considerately.
 Consultatio, onis, f. g. a deliberation oꝝ consultation, a demaunding of counsell in a matiere.
 Responde consultationi meæ, aunswere me to that I asked the counsaile of.
 Consulto, aui, are, to geue oꝝ aske counsaile, to consult oꝝ deliberate.
 Male corde consulare, to thynke naughtilly oꝝ thjewdly in ones mynde.
 Consulare aliquem, to aske counsell of one.
 Deliberare et consulare.
 Consulto, deliberately oꝝ aduiseably, with good counsaile, aduiseement, and deliberation.
 Consulto et fortuito, contraꝑ.
 Consulto, the ablatiue case for consulere.
 Opus est consulto, it behoueth to take good aduise.
 Consultor, oris, m. g. he that geueeth counsell, sometyme he that askeeth counsaile.
 Consultrix, the feminite.
 Consultum, ti, n. g. the thyng that is consulted. sometyme an acte of counsaile, decreas, oꝝ ordinaunce.
 Consultus, a, um, the participle, demaunded oꝝ asked counsaile of.
 Consultus, a, um, the adiectiue, wyse, cunnynge, full of knowledge, whome a man maye well aske counsaile of.

Consultus eloquentiæ, verate eloquent.
 Natura consultus non disciplina, wyse and cunnynge by nature, not by learyng.
 Consultissimus iuris, a verate good and perfecte lawper.
 Consultus vniuersæ disciplinæ, cunnynge and perfecte sene in all partes of any knowlage.
 Consummatio, onis, f. g. a perfection, a full finishing, the totall summe.
 Consummatus, a, um, perfecte at a poynte.
 Consummatus homo, a perfecte felowe, an absolute man.
 Consummo, aui, are, to summe vp in a rekenyng, to synthe oꝝ perfourme, to make vp, oꝝ make perfecte.
 Consumo, sumpsi, ere, to consume oꝝ destitute, to spende oꝝ bestowe, to waste oꝝ weare oute, to byng to nought.
 Consumere diem in apparando, to spende all the daie in preparyng.
 Consumere fidem, to lose credence.
 Consumere operam, to emploie labour.
 Consumere orationem, to telle a longe tale without a conclusion.
 Effundere et consumere bona omnia, to waste & spend all a mans gooddes riotously.
 Veritas consumit ferrum, continuance of tyme weareth out pyon.
 Aetatem consumere in studio, to spende all ones lyfe in studie.
 Consumere diem, annum, tempus, horas, ætatem, to passe ouer, oꝝ spende the daie, &c.
 Eum diem ibi consumpsi, I passed footthe all that daie there.
 Consumere omnem nostram diligentiam in re aliqua, to bestowe all our diligence in a thyng.
 Consumere studium, operam, curam, otium to bestowe oꝝ emploie, &c.
 Consumor, the passiue, to wither oꝝ wast away.
 Consumi incendio, to be consumed with fire.
 Confuso, sui, ere, to sowe together one thyng to an other.
 Confuere dolos, to pꝑagine deceyte.
 Consumptio, onis, a consuming oꝝ spendynge.
 Consumptor, oris, m. g. one that consumeth oꝝ wasteth away.
 Consumptus, a, um, consumed, wasted, withered away.
 Confurgo, exi, ere, to arise together with other.
 Confurgunt venti, the wyndes arysse oꝝ begyn to blowe.
 Confurgitur, the impersonall.
 Confurrectio, onis, f. g. the rysynge vp of man together, most commonly to be reuerence.
 Confus, i, m. g. the god of counsaile.
 Considerare, with consideration, aduiseably.
 Consideratio, onis, and Considerantia, æ, f. g. consideration.

Consy

Consideratus, he that dooth a thyng with consideration.
 Consideratus, a, um, particip. consyded, vied, regarded.
 Consideratum et meditatum.
 Consydero, aui, are, to consyde, to regard oꝝ vied.
 Contabesco, scere, to wyther oꝝ pine away.
 Contabulatio, onis, f. g. a flooze booyded, oꝝ a booyding of a flooze.
 Contabulo, aui, are, to booyde oꝝ to lay booydes on a coue oꝝ flooze.
 Contactus, a, um, touched, steyned, coloured, infected.
 Contacti religione dies, dayes reputed of the paynymes to be infortunate to begyne any enterpryse.
 Colore croci contactum, steyned oꝝ dyed with saffron colour.
 Contacta halitus eius, nulla fera attingit, no beaste toucheth those thynges that he hath bryethed on.
 Contactus, us, m. g. a touchynge, sometyme carnall deaplynge.
 Contagio, onis, f. g. idem quod Contagium.
 Contagio aspectus, the infection that cometh by lookynge on a thyng.
 Contagio belli, when by the occasion of one warre, an other spyleth.
 Sed etiam illos ad quos conscientia contagio pertinebit, But theim also, whiche bee consentynge and agreynge to the same naughtynesse.
 Contager, is, f. g. idem quod contagio.
 Contagiosus, a, um, contagious, that soone infecteth other.
 Contagium, i, n. g. a contagious oꝝ infectiue sickness, also an infection.
 Contaminatus, a, um, despyed, corrupted, dishonested, disreyned.
 Contaminatus et integer, contraꝑ.
 Contamino, aui, are, to violate oꝝ despye, with mixynge thynges together, oꝝ with touchynge a thyng vncleanly, to disfigure, to dishonest.
 Manus contaminare, to committe some heynous acte.
 Contaminare fabulas, to make one comedie of many.
 Contaminare et honestare, contraꝑ.
 Contaminare se viciis, to dishonest ones selfe with vice and lechery.
 Contemnor, aui, sum, ari, to spente some thyng to deceyte, to imagine som subtil diuise.
 Contactus, a, um, covered, hydd.
 Contego, exi, ere, to couer oꝝ hide a fault, that it be not espyed.
 Contegere tumulo, oꝝ sepulchro, to burye.
 Contemero, aui, are, to violate, pollute, oꝝ bestile.
 Contemno, tempsi, ere, to despye oꝝ contemne, whiche is lesse than despyynge, to despy, not to

regarde.
 Contemnere et admirari, contraꝑ.
 Contemnere et efferre, contraꝑ.
 Contemnere, despiciere, et pro nihilo habere.
 Contemnere aliquem præ se, not to regarde one in compassion of hym selfe.
 Deridere et contemnere.
 Contemplatio, onis, a beholdynge, specially in the mynde, with deuotion to god.
 Consideratio et contemplatio.
 Contemplatiuus, a, um, contemplatiue, that consisteth onely in contemplation.
 Contemplator, oris, he that beholdeth with great affection.
 Contemplatus, us, idem quod contemplatio.
 Contemplor, aui, ari, to beholde intently with great affection. Also Contemplo, aui, are, of olde wyters vied for Contemplor.
 Contemplari et intueri.
 Contemporaneus, a, um, that is in one tyme.
 Contemporanei, they that be at one tyme.
 Contempnibilis, le, that is to bee despyed oꝝ not regarded.
 Contempnim, disdainfully.
 Contemptio, onis, contempe.
 Contemptio et desipientia.
 Contemptor, aui, ari, to sette littell by, one of vse.
 Contemptor, oris, m. g. one that despyeth oꝝ contemneth.
 Contemptrix, icis, f. g. the feminite.
 Contemptus, us, m. g. despye, contempe.
 Concemptus, a, um, contemned, not esteemed, nought sette by.
 Contemptus et abiectus.
 Despicatus et contemptus.
 Contendo, di, ere, for intendere, to bend hard to dreche oute, to strepne, to knitte oꝝ tye strettes. Also to go towarde a place, to endeavour earnestly, to enforce, to requere oꝝ desire effectually, to asseme and defend an opinion: to contende oꝝ resiste, to strue, to cast oꝝ thote a dart oꝝ arrowe, to continue, to make halfe.
 Contendere aliquid ab aliquo, to requyre some thyng of one.
 Contendere sacramento, to wage the lawe.
 Contendere agmen, to leade forwarde an army with haste and speede.
 Eniri et contendere, to labour and endeavour earnestly.
 Contendere omnibus nervis, and Contendere omnes nervos in re aliqua, to labour and endeavour to the vtermoste of a mans power.
 Non erat causa, cur a te hoc tempore aliquid contenderem. There was no cause why I shoulde earnestly requyre any thyng of you at this tyme.
 Omni studio a te contendo, I despye of you with all my herte, oꝝ I requyre you as earnestly

S III

as I can.
 Vocare contendere, to cry or speke out alonde
 to streigne the voyce.
 Ut Asclepiades contendit, As Asclepiades
 dooth asseme and defende.
 Pugnare et contendere.
 Contendere aliquid contra equitatem, to
 contende of streue to atteyne a thyng contra-
 ry to equitee.
 Contendere iurgio cum aliquo, to chide
 with one. Summo iure contendere, to vse
 the rigour of extremities of the lawe.
 Contendere civiliter, to contende of sue after
 the maner of ciuelens.
 Cursu contendere, to rse mastries in cōnyng.
 Contendere tormēta, to bend ingins of war.
 Contendere vincula, to tye of bynd the bandes
 harde.
 Contendere poplitē, to stretche out the knee.
 Contendere cursum aliquo, of ad aliquem,
 to renne towards a place or person.
 Ad aedes contendit, he wente towards the
 howse.
 Contenebrare, to wake darke.
 Quoad contenebrauit, untill it waxed night.
 Contentē, continually, without intermission,
 earnestly.
 Contentio, onis, f. g. an endeavour to dooe a
 thyng, an earnest maner of speakyng, a com-
 paryng of conferryng with other thynges. al-
 so resistance, strepe of debate, byaulpyng, bat-
 tle, also a sharpe oration apte to confirme
 or repulse, a continuance, an inforcement of
 setting forth the with vehemence, strengnyng.
 Contentio studiorum, perspicillatō in study.
 Contentio animi, and Relaxatio, contrary.
 Labor et contentio.
 Magna animi contentio adhibenda est in ex-
 plicando Aristotelem, In expounding Aris-
 totle, the mynde must be verate attentue of
 wholly bent to consider the matter.
 Contentio vocis, and Submissio vocis,
 contrary.
 Sine intermissione vocis contentio, a conti-
 nuall speakyng without fetchyng of breath,
 of pausyng.
 In contentionem venire, to come in con-
 trouersie.
 Honorum contentio, great labour of earnest
 suite for promotions and aduancements.
 Contentiose, earnestly, stubbournly, with
 contention.
 Contentiosus, a, um, contentious, and passiue-
 ly, that is dooen stubbournly, of with earnest
 endeavour.
 Contentus, a, um, participium, a contendo,
 stretched out, streigned.
 Contentus, and Remissus, contrary.
 Contentus, a, um, adiectiuum, a continuo,
 that whiche is coneyned. Also contents of

satisfied.
 Conterminus, a, um, boundyng nere together.
 Contero, trui, ere, to weare out with occupi-
 yng. also to make warre, to break small, as
 beade into crummes, or cloddes into duke:
 to waste of consume, to spende in wayne.
 Conterere artem, to spende his lyfe.
 Conterere diem, to spende the daye vnpro-
 fitably.
 Conterere operam, to lose labour of payne.
 Conterere quantum, to spende all that he
 hath gotten of wonne.
 Conteris tu tua me oratione muller, Thou
 makest me weep woman with thy talkyng.
 Conterere iniurias obliuione voluntaria, to
 forget iniuries dooen to vs willyngly.
 Contrarius, nei, m. g. a contrary man.
 Contrario, trui, terrere, to make aserde.
 Contestatus, a, um, proued by wptnesse.
 Contestor, aris, ari, to calle to witness, to de-
 fyne, to complayne to one lamentably.
 Contestari licem, to perpleade, where the one
 hath fully purposed, the other hath fully an-
 swered.
 Contexo, textui, ere, to weaue, to yge
 together.
 Contexere dolos, to fynde crafty meanes.
 Quam festiue crimen contextur, how plea-
 santly of feately this accusation is imagined
 and diupted?
 Contexte, and Contextum, to ygne, and as
 it were weaue together.
 Contextus, us, m. g. a weaue of to ygnge
 together.
 Contextus pennarum corpori tegumenta fas-
 ciebat, he made hym garments with the fe-
 thers of foules wouen of wrought together.
 Contextu longiore loqui, to speake long of
 one thyng, without ceassyng of mynglyng
 of other.
 Vno contextu, contynually together, with-
 out interruption.
 Contextus, a, um, wouen, of wrought together
 Conticeo, cui, ere, to holde ones peace, to
 kepe silence.
 Conticuerunt literæ, the exercise of lea-
 nyng ceased.
 Studium nostrum conticuit, Our study cease-
 sed, and was leste of.
 Conticesco, cui, scere, to kepe silence with
 other.
 Conticinium, nii, neu, gen. hadde tyme, of the
 fyrste parte of the nyght, whan menne pre-
 pare to take theyr rest, and all thyng is
 in silence.
 Contignatio, onis, f. g. the route of an house,
 also a collar of dooyed flour.
 Contigno, aui, are, to raster an house.
 Contiguus, a, um, that whiche toucheth, of
 nexte to a thyng.

Con-

Continens, entis, f. g. steme of wayne land that
 is none yle.
 Continens entis, the adiectiue, to ygnge to,
 continually, continens, chaste, also no extor-
 sioner nor poller.
 Labore continenti, with continually labour.
 Imber continens, continual raine, of a great
 shower, durynge a longe tyme.
 Continencia fundo prædia habet, he hath
 manours to ygnge to his lands.
 Incontinenti, incontinent, togethewith, by
 and by.
 Parcus et continens, sober, sparng and ab-
 styng from all pleasures.
 Continens, among the Eretopians, the be-
 rate point of the matter in conuersione.
 Continentibiduo, two daies continually.
 Continenter, continually, continently, chaste-
 ly, stemyly.
 Continentia, æ, f. g. continence, a vertue res-
 taining thynges that are pleasaunt. Also res-
 tience of pyl.
 Contineo, ui, ere, to refrayne, to kepe backe,
 to contyne, to kepe together, to withholde,
 oyle, to holde, to to ygnge together.
 Continebat me tempestas, The soule was
 ther lested me.
 Continere se domi, to abyde at home. The
 wyfe Continere se ruri, rectis, moribus vrs
 bis, in occulto.
 Conine caput quasi, Holde my heade, I
 praye the.
 Coninere canes catenis, to kepe dogges tied
 up in chaynes.
 Coninere exercitum in castris, to kepe the
 army within the campe.
 Aluum continere, to stoppe the laste.
 Animam continere, to holde ones breath.
 Continere gradum, to abyde, to stande still.
 Continere iracundiam, to refrayne ones an-
 ger. Continere lachrymas, to forbeare we-
 ppyng.
 Continere linguam, to refrayne to speake.
 Continere risum, to forbeare laughyng.
 In ieiunio continere aliquem, to kepe one fa-
 styng, of without meate.
 Nequeo me continere, I can not refrayne.
 Continere alio dicitur mulier prægnans.
 Honestas continetur ex quatuor virtutibus,
 honeste consisteth in foure vertues.
 Continere gaudium, to hyde ones ioye of
 gladnesse.
 Contingens, gentis, the adiectiue, that chanc-
 eth of fortuneth.
 Contingo, tigi, ere, to touche, to come vnto,
 to annoynt.
 Contigit, in the thyde person, it happeneth,
 it fortuneth, it chaunceth.
 Contingere se inter se, to touch one another.
 Contingere nostras aures, it cam to our hea-

ryng. Limen contingere alicuius, to come to
 ones house.
 Contingere terra osculo, to kysse the ground.
 Visa contingere, to see.
 Contingere aliquid rei, to be absoyng to a
 thyng. Sale contingere, to powder meate.
 Cōtingere aliquorum familias, of domum,
 to be hyne to one.
 Propius contingere aliquem, to bee nere
 hyne to one.
 Si mihi vita contigerit, pf god send me lyfe.
 Continuatio, onis, f. g. a continuation.
 Continuitas, atis, f. g. idem.
 Continuo, an aduerbe, by and by.
 Continuo, vbi interrogatiue of negatiue-
 ly, is put for Non ideo, of Num ideo.
 Continuone si ille stultus dixit, tu stultius fa-
 cies, If he haue spoken foolishly, wilt thou
 therfore doo more foolishly?
 Non continuo in gregem Sicariorum me
 conuulsum sicarius, I am not therfore a mu-
 deer, because I haue associated my selfe and
 kepte company with murderers.
 Continuo, aui, are, to continue, not to cease, to
 to ygnge to, of to byde to.
 Continuare agros, to to ygnge feldes to feldes.
 Continuare domos, to byde houses together.
 Continuus, a, um, continually, withoute in-
 terruption.
 Continuus spiritus, one breath without pau-
 syng. Continui dentes, playne and vnfoyme
 teeth, as a mans be, Serrati dentes, contrary.
 Continuus et intermissus, contrarie.
 Continuum triduum, the hole days together.
 Contollo, tollis, tollere, to beate together.
 Contollam gradum, I will go forwarde.
 Contor, atus sum, ari, to abyde, to inquyre dy-
 ligently.
 Contorqueo, orsi, ere, to wynde of wreathe a-
 bout, to tourne round, to wrestle to ones pur-
 pose, to wrele violently.
 Contorque telum, to Moote an arrowe, of
 hurle a dart, and therewith to hyte of perce
 a thyng.
 Contorque aliquem ad tristitiam, to ens-
 foie one to sadnesse, to make sadde.
 Contorte, forwardly, obtusely, as it were
 wrested of wyshed.
 Contortio, onis, a wythtyng of wythtyng.
 Contortuplicatus, a, um, combious, harde to
 be pronounced.
 Contortuplicata nomina, names so diffule,
 that they maye vnnethe be pronounced.
 Contortuplico, aui, are, to wypple of wynde a
 thyng so, that with greete payne it maye bee
 vnwounde.
 Contortus, a, um, wrested, wyonge, of made
 crooked, curled, of crept.
 Cornua contorta, crooked hornes.
 Contortus crinis, curled haire.

Contor-

Contortulus, a, um, the diminutive of Contortus.
 Contortæ res, thynges wounden and twysted. also wrysted matters, of such as one part agreeth not with an other.
 Contra, agaynst a place, a persone, or a thyng, on the other part. It is consymme an aduerbe sometyme a preposition.
 Facere contra aliquem, to doo agaynst one, or that is displeasent to hym.
 Contra expectationem, otherwys than was looked for.
 Contra aliquem stare, to stande ouer ryghte agaynst one.
 Contra ac, contra atque, contraq, otherwys than.
 Contractio, onis, f. g. feare, a thynking of gathering together, a frowning, a contraction of the nyng, a drawing in, a fapnyng of courage.
 Contractio frontis, frowning of lowyng.
 Contractio animi, a stonking of the mynde.
 Contractio neruorum, thynnyng of the synnwes.
 Contractio et productio, contrarie.
 Profectio et contractio brachii, the castyng out and pluckyn in of the arme in gesture.
 Effusio animi et contractio, contrarie.
 Contractiuncula, æ, f. g. a diminutive of Contractio.
 Contractus, a, um, gotten, drawen together, shote, narrowe, wrynkled.
 Bona contracta, goodes gotten by conquest.
 Res contractæ, bargaynes, contracted.
 Frons contracta, a frowning forehead.
 Exiguus et contractus locus, a small and narrowe counte.
 Spacium et contractum, contrarie.
 Contractiores noctes, thoste nyghtes.
 Contractus et breuis ambitus verborum, a bryfe and thoste perorde.
 Contracta et stricta eloquentia, a kynd of elquence in few wordes and bryfe sentences.
 Contractus, us, m. g. a contract of bargayn.
 Contradictio, x, i, ere, to contrarie in wordes, to false contrarie.
 Contradictio, onis, a contradiction, a speakyng contrarie to one.
 Contradictum, ti, n. g. a thyng spoken agaynst a man.
 Contrado, didi, ere, idem quod Trado.
 Contraco, to go contrarie of agaynst a thyng.
 Contrahio, x, i, ere, to gather together, to committe, to make a contracte of bargayne, to drawe together. Also to plucke of thynke in, to purchase of get.
 Nerui contrahuntur, the synnwes be thynkled.
 Contrahere æ akenum, to be indubred.
 Contrahere animum, to take thought.
 Contrahere bona, to get goodes.
 Contrahere frons, to lowye.

Contrahere tempus, to abysge the tyme.
 Contrahere aduersam valetudinem, to geat spkenesse.
 Contrahere milites, to gather souldoyours together.
 Contrahere et dilatare, contrarie.
 Dissipare et contrahere, contrarie.
 Contrahere collum, to thynke in the necke.
 Contrahere ad colloquium, to byng to communication.
 Lac contrahere, to turne mylke into a couerd.
 Contrahi in commodis amici, to bee soyy for his frendes hertes.
 Id eius culpa contractum est, he offended in that thyng.
 Contrahere æ ruginem, situm, mucorem, to wake rusty, hoie, and full of fylth and vntue.
 Contrahere amicitiam, to wyn frendshyppe.
 Animum demittere et contrahere, to bee as frapde, to wake fapnt herted.
 Cicatrices vulnerum contrahere, to heale the scarres of woundes.
 Ne contrahas aut dimittas animum, Let not thy courage faple the, take a good herte.
 Contrahere sibi causam mortis, to bee cause of his owne deathe.
 Contrahere inimicitias, inuidiam, iram, odium, offensionem, morbum, to purchase of geat. &c.
 Iter contrahere, to thosten ones iourneys.
 Noxam contrahere, to fall into som sickness.
 Piratam contrahere, to engender sicume.
 Tristitiam contrahere, to make sadde.
 Vultum contrahere, to looke fowerly.
 Res contrahere, to bargayne.
 Contrahere liceris, liceri, to cheape and pioser monies for a thyng, that an other was as boue to bye.
 Contrapositus, a, um, idem quod oppositus.
 Contrarie, one agaynst an other.
 Contrarius, a, um, contrarie.
 Contrascriptum, ti, n. g. a thyng wrytten as agaynst one.
 Contrasto, stiti, are, to be agayst one, to repugne.
 Contrauenio, eni, ire, to happen contrarie, to same contrarie.
 Contrauersum, contrarie wyse.
 Contræstabiliter, after the maner of touchyng of handlyng.
 Contræctio, onis, f. g. a touchyng of handlyng.
 Contræcto, x, i, ere, to touche often, to handle.
 Contræctari oculis, to be viewed of consider, to be seene of looked on.
 Contremisco, tremui, scire, idem quod Contremo.
 Contremo, ui, ere, to tremble of shake.
 Contribuo, bui, ere, to attribute, to confert, to geue with other, to contribute.
 Contribuere in regna, to diuide it into realms.
 Contribuere se alicui, to become of

of his, or to be as his commandement.
 Contributio, onis, contribution, when many geue theyngs for one.
 Concrissio, x, i, ere, to make soyy of heap.
 Auster contristat celum, The southe wynde maketh a lowyng wether.
 Concrisor, oris, m. g. one that byeth in small pieces, or weareth out a thyng.
 Concrissus, a, um, broken small, wryne out, much used, common.
 Concrissa præcepta, pceptes, that euery ma knoweth and vseth.
 Controuersia, æ, f. g. controuersie of variance.
 Nulla controuersia mihi tecum est, There is no controuersie betwene pon and me.
 Sine controuersia, without doubt.
 Dirimere controuersiam, to synpse of ende the controuersie.
 Controuersia verborum inter eos est, In theyng reasonyng they vary onely in wordes, or they reason onely of the wordes.
 Controuersiosus, a, um, idem quod Controuersus.
 Controuersor, aris, ari, to contende of vary.
 Controuersus, litigious of full of controuersy.
 Controuersus, a, um, that is in controuersy.
 Res controuersa, a matiere in controuersie.
 Gens controuersa natura, people of nature full of contention and variance.
 Contrucido, x, i, ere, to murder of slea cruelly.
 Contrudo, si, ere, to thust in hardes together.
 Contrudere in naues, to byng into the shypes, also to put of thyng in.
 Contrunco, x, i, ere, to minglyng of cutte awate parts of a thyng.
 Contrusus, a, um, thust together.
 Contrubernalis, lis, com. g. a fellowe of company, or of one company, a chaumbye fellowe, one of the same house. sometyme a guest.
 Contrubernium, ii, n. g. a company of x. souldours together vnder one tente or pauliton, and the tente or pauliton of that company.
 Also familiariter, fellowshyp in one house.
 Contueor, eris, eri, to defende, to see, to regard beate redfastly.
 Contuitus, us, m. g. an earnest lookyng of beholding of a thyng.
 Contumacia, æ, f. g. disobedience, a selfe will, a frowardnesse, a stubbornnesse, a soleinnesse, sometyme constancie in opinion.
 Contumaciter, disobediently, stubburnly.
 Contumaciter resistit scalpura lapis, The bone is beate harde to be grauen in.
 Contumax, acis, om. g. disobedient of froward in opinion: he that will not bee persuaded, stubburne, selfe wylled, folleyn: sometyme it signifyeth constancie in saynyng.
 Contumax triticum, harde wheate that will not be easly broken of byssed.
 Amori contumax, to the to bye,

Contumelia, æ, f. g. a thyng boode of spoken in despite of a manne, a reproche, a rebuke, a checks, a taunte.
 Contumeliam dicere, and lacere contumeliam, to speake a thyng in despite of a man, to taunte of rebuke.
 Contumelia magna verborum interrogare aliquem, to demaund a question of one with beate spitefull and tauntyng wordes.
 Grauisimas contumelias intorquere, To speake very spitefull tauntes one to an other.
 Contumeliose, spitefully, reprochefully.
 Contumeliosus, a, um, that vseth to speake rebukefully: or that is doone to a man rebuke, spitefully, reprochfully.
 Contumulo, x, i, ere, to bury, to laie in earth.
 Contundo, x, i, ere, to byke in pieces, or strike downe, to beate of knocke: and by a metaphore, to conquere of subdue, to tame, to suppress of kepe vnder, to swage of mitigate.
 Contundere facta alicuius, to puste an other mans actes out of estimation of remembrance.
 Contundere pugnis, to beate of thumpe with the synwes.
 Contundere et frangere.
 Obterere et contundere.
 Animum contundere, to tame of abate ones courage.
 Iram contundere, to mitigate and swage ones wrathe.
 Contundere virtutem, to suppress vertue.
 Contuor, eris, tuisus, or thus sum, tui, to see of beholde diligently.
 Contuosi oculi, eles lookyng narrowly.
 Conturbatio, onis, a troubling of disquietyng.
 Conturbator, oris, m. g. one that troubleth of disquieteth, or that consumeth his goodes spottously.
 Conturbatus, a, um, troubled, disquieted.
 Conturbo, x, i, ere, to trouble. also to spende in waste. Conturbare fortunas, to spend all his goodes in waste.
 Conturbare rationes, to spende all that he should haue made rechenyng of.
 Contusio, onis, a pounnyng of beatyng.
 Contusus, a, um, beaten, broken, pounned, knocked.
 Contutor, oris, m. g. he that is tuteur of gardian with an other.
 Contus, ti, m. g. a speare of longe pole. also a longe pole with pyon at the ende, wherewith shypmen do gage the water, and spous forth the vessel in Malowe places.
 Conuador, ari, to compell one to fynde sureties to appere at the date appointed.
 Conualco, es, ul, ere, and Conualesco, scis, scere, to wake stronge, to recoure helthe, to increase of growe.
 Conualescunt opes, richesse increaseth.
 Conualuit opinio, That opinion is greatly increaseth.

C ANTE O.

increased among men.
 Conuallis, is, for. g. a vallee, haung hilles on
 bothe sydes.
 Conuato, aui, are, to gather by wealth.
 Conueto, aui, are, frequentatium a conue-
 ho, to cary offe.
 Conuictor, oris, m. g. a waepnour that con-
 uicteth ouer many, a passager.
 Conuicho, xi, ere, to cary o: conueigh by carte,
 Myppe, o: beate.
 Conuello, uulsi, lere, to shake o: pul out of his
 place, to plucke by all together, to plucke by
 by the rootes wholly, to dimynish o: abate,
 to trouble, to abolyshe o: fojdooe, to confute.
 also to take from one by robbery.
 Conueller gratiam, to bypnyng out of fauour
 o: credence.
 Conueller repagula, atq: refringere val-
 uas, to pull of the barres and boltes, and to
 byake open the gates.
 Conueller fundamenta, to shake the foun-
 datione.
 Conueller vires, to abate ones strengthe, to
 make wealte.
 Cur ea, quæ mutare non possumus, conuel-
 lere malumus, quam tueri: why despyt we
 myge to abolyshe o: fojdooe suche thynges as
 we can not change, than to defende them?
 Quæ conuelli non possunt, whyche thynges
 can not be confuted.
 Conueller aliquem de pristino statu, to
 trouble o: disquiete.
 Conueller statum reipublicæ, to trouble
 the state of the common weale.
 Conueller aliquid alteri, to steale from one
 Conueto, aui, are, to couer.
 Conuena, e, com. g. one of theim that cometh
 out of one countreie to dwell in an other.
 Conueniens, entis, conuenient, mete, agreing
 together, also comping together.
 Conuenienter, conueniently, agreably.
 Conuenientia, æ, f. g. a congruence. also a com-
 pyng together of people, propoition o: agre-
 ablenesse.
 Conuenientia partium corporis, the propo-
 ction of the partes of the body.
 Conuenio, eni, ire, to come together, o: to as-
 semble in one place, to resorte to a place, to
 common o: talke with, to be mette, to engen-
 der, sometime onely to come, also to agree, to
 sewe at the lawe, to bypnyng in iudgements,
 to accorde.
 Conuenit inter me atq: hunc, It is agreed
 between hym and me.
 De precio conuenit, we are agreed of the pryce.
 In manum conuenit, he is my wyfe.
 Conuenit in manum, to be affianced o: bea-
 trouthed on the womans parte onely.
 Conuenit, I am contented, also it is con-
 sent meete o: fyeing.

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In urbem crebro conuenio, I come often in
 to the citee.
 Conuenire de re aliqua, to assemble together
 aboute a matter.
 Conuenit mihi hoc tecum, In this that I
 speake, you and I agree.
 Conuenit hoc tibi mecum, you and I agree
 in that that you doo speake.
 Ne inter consules quidem satis conuenire
 bat, The consuls dyd not well agree betweene
 theim selues.
 Conuenit inter eos ratio accepti atq: expen-
 si, They be agreed what was receyued, and
 what was layde out.
 Pacto conuenit, It is agreed by couenaunt.
 Id conueniat signum, That was the signe
 o: token that they agreed vpon.
 Pax ita conueniat, o: Conueniat pax in
 has conditiones, The peace was concluded
 vpon these conditions.
 Conuenit numerus quantum debui, There
 is the full summe of that I ought you.
 Conuenit in eum hæc suspitio, He maie bee
 well suspected for that matter.
 Non conuenit in eum hæc contumelia, this
 reproche toucheth hym nothing at all.
 Conueniunt hæc vites ad, vel in quemus a-
 grum, These vines will pious wel in all man-
 ner of groundes.
 Conuenit optime ad pedem cothurnus, the
 slipper is as mete for the foote as mate be.
 Conuenit in me quidvis harum rerum, Any
 of these thynges maie be well spoken of me.
 Conuenire aliquem, o: Conuenire aliquem
 in ius, to conuent one o: sewe hym in the law.
 Conuenire aliquem, to talke o: common
 with one.
 Conuenio, vñd of olde wytters in the fua-
 ture tenie.
 Conuentia, orum, couenautes, agrementes.
 Conuentia frangere, to byeake couenautes.
 Conuenticulum, li, n. g. a congregacion, a lit-
 tell assemble, most comonly for an yll purpose.
 Conuentio, onis, a couenaunt.
 Conuento, aui, are, to resorte o: come often to
 a place.
 Conuentus, us, m. ge. an assemble of people,
 warned by the high officers commandement,
 a multitude of diuers people resorting to one
 place: also a couenaunt.
 Conuentus maximus, maye bee taken for a
 parliament.
 Conuentus iuridici, maye bee vñd for the
 foure termes.
 Minores conuentus, sessions of the peace.
 Conuentus et frequentia, Cōuentus et turba.
 Conuentus agere et celebrare, To holde o:
 kepe assemblies, as the sessions o: sises.
 Conuentus, a, um, accorped, commoned by tal-
 ked with.

Con-

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Conuentia pax, peace accorded.
 Conuerbero, aui, are, to heare.
 Conuerrior, oris, m. g. one that bymeth sub-
 beth o: swepeth.
 Conuerro, uerri, and versi, ere, to swepe togie-
 ther into one place. Also to rubbe, to bvashe.
 Conuertere to streke o: beate.
 Conuersatio, onis, f. g. conuersacion o: famili-
 arities, sometime conuersacion o: courting.
 Conuerse, cleanly.
 Conuersio, onis, alteracion o: chaunge, a tur-
 nyng about.
 Conuerso, aui, are, to toune about.
 Conuersor, atus sum, ari, to be conuersant.
 Conuersus, a, um, tourned, conuerted, some-
 tyme contrary.
 Conuerto, uerti, ere, to conuerte, to tourne, to
 returne, to chaunge o: transfoyme.
 Conuerrere se in fugam, to renne awate.
 Conuerrere homines in admirationem, to
 make men to meruaile.
 Conuertit ætas tua sepienos oñtes solis am-
 fractus, poue. lñt. yerres olde.
 Conuerrere hominem a consuetudine, To
 cause a man to leaue his accustomed facion.
 Exercitum conuerrere, to mustre and make
 a newe of his army.
 Gressus conuerrere, to tourne backe agayn.
 Conuerrere ora et oculos in aliquem, To
 loke earnestly vpon one.
 Conuerrere se ad otium, to geue hym selfe to
 ydelnesse.
 Conuertitur animus ad sensum et nutum al-
 terius, His mynde is facioned to the wyf and
 becke of an other man.
 Conuerrere terga, to renne awate.
 Conuerrere in bellum, to turne into a beate.
 Conuertor, is vñd of Plautus for Conuerto.
 Conuestio, tiui, ire, to apparatle o: deche.
 Conuestiuntur herbes prata, The medowes
 are couered with herbes and grasse.
 Conuexitas, atis, for. g. the imbosyng o: round-
 nesse of the backe side of that which is holow.
 Conuexo, aui, are, to vex o: trouble.
 Conuexum, i, ne. ge. the outwarde parte and
 roundnesse of a thyng that is holowe.
 Connexus, a, um, imboled, rounde and holow
 withyn.
 Conuicinium, nij, n. g. a neighbourhode.
 Conuictor, oris, m. g. a dately compaignon at
 table, o: a dately guest.
 Conuictus, a, um, vanquished, overcome.
 Conuictus, us, m. g. a lypng together in hong,
 o: at one table, o: bynary fode, meate & dymke.
 Conuictus et societas.
 Conuincio, uici, ere, idem quod Vinco, to ouer-
 come, to pious manifestly.
 Redargui et conuinci.
 Conuincere leuitatis, to conuict one of

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leuitas.
 Conuincio, onis, a byndyng o: lypng together.
 Conuulso, uisi, lere, to sh to see, to disere.
 Conuulator, oris, he that speaketh to monnes
 rebuke, a taller.
 Conuulator, aris, ari, to speake in reproche, to
 checke o: taunte.
 Conuulium, tij, n. g. o: after some Conuulcium,
 cy, a reproche o: rebuke, a checke o: taunt.
 Conuulsi dicere, to speake to a mans rebuke.
 Conuulium facere, to doo a thyng to a mans
 rebuke.
 Dicere, fundere, ingerere conuulsi, and Pro-
 cindere conuulsi, to checke, to taunt, to raille.
 Conuulsa, æ, com. g. a bidden guest, he that is
 invited o: bidden to dymce o: supper.
 Conuuliam abducere, to bypnyng one to a by-
 ner o: banker.
 Conuulialis, le, perteynyng to feedes o: bana-
 kettes.
 Conuulator, oris, m. g. a feeder o: banketter.
 Conuuliones, compaignons at dymnyng o:
 banketyng.
 Conuulium, uij, n. g. a feast o: banker.
 Agere et celebrare conuulium, to keepe a
 great feast o: bankette.
 Conuulio, uixi, ere, to lye, to lye together, to
 be at meate and dymke together.
 Conuulor, aris, ari, to make a feast o: banker,
 o: to take meales with other men.
 Conuocatio, onis, a calling o: assemblenge of
 many together.
 Conuoco, aui, are, to call together, o: to assem-
 ble many together.
 Conuolo, aui, are, to flee together, and by trā-
 sacion, to speke, to mate haste.
 Conuoluio, iui, ere, to wyappe o: wynde aboute
 a thyng, to rumble o: rolle rounde.
 Magno cursu verba conuoluere, to speake
 thicke, to speake, x. wordes at thyppe.
 Conuoluolus, li, m. g. a littell wyome with ma-
 ny feete and heare, that cateth the leaues
 of bynes.
 Conuoluulus, o: Conuoluolus, o: Cissampe-
 los, is an herbe, whyche hath a leafe lyke to
 pite, but muche thynner, and a floure lyke a
 lilly, and wyndeth aboute lyke a byne. Some
 hath white flowers, some violet, I suppose
 it to be withwynde.
 Conuomo, ui, ere, to bespue.
 Conuomere lectum, to bespue his bedde.
 Conuori, twoyne byetherne, o: men makyng one
 auowe o: promise.
 Conus, i, m. g. popylpe, a pyne apple, ere, by
 transacion, it is a figure, in facion lyke to a
 pyne apple. Also the crest of an helmet o: sallet.
 Conuulnero, aui, are, to geue one many woundes
 Conuulsi, onis, the spikenelle in grehe called
 Spasmos, which is an affect of the tymes &
 muscles, wherin sometime all, sometime parte
 of the

of the body is drawn and stretched, will be
or no that suffereth. If it be in part of the bo-
dy, it is called in englyshe the cramps. If it
be in all the body, it hath yet no name (in en-
glyshe, because it hapneth seldom. The cause
of this greife is of two contrary occasions,
either of repletion, or of too much emptines
and lacke of nourishment.
Conuulsiones, pytyng ache, or wooyngs
ache, suche as is in the sicke stomake, or in a
wounde.

Conuulsus, a, um, plucked by wholly by the
roote, taken with the crampe, pulled or taken.
Suay conuulsa robora terra, And greaste
trees plucked by by the roote earth and all.

Conyza, called of some Cimicaria, commonly
Pulicaris, an herbe, wherof bee two kyndes
the bygger hath a stalk. It. rubies high, the
lesse onely a foote hygh: bothe haue leaues
lyke the olue, hearty and faty.

Coons, the eldest sonne of Antenor.

Cooperculum, li, n.g. a cover.

Cooperis, perulire, to cover of ouerwhelme.
Cooperne alicum lapidibus, to stone one
to deathe.

Coopertus, a, um, couered, ouerwhelmed.

Coopertus flagitij, ouerwhelmed with
fawnesse.

Coopertus miseris, ouerpressed with my-
series.

Cooptatio, onis, a choosynge in to a place,
or coume.

Coopto, aui, are, to choose and geue place to
one in a colledge: to take choise of thynges e-
quall, or almoste equal.

Coopior, oris, or oris, coortus sum, iri, to
arise by from many places and coites toge-
ther, to assaile or set vpon.

Coortus tempestas, the tempest arseeth.

Coos, vel Cos, vel Co, vel Coum, the name
of an yle nigh to the Rhodes.

Copa, a, um, a citie of the Beroians.

Copen, old wittes used for copiosus, plentiful.
Cophantus, an hyle of Bacteria, in India,
whiche euer burneth.

Cophes, a ryuer in India.

Cophinus, i, m. g. a baskette.

Copi, for Copio.

Copia, a, f. g. plenty, abundaunce, eloquence,
power, leaue, or licence, multitude, also aibe,
epheste, substance, an arme of souldiours,
sometimes thynges necessarie, vitayles.
Copia dare, to geue power or licence. also
to geue occasion.
Copia est. Nam apud patrem tua amica res
cum sine metu vi sit, copia est, for thou
mayst nowe bying to passe, that thy wenche
maie be with thy father without any dyade.
Copia est, I maie of mought.

Ego in cum incidi infelix locum, vt neq;

ius sit amittendū nec retinendū copia, I am
unhappily come to that poynt, that I maie
neither leaue hie nor kepe hie.

Copia vix fuit eum adeundi, with great dif-
ficultee or pene mought I come to hym.

Copia cunctandi non est tibi, Thou hast no
leisure to tary.

Copiam alia querere, to seeke for other aibe.

Copia est tibi magis, thou mayst more easily
Copia nulla est tibi in illo, he can nothyng
helpe the.

Copiam efficere alicui, to fynde the meanes
that one maie come in.

Copiam facere argenti, to lenbe one money.

Copiam facere, to communicate any thyng
with another.

Opes copiam.

Vbertas in dicendo, et copia.

Copie pedestres, an army of footemen.

Pro copia, as muche as I am able, as much
as shall lye in my power.

In angustum oppido nunc me coguntur
copia, All the helpe or myt that I haue is
nowe brought into a verie narrowe streete.

Exigua amicorum copia, very few frendes.

Copia cornu, was the home of a gore, with
whose mylke Iupiter was nourished in Cre-
ta, of two maidens, Adastea & Ida, daugh-
ters of Melisseus, which horn Iupiter gaue
to his said nurses in reward, hauij therewith
this commoditie, That what so euer thyng
they wished for, it should abundantly come
out of that home, whereof came a prouerbe.

whan men woulde declare, that there were
plentie of any thyng, they signifie it in these
two wooydes, Copia cornu.

Copiola, a, f. g. a diminutue of Copia.

Copior, aris, ari, to be well storied of thynges.

Copiose, abundantly, plentifully.

Copiose et abundanti. Large et copiose.

Copiose aliquo proficisci, to go to a place
with a great trayne or company.

Copiosus, a, um, plentiful, abundant, epehe.

Urbs celebris et copiosa, a citie greatly fre-
quented and full of people.

Ampli et copiosum. Lautum et copiosum.

Tenuis et copiosus victus, contrary.

Copis, plentiful.

Copo, onis, idem quod caupo.

Copona, a, a tawerne or vitayling house, or
the woman that keepeth the vitayling house.

Copra, a, f. g. a kynde of cakes.

Copula, a, f. g. a coupling or toggyng toge-
ther, couples or fetters.

Copulare, in couples, or as it were togged
together.

Copulario, onis, f. g. a coupling or toggyng
together.

Copularius, a, um, that coupleth or may cou-
ple together.

Copa

Copulatus, a, um, coupled, togged together.

Naturæ copulatum, conuenient, or agreeable
to nature.

Copulo, aui, are, to couple together, to bynd
or toigne together.

Coquina, a, f. g. a kitchyn.

Coquarius, cooherp.

Coquinaris, i, m. g. he that selleth meate sea-
by boyled.

Coquinaris, a, um, pertaining to cooherp.

Coquinor, aris, ari, to doo the office of a cooke,
to plate the cooke.

Coquius, a, um, idem quod Coquinaris.

Coquito, aui, are, to boyle often.

Coquo, coxi, ere, to feethe or boyle, to make
rype, to make ready, to digest, to trouble or
bere. Coquantur fructus, quando perfecte
maturefunt.

Cogere bellum, to prepare or prouyse for
warre pynly.

Cogit me illud, that troubleth me greatly.

Cogit me cura, care and heupnesse consu-
meth me, or maketh me pine awate.

Coquus, qui, m. g. a cooke.

Cor, or dis, u. g. the herte. Sometime it is taken
to; the mynde.

* Cor ne edito, Doo not torment thy mynd
with care and heupnesse. It was one of Py-
thagoras counsailes.

Alto de corde, From the bottom of the herte

Cordi est mihi, It pleaseeth me well, it deli-
ceeth me.

Vterq; vtriq; cordi est, Eche of them loue or
ther heartly.

Cora, a citie that Darbanus buyded, of the
whiche the inhabitants are called Corani.

Coraceus, a parte of the hyl Taurus.

Coracini, people of Asia.

Coracinus, a, um, of a crowe or rauen.

Coracinus color, a blacke colour.

Coralium, a stone called corall, whiche beynge
in the sea, is a tree or bushe: And out of the
water becometh a stone. Solinus writeth,
that it chaungeth his colour out of the wa-
ter. It is founde (as Hieronimus writeth) in
the redde sea, in the Persian sea, about Sic-
cle, in the north sea, about the ples Orcha-
des. Whyle it is in the water, it is greene of
colour. After assemeth, that there be thys
kyndes thereof, white, redde, and blacke, also
so that it is colde in the first degree, and dye
in the seconde. But Constantine saith, it is
colde in the seconde degree.

Corallocharis, a stone with golden scales.

Coram, before, openly, in ptesence.

Coram me ptesent dixisset, He shuld haue
saied to before me, whan I was ptesent.

Coram os laudare, to praise one to his face.

Coram ante oculos adducere, to byng bys
fores ones face.

Coram, sometimes here in this place

Corambla, a, or Corambla, a, f. g. an herbe
that maketh the eye duske & weakes of sight.

Corax, a, f. g. a rauen.

Corax, a, f. g. a rauen.

Coraxi, people of Libichie.

Coraxius a parte of the hyl Taurus.

Corbis, is, f. g. of after Hyrcan the mas. g. a
baskette of panyer.

Corbita, a, f. g. a greaste myppe, verate slowe
in sayng.

* Corbitam dare, a prouerbe, signifysge to
helpe one slowly.

Corbito, aui, are, to cast into a baskette, or ea-
ther to lade a great myppe: And by transacti-
on to gourmandise and fill ones bealy.

Corbona, the treasure of the temple among the
Jewes.

Corbula, a, f. g. of Corbulum, li, n. g. a littell
basket, a panier or maunde.

Corcholipis, a kynde of apse, whiche hath a
tuffe eagle.

Corchorus, ri, m. g. of Corchoron, n. g. a byle
herbe called chichewede.

* Corchorus inter olera, A prouerbe, notyng
one that is of no estimation, and yet wyl be
compted amongst the wyse.

Corculum, sweete herte. Also wyle men were so
called among the Romayns.

Corcyra, a, f. g. an yle in Grece.

Corecyus, a, um, one of that yle.

Cordapsus, a sickness that is now called Il-
liacus, whiche is a pene in the guttes.

Cordate, wysely, discretely.

Cordatus, a, um, wyse, discrete, of an honeste
mynde and good iudgement.

Cordatus homo, a wittie man, and of great
memoire.

Cordilio, a stoike philosophere, so seuer, that
he contemned the acquaintance and frendshipp
of bynges and great pynite.

Cordilla, or Cordyla, the yong fele of the fenne
called Tanne.

Cordolium, sojowe, gete at the herte, an
herb soye.

Corduba, a citie in Spayne.

Cordus, one of the mastres of Alexander He-
uerus: also an historiographer.

Cordus, a, um, that thyng, the whiche spyn-
geth and cometh late in the yere.

Cordi agni, latewarde lambes.

Cordum scannu, latewarde hase.

Coreia, an plande in Grece.

Corgo, olde wittes used for Profecto.

Coria, orqui, are in building rorayns. Wyng
and sayng of thynges in one order, either in
height or in thychenesse.

Coriacea, a certayne herbe

Coria

Coriaceus, a, um, of leather.

Coriaco, ginis, the sickness of cattall when they are clounge, that they shynnes by cleue faste to theyr bodies, hye bounde.

Coriandrum, dri, n. g. the herbe and serbe called Coriander.

Corianum, idem.

Coriarius, ri, m. g. a tanner. also a certayne herbe used to tanne leather.

Corias, x, a certayne fische.

Coriatum, a thyng made of leather.

Corica, two ples by Deloponcus.

Corinium, a towne of Dalmatia, called nowe Corintum. Also a towne in England, called Claudiocestria, Bloedew.

Corinnus, a poete, whiche wyote of Troie besoye Ithomece.

Corinthas, adis, an herbe called also Menais.

Corinthius, and Corinthiacus, a, um, that whiche is of the citee of Corinthus.

Corinthia vasa, plate of the metall of Corinth, whiche was a myete metall.

Corinthus, a citee in Acaia, whiche was in that part of Grece, whiche is now called Joyea, wherof came a prouerbe.

* Non est cuiuslibet Corinthum appellere, it is not in euery mans power to ascriue at Corinthus, whiche dooeth signifie, it pertaineth not to euery man to attempte thynges dangerous, or harde to atchise.

Coriolanus, a noble man of Rome.

Corioli, a towne of Latium.

Corion, an herbe called also Cypericon, Androcemon, and of some Herba perforata, commonly Herba diui Iohannis, sainte Iohns woote.

Coriscus, a lyght darte lyke an arrowe.

Coritus, a bowe case.

Corius, an hyll of Thessaly, and a kyng, on whose wyfe Jupiter begat Nardanus.

Corium, ri, n. g. the skynne of a beast, leather, and in building, it is a course of wycke, stone, or other matter.

* Canis affluens corio, A prouerbe, signifying that one ones rooted in naughtynesse, can neuer be withdrawn.

Corna, n, the name of two citees.

Cornelia, the proper name of diuers noble women, of whiche one was sister to Scipio, mother to Tyberius Gracchus, & Caius Gracchus, who beyng men of excellent eloquence in the latine tongue, were taughte onely of their faid mother. This woman was of a meruallous temperance. for on a tyme she was in company with other ladies of Rome, who beholdinge her meane apparail, demanded, if she had no better reuement: She pointing to hir two sonnes, whiche than wente before her, answered: No here is my best apparail, wherein I dwelle. The same noble

woman, knowinge that hir husband dyd pisse wylly compaigne with hir bond woman, dissembled, and would not heere of it, thynnyng it inconvenient, that hir husband, who had ben ofte tymes in the greatest and wolle honourable rotimes in the citee, and also had vanquished many great princis, should bee rebuked by her. And after his death she married that woman in a wyppfall place, geuyng with hir a great summe of monie.

Cornelius, a propre name of diuers noble Romans, of whom mention shall be made in these names.

Cornescere, scilicet, escere, to waxe hard as hoine

Corneolus, diminutiuus of Cornus.

Cornetum, ti, n. g. a groue where the trees

Cornus growe.

Corneus, a, um, of oyle hoine. Also of the woodde Cornus.

Cornicen, a blower in an hoine.

Cornicor, aris, ar, to make a chattering lyke a chough, or to gape for a praye, as Caelinus dooeth expounde it.

Cornicula, a diminutiuus of Cornix, a chough.

Cornicularius, a certayne office in armes concerning capitall sentences.

Corniculum, a litell hoine, also after some, a certayne gette geuen to souldiours. it was sometyme a towne in Italy.

* Cornicum oculos configere, to pynche out the crows eyes: A prouerbe used when we wolde signifie, that one with a newe deuyse, had obscured the doctrine or estimation of them, whiche had been afore hym, and had made them to seme, they knewe or sawe no thyng. It maye be also said, where one man will make all other men blynd, that haue ben before hym, and dooeth reproue or dissolue that, whiche hath been allowed by wise men.

Cornicibus superites, spoken pouverbially of one that is longe lyued.

Cornificius, a learned mā in the tyme of Salust.

Cornigenus, a, um, of the kynde whiche hath hoines.

Corniger, ra, rum, hoined, all thyng that beareth hoines.

Cornipes, pedis, om. ge. that hath an harde house or hoine on theyr feete.

Cornix, nicis, f. gen. a byrde called a crowe or chough.

Cornu, vnderstode, Cornum, ni, n. g. and Cornus, nus, m. g. a hoine: by translation the corners and wyndynges of ryuers. Also the two wynges of a battayle bee called Dextrum, cornu, and Sinistrum cornu.

Cornua antemnarum, the endes of the sayle yardes.

Cornucopia, an hoine that Hercules plucked from Achelous, whiche hoine the nymphe of immortall tables filled with sweete flowers and

and fruites: There is before an other opiate on thesed.

Cornupeta, a, um, a beaste that streeth with his hoines.

Cornus, nus, or Cornus, a, um, a tree in frentche vng & Cornellier, whiche be called in Englande: and therefore is lacketh in English name.

Cornu, ni, n. g. the fruite of Cornus, called Corneilles in frentche, whiche helpe to oldnes, but they be redde, and somewhat longer.

Cornutus, a, um, that whiche hath hoines.

* Cornutum bestiam petis, Thou wilt on an hoined beest: A prouerbe, whiche of one, whiche prouoketh hym, of whome he is lyke to haue the woofe.

Corquus, the name of a learned man in the tyme of Aesc.

Coræbus, looke Choraebus.

Corollarium, ri, n. g. an addition or aduantage, also Corollaria be certayne gettes geuen at festes, or to people when they be held common places.

Corona, n, f. g. a crowne; a garland, a chaplet a compaigne of people standing rounde lyke a circle, also the circle about the moone.

Corong militares, were garlandes of dyuers foies: The named Triumphalis, was spide of laurell or baye leaues, afterward of gold, whiche the chief captayn wore on his head,

whiche he had the whole victorie agaynst his enemies, and his seruantes dyd weare garlandes of oyle: An other was called Obsidionalis, whiche was geuen to the chief captayn, when he had resied any siege, laied about any of their townes or fosterres, and that garlande was of the grasse growyng in the place, where the siege was laied.

An other was called Ciuiica, whiche was of holly, beyng euer greene, wouen with oken leaues, this garlande was geuen to hym, which had saued a Romayn from takyng, fightyng valiantly for hym.

Muralis, was geuen to hym that first scaled the walles maugre the enemies: and therefore it was made lyke vnto batilmentes.

Castrensis, was geuen to hym, whiche first by force entered the campe of the enemies.

Navalis, was putte on his heade, whiche in battaile on the sea, spide boorded the shyppe that was assailed.

Oualis was wynges of the chiefe captayne, when the victorie was without shedding of blood, or that the battaile lacked his circumstance in the appoyntment.

Muralis, Castrensis, and Navalis, were of golde: Oualis, was of the lytell sweete bushe called Myrtus.

Corona, was also a certayn figure, whiche serpentes that were set to be sold used to weare: also the signe of Ariadne in the firmament, whiche hath ix. steres in foure of a crown.

It is also the water table, covering a wall.

Coronamentum, ni, n. g. a crown, a chaplet, and the name of a towne, whiche was made by the Romans, the name of which was crowned.

Coronarius, a, um, that belongeth to garlandes or crownes.

Coronatus, a, um, crowned, or wearyng a garlande.

Corone, a towne in Grece in the partes nowe named Morca.

Coronea, a citee in the partes of Beroia, in Grecia.

Coronis, nidis, f. g. the nose of a shype. also an ende, the extreme part, the toppe of a thyng, the hoine of other lyke.

Coronis, the daughter of Leucippus, on whiche Apollo begatte Esculapius.

Coroneola, a kynde of rofes.

Corono, aul, are, to crowne, or sette a crowne or garlande on ones head.

* Coronopus, an herbe, whiche by the description of Dioscorides and Theophrastus, some suppose to be Dent de Leon: but Fuchsius saith, it is sometyme called Cornucrinum, Pes cornicis, and Sanguinaria, because it syneth bleedynge.

Quellius, after the mynde of Leontenus saith, it is named Capricola, Dens canis, and sometyme Sanguinaria, because it prouoketh bleedynge.

Corophium, a kynde of crabbe fyre.

Corporalis, le, corporall.

Corporatio, onis, and Corporatura, ri, the quantitee, state, or faction of the body, corporature, copulencie.

Corporatus, a, um, copoyate.

Corporeus, a, um, that is of a bodily substance.

Corporo, aul, are, to kill.

Corporor, aris, ar, to bee factoned or made a bodye.

Corpulentus, x, f. g. copulencie, fleshyne.

Corpulentus, a, um, copulent of grosse in bodye, fleshy.

Corpus, corporis, n. g. a bodie. sometyme it signifies but fleshe onely: sometyme all maner of substance, also a whole fellowship or compaignie, or a multitude of people: sometyme a volume or tome of a booke.

Habitus corporis, the fourme and plight of the bodye.

Corpore vitiali, they that lacke som membre at their natyritie.

Corpus arboris, the body of a tree.

Corpus reipublice, the whole comon weale.

Corpusculum, li, n. g. a litell or small bodie.

Corrado, rati, here, to thauyng together, to take awai, spoile, kill, or alienate, to kysse together.

Correctio, onis, f. g. a correction, amendment, a tabylle, also a figure of rhetoricke.

Corrector, oris, m. g. a correctour or amender of fault.

of faulces.
 Correpo, repfi, reppere, idem quod Repo.
 Correpitor, oris, he that taketh of plucketh a thing to hym.
 Correpus, a, um, taken, & washed.
 Corrido, risi, ridere, to laugh with other.
 Corrigo, x, i, g. a thonge of leashe, a lache of a shoe.
 Corrighola, an herbe, whiche renneth on the grounde lke grasse, but it hath leaues lke rewe, somewhat longer and softer, vnder the whiche the seede spyngeth, and hath floures partely whiter partely redde. Manardus saith, it hath leaues lke to an althe, and there fore is called Fraxinella.
 Corrigo, rexi, rigere, to correcte or amende, to rectify, to make right, to redresse.
 Corrighere aliquem ad frugem, to amende one, and make hym honest and thyng.
 Corrighere et Deprauare, contrarie.
 Corrighere et emendare.
 Corripio, pui, pere, to rebuke, pproplyt it is to take a thyng quickly with hast, to moysten.
 Corripere sese ad aliquem, to go to one lastly.
 Corripere sese intro, to enter in hastily.
 Corripere et repente, to go his way suddenly.
 Corripitur febre, he is taken with a feure.
 Corripitur somno, he is faste a sleape.
 Corripere mortu, to byte.
 Gradum corripere, to ge a pace.
 Viam corripere, to take the way and goe forwarde.
 Tanto celerius viam corripimus, we will take our way, and go to muche the faster.
 Corruales, they whiche doo lous together one woman.
 Corruare, is pproplyt of heales, to go togyr ther to wateryng.
 Corruatio, onis, a cennung together in foyme of a ruuer.
 Corruor, aris, ari, is of waters, whan they of small brookes doo become euers.
 Corruatus, a, um, the adiectiue.
 Corroboro, aui, are, to make stronge of bygge, to harden.
 Corroboratus, a, um, made stronge of bygge, hardened.
 Corrodo, rosi, rodere, to gnawe about.
 Corrosus, a, um, gnawen aboute.
 Corrogo, aui, are, to gather together, to despye earnestly.
 Corroundo, aui, are, to make rounde.
 Corrua, an herbe called wilde sperage.
 Corrug, foymes made in hills, to counseigne water to washe the wyse of metall.
 Corruigo, aui, are, to wrinkle.
 Corrugare frontem, to frowne.
 Corrugatus, a, um, wrinkled.
 Corrumo, rupi, rumpere, to corrupte, to violate, to despoile, to suboigne, to tempt of pte

cure by gestes.
 Corrumperere igni, to burne by.
 Corrumperere oportunitate, to lose oportunitate of occasion.
 Corrumperere rem familiarem, to waste his thynge.
 Corrumperere et Deprauare.
 Corruptela, le, f. g. any thyng that corrupteth or despoileth, corruption of despyng.
 Corrupte, corruptly.
 Corruptio, onis, a corruption.
 Corruptio, oris, m. g. a destroyer, a waster, a corrupter of thynges.
 Corruptio, is, the feminine.
 Corruptio, um, corrupted, destroyed, waste, totall.
 Corruptum hic ex adolescentie optinuo, I see hym here of a verate honest yonge man to be cleane chaunged, & become haughe.
 Corrupti sic, to moule and washe louse.
 Corruo, rui, ruer, to falle downe together, to fall greuously, to falle of erre.
 Corruerunt opes, the gooddes were wasted.
 Risi corruui, I could not stand for laughing.
 Cors, cortis, idem quod Chors, a court.
 Corsides, a certayne stone.
 Corsica, an yle in the mydle sea, betwene Ceane and the yle of Sardinia called Cors.
 Coricum mare, the sea about the yle of Cors.
 Cortex corticis, m. et. f. g. a rinde of bark.
 Corticula, le, a littell rinde of bark.
 Corticatus, ra, tum, haunged a rinde of bark.
 Corticofus, a, um, that hath a thycke bark of rinde.
 Cortina, ng, f. g. a dyers batte, also it is a table of Apollo, from the which he gaus answers.
 Cato taketh it for a vessel, out of the which opie is lette renne. Also that whiche is called a courtyn of linnen cloth of sylke, also a pan of hertell, wherein water was hette.
 Cortina, a citee of Creta.
 Cortinale, lis, n. g. the place where vessels be sette, wherein wyne and hony be sodden.
 Corrinon, radish seeds.
 Cortona, a citee in Tuscan.
 Cortyna, or Gortyna, a citee in the yle of Sicily.
 Corus, ri, m. g. the westerne wynde north west and by west.
 Corus, vox hebraica, a certayne measure.
 Coruncanus, a Romayne, whiche friste of any of the common people was made high bishop.
 Corusco, aui, are, to byandish of glitter, to shine.
 Coruscare mucrone, to byandish a sword.
 Coruscus, a, um, that glittereth of shyneth, that is byandished, or that shyneth.
 Sylus coruscus, trees shynyn and tremblyn with the wynde.
 Coruinus, a, um, of a crowe.
 Coruinus, the name of a noble oytous, made in Sicily.

Coruus,

Coruus, ui, m. g. a sort of crowe, also a certayne fysh.
 Corybanes, the gydes of the whole Lybels, whiche are madde men, wandringe these heedes and dauncyn, playng on tymballe, and about the Arcades, prouokinge other to do the semblable.
 Corybanticus, a, um, perteynyng to the sacrifices of those pylles.
 Corybas, antris, the sonne of Jason & Lybels.
 Corycides, the surname of the Spines of an hille of denne in Spertalus by Deles, called Corycius.
 Corydum, a gardenlandes or wynde, or other lke thyng to put in vntayles.
 Corycos, or Corycus, the name of a mountayne and citee in Sicily, by the whiche is a caue called Corycius.
 Corycus, a mountayne and hauen of Samphila, of the whiche certayne rowers on the sea were named Coryci, whose falsehode in begriping the marchantes resoyng thyng, is growen to a prouerbe: and of them all craft and wyle lkes and sarchers out of mattees are called Coryci.
 + Corycus auliculaire, a prouerbe, spoken, whan a thyng greatly dissembled and kept secrete, is by some spie disclosed.
 Corydalis, li, f. g. a certayne bynde, after some a lark.
 Corydon, a shepardes name in Theocrite and Virgill.
 Coryleum, el, n. g. a groue of hallow.
 Corylus, li, f. g. an hallow and an hallow nutte of sylber.
 Corymbe, bes, idem quod Coramble.
 Corymbus, bi, m. g. a beay of yare, or other, whiche doo growe in the same fourme.
 Corymbus, or Corymbum, is also the stemme of a myppe, and the fruite of the herbe called Chrysichoma.
 Corymbifer, a, um, that beareth bearies.
 Corymbites, te, a kynde of spurge.
 Coryphus, phi, xi, m. g. the chiefe in euery order, or in knowlage.
 Corythus, a towne in Tuscan, nere to Arell.
 Coryus, ri, m. g. a bowe case, or a quiver for arrowes.
 Coryza, the pore of distillation out of the head into the eyes and nose.
 Cos, looks Goos.
 Cos, cotis, f. g. a whette stone.
 Cosmetra, te, com. g. a chaumberer, a man or woman that apparailleth the maistrasse.
 Cosmiana vnguenta, beate sweete oyle, named of Cosmus.
 Cosmicus, a, um, worldly, of the world.
 Cosmitto, for committo.
 Cosmographia, f. the description of the world.
 Cosmographus, he that describeth the world.

Cosmus, mi, the world.
 Cosmus, mi, a proper name.
 Cossia, a towne of Samos.
 Cossus, a bynde high in trees, whiche the people of Syngia vntayle for a delicate meate.
 also men or women, that haue theyr bodies reuelled of full of wyndes. Plinie hath Cosses in the plerall numbry.
 Cossim, idem quod Coxim.
 Cossus, a Romayne.
 Cossa, te, f. g. a bynde.
 Cossitium, the sides of myppes.
 Cossitum, the sides of a caudon.
 Costas, a, um, that hath bybdes.
 Costum, or Cossus, an herbe, called commonly Cocus, and Herba Marig: it hath but one halke, halfe a cubite high, and leaues lke Betayn, sauyng that the be thynner, & more sauoure. It is also a strange herbe, where of be. iii. kyndes, Arabicum, Indicu, Syriacu.
 Cosyra, or Cosura, an yle in Sicily.
 Coraria, x, f. g. a quartie, where whette stones be founden.
 Cothurnus, ni, m. g. a kynd of busshyns to hunt in, whiche myght indifferently be put on eyther legge, also a mypper, specially high toed. somtyme it is taken for a plaster in tragedie: somtyme for a tragedie: and for an high and arrogant fourme of speakyn or wytyng.
 Cothurnus, a, um, that weareth such a busshyn of mypper, or vntayle a tragicall maner in wytyng or speakyn.
 Cotidie, dailie, dailie by dailie.
 Coris, the Alpes.
 Cortio, a kyng of the Danes.
 Coron, an hauen made with stone, also a towne in Syria, of the whiche a certayne kynde of small bygges are called plurally Corona, Coronas, or Corona.
 Cotonea, a quince tree.
 Cotoneum, nei, n. g. a quince: also an herbe, whiche the frenche men call Fialum.
 Cotta, an oytour of Rome, greatly commended of Cicero.
 Gottabus, bi, the founde, whiche a croke maketh with any thyng.
 Cortona, looks Coron.
 Cornia, an herbe, whiche hath leaues lke Lamomill, and a yelow floure lke to an oye etc.
 Of this be diuers kyndes, one is called Euphthalmos, an other Cornia feida.
 Cornia, a measure, looks Coryla.
 Cornix, nicks, a bynde, called a quaple, which (as Plinie and Solinus wyte) appereth not vntill the ende of sommer, and then they fleo ouer the sea eastly without making hast, and whan they perceyue lande, they assemble in flocks, and fleo muche faster. They wyte also, that these byndes doo feche on feedes of mynionus herbes, and therefore in the othe

eyme they were not eaten of wyse men: for that byrde hath the falling puel Ruten, Galene, & Lucretius affirme, that this byrde feedeth on the herbe Ellchorus, or Veratrum, whiche of it self is venomous: all be it phisicallis geue it sometime for the purgation of melancolie. Ruten, wisteth, that eating of quailles is to be feared, lest therby mate be ingendred the crampe, and stikenesse called Tetanus.

Coryla, or Coryle, a measure, which after the saying of Galene, was in some place. xii. ounce measures, in some place. xvi. Julius Solinus saith, it is the thirde parte of Chenix: that whiche is called Georgica, or peerepnyng to husbandry, receiveth in weight of wyne. i. li. and halfe an ounce: of oyle. xi. ounces, of honny. i. li. ii. and. vi. diammes: of our measure a pynte and one ounce. That whiche is called Veterinaria, or being pnyng to horse leches, is in measure. xii. pnyches, and coneyneth of wyne. xi. ounces, and. ii. scripyles, one obolum, and one siliqua: of oyle. x. ounces: of honny. i. li. iiii. ounces of one diamme, and one scripyle: It is of our measure litle half a pynte. Coryla, is also a vessel of cuppe to drinke of, such as Diogenes used, before he learned of a childe to drinke out of his hande.

Coryle, sometime signifieth all the holownesse of a cup also the joinct of a mans thigh.

Coryledō, the herb called Umbelicus Veneris.

Corylum, a place in the mountayn of Ida, out of the whiche renneth the great riuier, Scamander, Granicus, and Aescopus.

Corys, a hynde of Thrace, whiche in the cluise warre fauoured the part of Pompeie.

Couinus, ni, m. g. a manner of charpoet.

Coumarus eques, an horse man that fought leaping out of a chariot vnto an horses backe.

Couinum, a towne in Dorsel hye called Dorschester.

Counos, the pie of Shepey in Kent.

Cous, a, um, of the pie of Los.

Cous, in greke is a life.

Coxa, x, f. g. the haunches, properly the bones of the buttocke.

Coxendix, dicis, f. g. the hyppes of harte bone. Coxendix morbus, the ache of the hyppes, commonly called Sciatica, whiche cometh of a grosse sturmathe humoure, that lieth about the sinue called Ichias, in the holowe bone of the hyppes.

C ANTE R.

Rabro, onis, m. g. a great waspe called an homette.

Irriare crabroneim, a pponerbe, whā a man pponereth one to his owne harme.

Cracentes, men that are leane. Sometime it is taken for graciles.

Cragus, a mountayn of Lycia dedicate to Apollo.

Crambe, es, f. g. a kynde of cole wytes.

Crambe repetita, is called of Juuenalis, a declamation to often heare with much tediousnesse to the hearers.

Cranus, a kynde of Athenes, who succeeded Cecrops.

Cranium, a place of exercise at Lospithe.

Craneus, the first kyng of Macedon, betwene hym and Alexander Magnus reigned. xxxviii. kynges, about the space of. 500. yeres.

Cranos, or Cranium, ni, n. g. the skull.

Crantor, is, the name of a philosopher.

Crapula, f. g. an inflammation and headache, whiche cometh of excess of dymnyng.

It is also taken for dymkenesse of any disease caused by luscetyng.

Crapulam edormiscere, to sleepe out dymna kennesse vntill one be freche agayne.

Crapulam exhalare, to vompte when one is dymke.

Crapula, is also a thyng, wherwith wyne is temptred, after some the dygges of colyn.

Crapulor, aris, ar, to surfeete.

Cras, to morowe, in tyme comyng.

Craus, sis, f. g. a greke woode, signifieth some plexion, temperature of mixture of naturall humours.

Crausamen, minis, et Crausamentum, d, n. g. the thynkenesse of any thyng.

Crausisco, feli, feliere, to make fatte of fild of fleshe, of thyche, to waxe fatte.

Crausitudo, dinis, f. g. fatnesse, thynkenesse, grossenesse.

Crausities, idem.

Crausius, a, um, fatte, fleshy, thyche, grosse, point, sometime bull, blockyche, blunt, coysse.

Crausia Minerua, a grosse witte, whiche doeth nothyng exactly.

Craus compedes, weyghy gyues.

Crausiore mufa, with a moys plague of intetlygible fence.

Craus, thyche, grosse.

Craus, thyche, grosse.

Craus, si, n. g. a grosse of thyche thyng.

Craus, the surname of noble Romans, of the whiche two specially ar worthy to be remembred for their notable qualites. One, named Lucius Craus next to Cull was the moost excellent orator amonge the Romaynes, of whome, and Quintus Scaiola, Cull wyseth in this wise: Thyne not (I saie) Brutus, that in this cite were euer two moys excellent persons. For where it is well knowne, that of all counsaillers, the one (Scaiola) was moost eloquent: the other (Craus) was in cos saynyng moost excellent. Likewise in all other thynges shew he was vnto one to an other: but so as ye could not telle, vnto whiche of the two ye wold wishe to be like. For Craus of all dytate & toly, was the moost fobbe: Scaiola of ad that was sobe, was moost freche and pleasant.

Craus

Craus with gentleness had sufficient sense: in the great senesice of Scaiola, he had no gentleness. This commendation of Craus declareth that man worthy to be counted a soursa in a weale publicke.

Craus, called Marcus, was the richest person of the Romans. Plutarch wryteth that he was sent general capitayn against the Parthians: he had in his treasure. 7100. talires.

which amounteth of our money to. 1100350. li. besides that he had geuen that part of his mouables to hercules in offering, and made a feast to all the people of Rome, appointyng to euer man the rate of thye Minas, euer Minas being of our money. xxxv. s. xi. d. q. whiche is in thye Minas. vi. li. vii. s. ix. d. ob. q. for euer man's portion. Whiche summe (consydeyng Rome was then the greatest cite & moost populous in all the world) seemeth inestimable. He wolde saie, he ought not to be called a ryche man, except he could wish his peryent maineyne a legiō, whiche shoulde conteyne 6000. footemen, and 500. men of armes. Whiche woode it made bee well supposed, that where Craus stoneth the richest of Craus to bee. 20000. Sestertia, whiche in the rate of our monie is. 131065. li. the same summe was the peryent revenues of Marcus Craus, euer Sestertium, being vi. li. xi. s. ix. d. ob. whiche revenues were not ony of his possessions, grain, fruite, and cattell, but also of the labours of bondemen, whiche he did leat to hye, they being instructed in all maner sciences and artes, of whom were. 500. caposters, of all the other a muche greater nūbre. All that they gaped, came to his coffers. Wherfore he practised vnto, lendenng lightly to all men that wold borrow: but if they brake promise with him, he was in exactyng thereof extreme & rigorous. He gate infinite subatice by men attainted in the time of Sulla, who fauoured hym. Therwith he was exceeding couetous & vnsatiable, but byng much lib. ratit & affabilitie toward the people: he was alway in great estimation among them: he was eloquent, and wolde please in euer comon cause. Finally, being sored with couetousnes & auy, whiche he had to the great honours that Cesar & Pompeie had obtained, he procured warre against the Parthians, by whom both he and his son with. 30000. Romans were slayn, many also were taken: whiche as Plutarch wryteth, hapned by his negligence, being moys indiscretious aboute the gathering of money, than in governyng and orderyng his army. He died afoye, the incarnation of Chyris. 51. yeres.

Crausino, aul, are, to beware from date to date, to busy of thyn on the morowe.

Crausino, idem, quod Cras.

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Crausino, idem, quod Cras.

Inscripto multo esse crebrior quatuor, I would write to you more often times than ye booke to me.

Crebresco, brui, brevere, to be worse, to be common.

Crebrus, aris, and Crebriudo, offencesse, of thicknesse in being or growing together.

Crebrutus, a trencher foisted with many nails.

Crebro, often.

Credibilis, le, that whiche may be believed, credible.

Credibiliter, credibly.

Creditor, onis, m. g. he unto whom a man oweth any thing.

Credula, the feminine.

Credulus, ti, n. g. that thing that is owed.

Credulus, a, um, trusted, believed, owed.

Credo, dici, dere, to believe, to trust, to committe of believe a thing to be safe, to put to trust, to have a sure confidence, to thinke, to knowe surely, after Donatus.

Credere verba alicui, to tell to one his countsaile. Creditur tibi, I trust the.

Creditur male, it is ill lent.

Quid his rebus credit fieri? what thinkest thou may be doon by this meanes?

Credis huic, quod dicat? Dooest thou believe that he saith?

Credere alicui de re aliqua, to believe one in a matter.

Committere et credere.

Male credere, to mistrust.

Credere hoc meo fidei, believe me in this, trust me truly.

Credere se Neptuno, to take the sea.

Credere alicui argentum, to put one in trust with monie.

Credere pecuniam, to lende monie.

Credo, I believe well.

Nunquam hoc mihi voluit credere, he would never discusse so muche to me.

Credidi tibi consilia mea omnia, I have disclosed of committed all my secreete counsailes to you. Creditur, the impersonal, men believe it: or, monie was lent.

Creduis, vel creduas, for credas.

Credulas, tatis, f. g. light beleue.

Credulus, a, um, that beleueth lightly, of light of beleue.

Cremastris, the sinewes, whereby the bones of a man or beast be hange.

Cremano, onis, a bournp.

Cremanus, a, um, bourned.

Crementum, increase.

Cremera, a, rupe.

Cremitum, m. n. g. fried meate bourned to the panne, after Calepine, but Columella seemeth to take it for by the of by the sticks to handle fyre with.

Crema, aui, are, to bourn.

Cremona, a town of Italy.

Cremon, oris, the suppe of basley steeped in water, beaten, and pressed.

Crema, ng, f. g. the dente aboute the leafe of an herbe or tree lyke to a saw. It is also the scoe the notch of a taile, whiche menne vnturned make on sticks for the remembrance. Also the notch of a bowe or arrowe.

Creon, tis, the name of a king, whose daughter Jason married, when he forsoke Medea also a kynge of the Thebanes, father to Jorasta, wyfe of Medipus.

Creophilus, the name of a poete, whome some affirme to be master to Homere.

Creo, aui, are, to geue the first being vnto any thing. Also to geat a chyld, to cause, to create, to make.

Creare magistratum, to ordeine an officer.

Errorum creare, to make one to erre.

Fasidium creare, to make lothsom or weery.

Erumnas alicui creare, to purchase one may the trouble.

Creare periculum alicui, to procure a manne great daungier of trouble.

Aduersam valetudinem creare, to make sick, to breede a disease.

Creonniades, the sonne of Creon by Medea, the daughter of Creon of Thebe.

Crepa, of olde wynters vied for Capra, a goat.

Creperus, a, um, doubtful, ambiguous.

Crepi, idem quod Luperci.

Crepidula, f. g. a vobled shoe pyth latched: some take it for a vobled shoe, or slipper, because of the noyle, whiche it maketh when a man goeth.

Crepidarius, ri, m. g. he that maketh shoes of slippers.

Crepidatus, a, um, that weareth a vobled shoe of slipper.

Crepidus, inis, f. g. a creeke, those of banke, where on the water beteth. Also the mouth of a well, the toppe of a steep rocke, and the extreme parte of any place.

Crepidula, le, f. g. a diminutue of Crepida.

Crepitaculum, li, n. g. a tymbel or other instrument made of brylle, whiche beynge touched with the hande, maketh a sounde.

Crepitaculum, a diminutue of Crepitaculum.

Crepat pacis, that maketh a noyse.

Crepiro, aui, are, to make a noyse or crepnyng.

Crepitare dentibus, to chaw with the teeth.

Crepat mihi venter, my belly courteth.

Crepiulum, li, n. g. an ornament of the heade, whiche with mounges of the heade, maketh a sounde.

Crepius, us, m. g. a bounse, a greete bynde of noyse, a farte.

Dentium crepitus, the crepnyng of the teeth.

Crepius pedum, the noyse, the whyche the feete

feete make in going.

Crepo, crepi, seboine crepaul, pare, to make a great noyse, to sound, also to byke, to speake of pyraie.

Crepuit fores, the doore was open.

Crepla, a cite of Albannia.

Creplundia, orum, n. g. twisse of small beynge given to littell chyldren, as littell belles, tymbells, and such lyke toys. Also the fyrt appaile of chyldren, as twathels, wast cotes, and such lyke. And by transacion the sale. A creplundis erat virtuti deditus, from his chyldehode he was enen geuen to vertue.

Crepusculum, li, n. g. the tyme lyght, epyer in the euening or in the morning.

Creco, creui, crecere, to growe, to waxe bigger, to increase in honoure or riches.

Creuit increditum, he is increased in his lytelode: or he hath inbetwixt fallen to hym.

Factis alicuius crecere, to become more honourable by another mans dedes.

Animi creuerunt, they waxed haute and high mynded, by reason of rychesse: or they took a better herte of courage.

Crevere ex accusacione alterius, to geat rychesse by accusacione of another.

Cres, creis, one of Crete.

Cresleis, a nymphe of Crete.

Cressa, a woman of Crete. Also an haue of Cavia, ouer agaynst Naples.

Crete, f. g. and Creteles, an yle lying betwene the part of Grece called Peloponnesus and the Rhodes: it hath on the north parte the sea Regium and Creteles: on the southe the sea of Egypt and Africa. It is now called Candie. In this yle was Jupiter noure Med: whom the people named their chief god. There was also a nymphe, and Madamantes gouerned vnder hye, which moste exquisite iustice, as ye maye see in these places: of whose lawes other countreys took the first paternes: not withstanding the people of that countreys were noted of olde tyme to be vicious and shamefull: as Creteles was noted in a velle reuerend saint Paule, in his epistle to Titus, that Creteles alwaye been lyers, vngateous, and slouthfull pached.

Crete, m. f. g. chalte.

Creteus, a, um, of chalte.

Creteus, a, um, lashed with chalte.

Creteus pedibus homines, men marked to be sold: whiche from great rychesse were fallen into great povertie.

Creteus, Cressius, a Creteus, a, um, of chalte.

Creteus, the sonne of Aeolus, which begat Creon, on the daughter of his brother Salmo.

Crethmos, vel Crethmus, an herbe growing on the sea rocks, which we call dampere: it is of some called Crethmarina: The leaues

are kepte in bynde of salt, to be used with fyre, as a saute.

Crethmon, the sonne of Aeolus.

Crethmus, a, um, of chalte.

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Crethmus, a, um, of chalte.

Crimissa, a citter.
Crimissus, a ruler of Greece.
Crinialis, i.e. that belongeth to the heare.
Crinale, i.e. n. g. a thynge to bryn by the heare as a filter, a heareface, of such lyke.
Criniger, that hath murther heare.
Crinis, n. s. m. g. heare of the head. also a curreayne bonde to tye a thynge with.
Crinire, to late forth the heare.
Crinista, i.e. a curreayne of blasyng steele.
Crinus, a. um, that hath muche of long heare.
Crinon, a rebde lyfe.
Crinor, n. s. n. i. r. to haue a bushe of heare, or to be made to haue a bushe of heare.
Crinur arbor, the tree hath many leaues of boughes.
Crisis, iudgement.
Crista, a towne builded by Cristus the soone of Phorus.
Crispans, anis, curled, wrinkled, bysbed.
Crispatus, a. um, that is curled or wrinkled.
Crispina, by the description of Jo. Agricola, semeth to be the byer called Rispis.
Crispulas, a. um, that hath curled heare.
Crispus, a. um, curled, wrinkled. It was also the name of Salustius.
Crispum lignum, rough wood, ful of beines.
Crispo, a. u. i. are, to curre or bysbe, to make to byne or gyfter.
Aurora crispit pelagus nouo Phibo, The morning, when the soone ryseth maketh the sea to glister and byne.
Crista, a. f. g. a crest, or any thynge growyng on the head of a foule or beast, as a cockes cobe, or the feathers on the heade of a byrde, called a coppe.
Crista galling, after Ruellius li. 3. cap. 103. seemeth to be Veruina, called of the Grekes Perithenon, in latine Veruenna, or Verbenata, in his second booke, cap. 118. he describeth it to be that, whiche Plinie calleth Alecosolophos, and Dioscorides Horminum, or Orminum hortense, an herbe muche lyke hore hounde, named of the frenchemen Oruala, Tout bone, of the Italians, Sclaria: of some Cetrum galling, or Gallicentrum: of other Salua transmarina.
Cristatus, a. um, that hath a crest or coppe.
Cristata auis, a cocke.
Cristula, i. g. a littell cresse.
Critig, thep that be iudges in any matters.
Critic, es, a weat on the upper lyde of the eye lyke a barleie coine.
Critheis the daughter of Aeolus, and mother of Homer.
Critas, one of the thretye tyannes of Athens.
Criticus, he that subgeth the actes of men, as men doo wyse.
Critici dies, the dayes wherein physicians geue iudgements of the continuance of the diseases.

Crito, a philosopher of Athens, familiar with Socrates.
Critobulus, a physician, of whom Plinie speaketh lib. 7.
Crikolaus, a philosopher of Athens, and a captyane of Acaia, whiche destroyed the cities of Asinthe.
Crobialon, a towne in Daphlagonia, whereby cometh the ciuer Dardanius.
Crobylon, a caule to weare on ones head.
Crocallis, i. s. a pyreous stone, lyke to a cheere, or after some pyntes, lyke to ware.
Crocatus, **Crocinus**, and **Croceus**, a. um, of o. lyke saffron.
Croceus color, yealow colour lyke saffron.
Crocium, n. i. n. g. a sweete oile made of saffron.
Crocio, ciul, circ, to curre lyke a roun.
Crocito, a. u. i. are, idem.
Crocis, an herbe that magicians vse.
Crocitus, u. s. m. g. the worse that a roun of crows maketh called cephng.
Crocato, or **Crocitatio**, idem.
Crocodilon, a towne of Phenicia.
Crocodilus, an byll of Phenicia.
Crocodilus, i. m. g. a. u. i. beaste bydde in Egypt, and lyueth partly in water, partly on lande, and is in factio lyke a dragon, but he hath small eyes, veray longe teethe lyke to a sawe, and lacher a stronge, and moueth on by the upper lawe, and hath great and strong nayles on his feet. there hath been seen of the xx. foote longe, and the sayn of his backe is unpenerable. he deuourth not only men but also beastes, whiche come nigh to the ryuer of Nilus. And yet not withstanding, the Egyptians did honour that beast, in so much, that if any were byllid, they caused hym to be saled and buried. They byng forth egges, no bygger than gylt egges, & that. i. x. at a tyme, the male and female sitting on them by turns.
Crocodili lachrym, crocodiles teares. A piouser, applied vnto the eye, which hatyng an other man, whom they would destroye, or haue destroyed, they will seme to bee soye for hym. It is taken of the pyopete of Crocodilus the monster, who beholding a man to myn, whom he would deuoure, wepeth, and after he hath eaten the body, he wafeth the head with his teares, and then eateth it also.
Crocodylinus, a. um, of a crocodile.
Crocodylia, a beaste lyke to a crocodile.
Crocodylium, an herbe (after Plinie) lyke the chyllid called Camclion niger. Ruellius supposeth it to be that, whiche is commonly called Carlina, or Cardina.
Crocomagma, m. a. i. s. neu. gen. dyegges of the oyle of saffron.
Crocota, i. s. f. g. a garment of saffron colour that women vse to weare.
Crocotillum, veray slender or thynne.

Cro:

Crocotillum, cake byade.
Crocoto, idem quod Trama.
Crocota, the diminutive of Crocota.
Crocotarius, i. s. a byer of saffron coloured garments.
Crocom, i. s. n. g. of Crocus, i. m. g. a thynge to be hot and bye in the first degree. Crocom is also the yelow chyenes in the middes of a lye.
Crocus, the soone of Cemenes, the mothe of the Muses, who was turned by Jupiter into the signe called Sagittarius, som wyse his name Crocus or Croton.
Crocota, a beaste, whiche Solinus calleth a monster, begotten betwene the beast Hiena, and a lyoness: he neuer closeth his eyes or wryneth: on bothe sides of his mouth, he hath as it were one toothe: he breaketh all thynges with his teethe quickly, and swalloweth, and forthwith digesteth it. The nature of theim is betwene a dogge & a wolfe, but he is muche worse than any of theim. he counterfayeth the voyce as wel of men as of other beastes.
Croesus, kyng of Lydia, soone of Halyattes, subdued many grete countreies in Asia and Grece, and gathered innumerable riches. he on a tyme demanded of Solon, who was the happiest man that euer he se. he said Tellus a man of Athens, who had honest and good soones: and thet also had likewise good chyldren: all whiche he saw in his lyfe. And whā he had lued a good tyme honestly, at the last, fighing agaynst the enemies of his cuntrye after he had banquished them, he dyed a faire deathe, and was in the same place honorably buried of the Atheniensis. When Croesus asked, who was most happye next Tellus, he said, Cleobis and Biton, whiche were Argives, and had a copetent strength, thet obtained the pyce. On a festiuall date of Juno thet gods best, thet mother byeng an old womā, wold be caried vnto the temple in a wagge, but the oxen were not come from the stables wherfoze thet, taking the beame of the wagh, byse thet olde mother thet in viij. myles and more, and so byought hir to the temple of Juno, at men metualyng and comendyng the yong men, al women prayeing the mother for byngyng by of suche chyldren: the mother byeng surprised with joy, as well for the age of hir sonnes, as also for the same and commendation thet of, standyng afoze the pyage of Juno, prayed, that hir soones myght haue geuen theim the best thyng that euer mought happen to men. When thet had sacrificed, eaten, and drunk with much plesure and joy, they fell on slepe, and neuer awaked: whose thynges al the people of thet cuntrye did set by with much honoy at Delphos. Croesus, byng a thre, said

byto Solon: why friends of Athens, letteth thou to lettell by our felicity. letteth thou praye before us whiche prayes persons? So he answered, Croesus, Croesus, in pyntes of pines, many thynges are byt, which men wold not see and many thynges be lured, that me wold not see. And after he had much spoken of mans calamities, at the last he concluded, sayng: The end of euery thyng is to be toke on, wherto it shall come. For god placeth by the rootes many men, vnto whom he gaue all fortune at pleasure. Croesus made hereto no countenance, but estempyng Solon to be but a foole, cōsideryng he passed to light vpon thynges, whiche appered good, let hym depart. A good space after, Croesus by the foot of Apollon answered at Delphos, attemptyng warre agaynst Cyrus kyng of Persia, was at the last taken of hym, who caused a great pile of wodde to be made redy, a Cresus was pur to be set on the top thereof: Than forthwith Croesus remembred the wordes of Solon, that no mā stayng was blessed, or on al partes happy, and therewith lamentyng cryed: O Solon, Solon, Solon, which Cyrus hepyng, caused to be demaded of hym, who it was that he named Croesus with much distrust at the last told what he was, & finally declared all that before was reheried, whiche whā Cyrus had herd, recognisig him selfe to be also a man, soze repented that he went about to burne hym, which was equal to hym selfe in honour and riches: and commanded hym to be taken from the fire, whiche than began to flame: and so with great difficulty he was deliuered. Afterward Cyrus entertained hym honorably, and vsed his counsaile, whiche in many thynges he found very profitabile.
Crolla, idem quod Corolla.
Cromis, he, to whom Hercules gaue the hoyses of Diomedes, whiche wold eat men.
Cromna, a cite of Daphlagonia.
Croniades, one of Hercules soones, by Megara, the daughter of Cron.
Cronia, orum, n. g. plu. nu. the feastes dedicate to Saturnus, whiche were also called Saturnalia, in the whiche littell pfectes and getes were sent from one to an other.
Cronium, is the northe sea called Mare Concretum, or Glaciale, the frozen sea.
Cronius, one of the Centaures.
Cronos, Saturnus.
Coralla, certayn perles, hauyng that name of the soone that they make.
Corallum, i. s. n. g. an instrumente, whiche the Egyptians used in sacrificis, made of st. plaies, whiche bearen together made an harmonie: it is also a racill for a chyld to playe with.
Coralus, he that hath a rouning voyce & a thyl.
Croton, looke after in Ricionum.

C. iii

Cro

C ANTE R.

Croto, or **Croton**, f.g. an ancient citee in the talpe, in the goulfe called Tarentinum, the countreite of Adlo the famous wyndlar.
Crotus, looke **Crocus**.
Crucibilis, atis, f.g. touement, affliction.
Cruciatu, us, m.g. idem quod cruciamentu.
Cruciatu, idem.
Cruciamentum, ti, n.g. touement, payne, affliccion, greffe.
Crucibilis, le, that toumenteth or putteth one to payne.
Crucibiliter, with great touementes & paynes.
Crucianus, a, um, wofull tomentes & paynes.
Crucifigo, fixi, figere, to crucifie, to nagle to a croffe.
Crucifixus, a, um, crucified, nagle to a croffe.
Crucio, aut, are, to torment, to afflict, to put to payne.
Crudaria, a, um, a beyn of strace in the top of an hylle.
Crudelis, le, cruell, fierce, vngentyl, vntactable, that will not be moued wth ptear.
Ferus, crudelis, inhumanus.
Poen, crudelis, terrible and cruell paynes.
Crudelitas, atis, f.g. crudelte, fierceneffe, outrageousnesse.
Adhibere crudelitatem in aliquem, to shewe crudelte to one.
Omni crudelitate lacerare aliquem, to toument of bere one with all maner of crudelte.
Anhelare ex intimo pectore crudelitatem, so shewe crudelte euen froine the bottome of his herte.
Crudeliter, crudely.
Acerbe et crudeliter.
Crudelto, aut, defecere, to ware rams.
Crudefit morbus, the sicknesse increaseth moze and moze.
Pugna crudefit, the fyghte waxeth moze fierce and cruell.
Crudinas, tatis, f.g. ratwesse of the stomache or pil digestion.
Crudus, a, um, rawe, frethe, or newe made, not epte, vndigested: sometime harde, greene, fierce, cruell, terrible.
Crudus homo, whose stomache can not digest well. also he that hath a cruell and terrible countenance.
Crudus ensis, a cruell swoorde.
Cruda poma, frutes that are not epte.
Vulnus crudum, a frethe and new wounde, a greene wounde.
Aluus cruda, the stomache that casteth vp meate vndigested.
Cibi crudi, meates vndigested.
Cortex crudus, a greene barke.
Crudum solum et immotum, a ground that is not labourd and well husbanded.
Cgitus crudus, pro duro et crudeli.
Cruentati oculi, eyes redde as bloudd, bloude shotte.

C ANTE R.

Cruenter, blouddily, with much effusion of bloudd.
Cruento, aut, are, to make blouddie.
Morsu cruentare, to bitye vntill it blede.
Cruentare rempublicam vulneribus, by translation to sea and put to beate many of the effensens.
Cruentari scelere, to be disreyned or dishonored by some naughty acte.
Cruentus, a, um, blouddy, cruell, fleshy.
Cruenta victoria, a cruell victory, wherewith many men be slayne.
Vox cruenta, and **Cruenta oratio**, a cruell and blouddie sentence.
Crumena, x, f.g. a pource.
Cruma, loke **Cruma**.
Cruor, oris, m.g. bloudd whiche cometh out of a wounde.
Crunos, an haven of Thace.
Crupellarij, certayne souldiours of swoides places, so armed with whose harness of iron that they coude neyther doo nor take hurt.
Cruripedi, x, they that be fettered or gured.
Crurragium, n, n.g. breakynge of the legges.
Crus, rurs, that part of the legge that is froin the knee to the anke, called the shanke.
Distorta crura, crooked legges.
Crus arboris aur vitis, the stocke or bodie of the tree or vine beneth the boowes.
Crusculum, li, n.g. a litell or small legge.
Crusma, atis, n. g. a spmber, wherewith women and maydes doo plaie with theyr fingers.
Crusta, x, f.g. the upper parte of euery thyng that is not eaten. also the scurf or scabbe of a wounde. also playster of a walle, the harde scale of crust that any thyng is couered with, bullions or ornaments of plate, whiche may be taken of.
Marmoris crusta, Marbles of marble, wherewith they vied to playster theyr walles.
Crusta parietum, the pargeting of walles.
Crustarius, n, m.g. a pargetour, or he that couereth walles with Marbles, or such like thyng.
Crustatus, a, um, that hath a scale, a cruste, or harde couering, or wheron playster or thynne Marbles of stone be laied.
Crustata animalia, beastes that haue scales or harde couerings.
Crusto, aut, are, to laye playster or parget, or to sell thynne Marbles of stones on walles: And to sette bullions of splere or golde about cuppes, to garnyshe theym.
Crustosus, a, um, that hath an harde cruste or scale.
Crustula, le, f.g. a diminutiue of **Crusta**.
Crustularius, ri, m.g. a paster.
Crustulara, a, meate made of crustes of bread.
Crustulum, li, n.g. a diminutiue of **crustum**, a wafer or lyke thyng, that men geue to children.
Crustum, ti, n.g. a crust of bread, of a pastie, of

C ANTE T.

of meate rosted, hyppled or fried.
Crustumina pira, pearces redde on the one side.
Crustuminum, a towne in Beale.
Crustuminum vinum, wyne of that towne.
Crux, crucis, f.g. a croffe, galapin, or other lyke also any thyng that troubleth, greeueth, or tormenteth a man.
Cruci dare aliquem, to hange one.
In crucem tollere, and **Cruci affigere**, To hange vp, or to crucifie.
In malam crucem, with sorowe, with a mischance.
Crypsorchis, is where a mans stones are remoued out of theyr place.
Crypta, x, f.g. a vaulte lowe in the grounde.
Crypticus, a, um, secreete of hydde vnder the grounde.
Cryptoporticus, a place vnder the grounde, with wyndowes lyke to a parloure, where men doo dyne in the sommer tyme for heate: a crowde, and a close place, compassed aboute with a wall, lyke the other vnder the ground.
Crystallina, vessel or cuppes of cristall stone.
Crystallinus, a, um, of cristall.
Crystallus, li, f.g. and **Crystallum**, li, n. g. a stone called Chyrtall.

C ANTE T.

C **Tearus**, the father of **Amphimachus**, one of the capitaines of the grekis at the sieg of Troie.
Crenes, the foyereete.
Creniatus, tri, m.g. an hoyleache. He that healeth diseases of hoyses and castell.
Crestas, an outoure of Sicillie.
Cresiphon, the name of a workman, whiche made the great temple of Diana at Ephesus a woork wonderfull and renowned thyngh the woyle, which was after bourned by one Herostatus, onely because he would for some dede be spoken of. It is also the name of hym that perswaded the Atheniens to crowne Demosthenes in the theatre.
Cresiphon, is also a towne in Parthis.
Cresippus, the sonne of Chabias.

C ANTE V.

C **Vba**, x, f.g. an hoyle letter or bedde.
Cubatio, onis, a lying.
Cubatus, us, and **Cubitus**, us, mas. gen. a lyinge on hynde, as an henne dooth: a lyinge downe.
Cubicularis, re, and **Cubicularius**, a, um, that pertaineth to the chaumber.
Cubicularis vestis, a nyght gowne.
Cubicularius, ri, m.g. a seruante that attendeth in the chaumber, a chaumberlayne, or goode of the chaumber.

C ANTE V.

Cubiculum, li, n.g. a bedde chaumber.
Cubicus, a, um, square as a dice.
Cubile, li, n.g. a bedde. sometime is taken for a doctore, also an henne, for the bydes nest is called cubile of an henne.
Cubile saluatorium, a chappell or oratorie, where praynes were sette.
Cubilia ferri eruer, to bygge yron mynes.
Cubitale, li, n.g. a foylesse of a garmente, whiche heuerech the arme froin the elbowe downewarde.
Cubitalis, le, a cubite hygh.
Cubito, aut, are, to lye often wth one.
Cubitor, oris, m.g. an ore of hoyle, which will late hym downe, when he shoulde woork.
Cubitus, ti, m.g. et **cubitum**, ti, n.g. an elbowe. sometime a measure called a cubite, that is to saye, one foote & an halfe, but a cubite in geometrie conteyneth vt. of our comon cubites.
Cubitus, us, m.g. a lying downe.
Cubitus pronus, a lying flatte on the face.
Cubitus supinus, a lying vpyght.
Cubitus in latus, a lying on the one syde.
Primus cubitu surgat, postremus cubitum eat, Lette hym eyle spyd, and go to bed laste.
Cubo, ui, are, to lye downe, to keepe ones bed in spynesse, to lye in childe bedde. sometime to lye at the table.
Cubus, bi, m.g. a figure four square like a dice. It is sometime vied for a dyce.
Cucubo, aut, are, to make a noyse lyke an oule.
Cuculo, onis, a heuering of the head, which men vye vntill when they walked in the nyght.
Cucullatus, a, um, that hath a cappe or hood.
Cuculus, or **Cucullus**, li, m.g. a byde called a cuckowe. It is also taken for hym that hath to doo with an other mans wife.
Cucullus, a hood, that menne or women doo weare for the payne, or when they mourne. also a copet of paper that geoffers put spice in.
Cucuma, x, f.g. a vessel of hyffe of tynne, fastened lyke a cucumer, wherewith bathes were fylled and emptyed.
Cucumella, x, a diminutiue of **Cucuma**.
Cucumer, or **Cucumis**, eris, m.g. a fruite called a cucumber. also a certayne fythe.
Cucumerarium, ri, n.g. a garden where cucumbers doo growe or be kepte.
Cucurbita, re, f.g. a fruite called a gourd. also **Cucurbita**, and **Cucurbitula**, is a cuppe, wherewith surgiens doo drawe out bloudd, with scarifying of the skyn, called cuppyng.
Cucurbitarium, a place where gourdies be sowe.
Cucurbitarius, a, um, lyke a gourd.
Cucurbitinus, a, um, lyke a gourd.
Cucurbitula, le, f.g. a litell gourd.
Cucurio, iui, ire, to make a noyse lyke a tocke.
Cudo, udi, ere, to stryke as anythynge doo, also to copne.
Argentum cudere, to copne monie, and by transla

translation, to fynde meane to gent money.
In me hanc cudeur faba, The verill of it is
will lyeht on my necke, or I shall beare the
blame for this.

Cudon, onis, a rappe of fence, made of a rawe
shapene.

Cuias, atis, om. g. of what secte or countrey.
olde wyters used Cuias et hoc cuiare.

Cuius, a, um, whose.

Cuium pecus? whose cattell?

Cuia interest, to whom it pertaineth.

Cuiuscunq; modi genus hominum, of al maner
of sortes of men.

Cuiusmodi, vnderclined, what, what facion,
what maner.

Cuiusmodi homines erunt? what maner of
men shall they be?

Cuiusmodicunq; mater sit, what maner of
mother so euer she be.

Cuiusmodi est, suche as it is, of that sort as
it is.

Cuiusdammodi, idem quod Cuiusmodi.

Cuiusque modi.

Cuiusque modi sunt, suche as they be.

Vereor enim cuiusmodi es Rosci, ne ita
hunc videar voluisse feruare: vt tibi omnino
non pepercerim: for I feare Roscius (what
maner of man so euer thou arte) lest it bee
thought, that I was mynded so to defende
hym, that I haue not spared to speke against
the ouer freely.

Culcita, x, f. g. a mattress, a pallet, a floche
bedde, a fetter bedde, or suche lyke.

Culcitula, x, f. g. a diminutius, a litle mattress
Culcitula, x, a litlell kasse.

Culculus, a diminutius of Culeus.

Culest, vñd of Plautus, for Qualis est.

Culeus, lei, m. g. among the Romayns was the
greatest measure, and receiued .xx. measures
called Amphora, which amounteth to .280+.
pound of measure, euerie pounce beyng .xii.
ounces of our measure, thus seioe galons. It
was also a sacke of leather, wherinto they
that had slayne their fathers or mothers were
sown, and with theim also were put a corke,
a serpente, and an ape, on lyue, and thowen
all together into the riuer of Tiber: And this
was the punishment of parties of murder-
ers of theyr parentes. Some wite it Cule-
us, or Culleum.

Culex, icis, m. g. a gnatte.

Culicem colant, camelum deglutientes,
They dreigne a gnatte though their teethe,
and swallowe downe a camelle, an apte pro-
uerbe applyed by our sauour Christ vnto the
phariseis, whiche did aggrauate small offen-
ces, and magnifye great enormities. It may
be nowe vñd agaynst suche persones as seeke
out and punyssh the small offendours, and lea-
ue the great trespassours agaynst the lawe go

quite unpunished. Also thym that are ser-
pulous in thynges of litle importance, and
in ambition, auarice, extortion, auouerte,
theft, murder, treason, or heretic: that shal
no daunger of conscience.

Culicis, re, that contineth the mesure Culeus

Culligna, x, a bolle, or dyke to dyke of.

Culina, x, f. g. a kitchyn. Sometime the meate
that is dyed.

Culinor, aris, ari, to doo the office of a cooke.

Culleolum, the eyne of viter Chale of a nutte,
whiche is greene.

Culmen, inis, n. g. the roste of an house, the
toppe of any thyng, beane strawe, or thatche
of an house.

Culmus, mi, m. g. Colmus, the rebe of straw
of coine from the roste to the eare.

Culpa, x, f. g. an offence dooen not witting, or
not intedyng to do harm, a fault, blame, wite.

Culpa carere, not to be faultie, to be blameles

Culpa a committeri, to commit an offence.

Culpa in alteru conferre, to late the blame
to an other.

Culpa teneri, to be in faulte.

In culpam conuerrere fortunam, To blame
fortune, to laye the faulte vpon fortune.

Vitio et culpe dare alicui summam laudem,
to late that to a mannes reproche and blame,
that is worthy great praise.

Culpa in te recideret, The faulte reflecteth vpon
thy selfe.

Simili sunt in culpa, they be in lyke faulte, or
they be no lesse to be blamed.

Culpa haec a me procul est, this chanced not
through my default: or I am nothyng guiltye
in this matter.

Maxima in eo culpa est, There is a veray
great fault in hym, or he is much to be blamed

Culpa, x, is vñd in the plural numbze.

Culpario, onis, a blaming.

Culpito, aui, are, to blame often, a wooyde out
of vse.

Culpo, aui, are, to blame, to laye the wyte of
faulte on one.

Culcellarius, a, um, that is lyke a knype.

Culcellus, li, m. g. a litlell knype, or a whille.

Culter, tri, m. g. et Cultrum, tri, n. g. a knype,

a culter of a plough, and the parts of a sickle
nexte to the handell.

Culter venatorius, a woodknype.

Culter popinarius, a dyssing knype.

Culter tonsorius, a rasour.

Cultio, onis, tilling of husbandyng of the ground

Cultor, oris, m. g. An husband man that tilla-
th the ground, or one that inhabiteth any place.

Cultor veritatis, an honest playne man with-
out gyle or fraude.

Cultrarius, ri, mas, ge. was he that hylled the
beast, and dyed hym in sacrifice to ydols.

It may be nowe taken for a slaughter man.

Cultra

Cultratus, a, um, that cutteth like a kniffe.

Cultrix, icis, the feminine of Culor.

Cultrum, ri, n. g. a thyng that is tyllid by hus-
bande.

Cultura, x, f. g. husbandyng of the grounde,
epiphyge.

Cultus, us, m. g. apparayle, deckyng, tyll-
yng, sometime reuerence. Sometime honoure
dooen to god.

Cultus vite, furnyng of a mannes estate
and lyfe, with all honeste commodities and
pleasures.

Cultus agrorum, labouryng, epiphyge, hus-
bandyng of the grounde.

Cultus hominis, The ornament and sustene-
tion of a man in vertue and knowledge.

Cultus, a, um, decked, trymmed, apparayled,
tylled, well husbanded.

Cullulus, li, an earthen cuppe, suche as the gas-
selle cuppes bee, or a litlell chalice or cuppe of
earth, whiche the byshop used in sacrifice.

Cum, with, a preposicion scruping to the abla-
tise case. It is sometime an aduerbe, some-
times a conjunction, a signifieth when, whys-
les, where, where as, sayng that, for as much
as, as well.

Cum mihi tum illi, as well to me as to hym.

In Cum, is som thyng lesse vnderstanded, in
Tum, some thyng more.

Quod cum omnibus confitendum est, tum
nobis precipue, whiche thyng ought to bee
confessed of all men, and of vs most specially.

Cum, signifieth all be it.

Nam cum sedulo munditer nos habemus,
vix egre amatorculos inuenimus. Although
we apoynt vs neuer so cleanly: yet vnto send
we any louers. When it signified when,
where, and forasmuche, the auncient wyters
wyte it Quom, et Quum.

Cum, when Tamen foloweth, most comonly
signifieth where as, all though, all be it.

Cum, sayng that: as, Cum hanc ita sint, tan-
to magis te aduigilare liquum est, Sayng
that these thynges bee so, it is good reasons
that you take so muche the more hede.

Cum hoc non possum, illud minus possem,
sayng I can not doo this; muche lesse can I
doe that other thyng.

Cum dicto, soothwith.

Cum imperio est, he beareth a rule.

Cum maxime, exceedingly.

Cum maxime, exceedingly.

Cum potestate est, he is in authorite, and in
an high office.

Cum primis, verate, Cum primis nobilis, be
vayle noble.

Cum stomacho, disdainfully.

Cum tempore, in a carelesse space.

Cum tua pace, sayng your displeasure.

Cum venia tua, with your licence.

Cum

Cum, for quod, as. Tibi maxime gratias
ago, cum tantum meum literis contulit.

I thanke you heartly, that my letters con-
tributed muche with you.

Cum, for quod, as.

Cum id mihi placeret, cum vno ore omnes
omnia bona dicere, &c. Whiche that this
was to me veray pleasant, all my neygh-
bours also, with one accorde, &c.

Cum, for Quia, or Quandoquidem, after
Donate.

Cum propter summum ingenium, tum pro-
pter singularem modestiam, &c. wel for his
excellent witte, as especially for his singular
modestie.

Luxuria vero cum omni grati turpis, tum ses-
nectuti foedissima, &c. vnderclined luste is a
foule thyng in euery age: so especially in olde
men it is most filthy: &c., lecherie in beede
is a foute vice at all tymes: yet in age it is
most vnhonest, or though it be vnhonest in al
ages, yet in olde age it is most dishonest.

Cum, sens that: as, Iam biennium est cum
ille mecum esse cepit, It is now two yeres
sens that he came first to me.

Dies haud multi intercesserant, cum legati
venerunt, There passed not many daies but
that the ambassadours came.

Cum, for In quo, as, Vnam illum diem vi-
deam, cum tibi gratias agam, I praye god
I maye ones see that daie, wherain I maye
geue you thankes.

Letuisse Tempus erit cum, &c.

Praeterea cum se seruum fateatur tum, et
specially sayng he graunterh hym selfe to bee
your seruant.

Cum minimum, at the leaste.

Cum primum statim, by and by, as soone as.

Cum plurimum, for the most parte.

Vel cum tardissime septimo, &c. when it co-
meth most slowly, on the seventh daie.

Cum causa facere, to dooe a thyng for some
shyll or consideration.

Cum cura legere, to reade attentively with
diligence. Cum carenis esse, to be in chernes.

Cum diluculo, or cum prima luce abire, the
departed as soone as the daie appered.

Cum decimo, effect, The fildes yeldeth
ten for one.

Cum fide persoluere, to paye truly and faith-
fully euery pence.

Cum magna fide vir, a verate sure and true
fre man.

Cum bona gratia dimittere aliquem, to dis-
misse one, so that he is well content with ye.

Cum laetitia vivere, to lyue in ioye and meryche.

Cum bona spe adolescentem, verate toward
to yonge men.

Cum bona venia audire, to heare patiently,
or without displeasure.

Cum

Cum eo, so that, on that condition.
 Obsequat voluntas tua; cum eo ne dubites
 &c. I will obey your wynde, so that, or an
 that conditioe ye will not doubt. &c.
 Cum, or Come, &c. a towe of. *Monia*, in the
 lesse Asia, wherof *Sihella Cumra* was named.
 Cumæ, arum, a citie in Campania.
 Cumanus, or Cumpus, a name of that citie.
 Cumailis, le, a blew of the colour.
 Cumba, looke Cuba.
 Cumbo, ut, &c. was vsed of olde wytten to lye
 downe, out of vse.
 Cumeia, æ, a great vessell, eyther of wickets,
 or of earthe, wherof coyne was kepte.
 Cumerum, ri, n. g. a vessel vsed at weddinges.
 Cuminum, ni, n. g. an herbe and seede called
 Cummyne.
 Cumuani, *16* goe in Fraunce.
 Cumulare, abundantly, with large measure.
 Cumulare planum aliquid facere, to make a
 thyng as playne and manifeste as neede to be.
 Cumulatum, by heapes, or heaped vp.
 Cumulatus, a, um, augmented, heaped, abun-
 dant. Cumulatum gaudium, ample ioye.
 Locus cumulatus, a place wherein lyeth a
 great heape of thynges.
 Cumulatus scelerum, a verate naughtie
 felowe, full of mischiefe and lewdnesse.
 Cumulator gloria, greater hono^r & renome.
 Cumulatus gratiam referre, to requite
 ones gentylnesse verate abundantly.
 Cumulo, aui, are, to make an heape, to fylle, to
 adde more to.
 Cumulare et augere.
 Non possum, non confiteri, cumulari me
 maximo gaudio quod. &c. I can not chose,
 but confesse, that I am exceeding gladd
 for that. &c.
 Cumulare gaudium, to encrease ones ioy of
 gladnesse.
 Africanus eloquentia cumulaui bellicam
 gloriam, Africanus with his eloquence did
 greatly augment the glory of his knyghtly
 prowesse.
 Cumulare sibi inuidiam, to make ones selfe
 greatly spyped of hated.
 Nunc mecum cor ita cumulatur, Now am I
 exceeding angry.
 Laudibus aliquem cumulare, to please a man
 greatly. Cumulare scelus scelere, to heape
 mischiefe vpon mischiefe.
 Cumulare benefacta, to doo pleasure vpon
 pleasure.
 Publicæ necessitudinis pignora priuatis cu-
 mulat officiis, Quere and besyde the tokens
 of that lous and frendshipp, whiche we haue
 together for the common weales sake: he
 weath to me many feendly pleasures in our
 priuate affayres.
 Cumulus, li, m. g. an heape: And by transla-

tion, the increase, augmentation, or plenty
 of any thyng. Sometime a waie of water.
 Tunc literæ cumulum gaudij militulæ,
 your letters haue made my exceeding glad.
 Vt tantum cumulus, ut tantum me commenda-
 datione, &c. so muche mate be added thou
 wyldest my commendacion.
 Ad summam lætitiæ meam, quam ex tuo
 redditu capio, magnus huius aduentu cumu-
 lus accedit. The gladnesse that I haue for
 your retourn, which is so great, that almost
 it can not be more, is muche encreased by the
 coming of this man.
 Cunabul, orum, n. g. plu. tantum, idem quod
 Cuna, arum.
 A primis cunabulis, even from his infancie.
 Cuna, arum, plur. tantum, cradles, wherof
 chyldren be rocked. Sometime it is taken for
 the age of infancie: also for the begynnyng
 of thynges.
 Cunctabundus, slowe, lyegeyng.
 Cunctans, prolongyng, deferteyng, lyegeyng,
 doubtyng.
 Cunctanter, slowly, softly and sayde.
 Cunctatio, onis, a tarteyng or abydyng, a pro-
 longyng of tyme, a doubtyng.
 Eximere cunctationem, to put out of doubt.
 Abiecta omni cunctatione, withoute any
 more tarteyng or lyegeyng.
 Cunctatio et mora, Cunctatio et dubitatio.
 Cunctator, oris, m. g. a taryer, a deferrer, a
 lyegeyer, a prolonger of tyme. It is also he
 that speaketh litle, and taryeth longe in his
 speakyng, as some doo more to seme wyse,
 than that they bee wyse.
 Cunctator et tardus, Cunctator et segnis.
 Cuncti, all together, full and whole.
 Cuncto, aui, are, is vsed actiue of *Plantus*.
 Hæsitare, cunctare, et dubitare.
 Cunctor, aris, ari, to tary, to prolonge tyme, to
 abyde, to doubt.
 Cunctus, a, um, all together, full and whole.
 Cunctum, wedgewyse, by lyegeyng bandes of
 companies, imbracled wedgewyse.
 Cuneatus, a, um, that whiche appereth to be in
 the shadde foume of a wedge.
 Cuneo, aui, are, to make in foyme of a wedge.
 Also to toigne or fasten in bydyng, as one
 tosse of bone is cohered within an othe.
 Hispania cuneatur angustis, Spayne hath
 many strettes or conyngs lying out wedgewyse.
 Cuneolus, li, m. g. a diminutue of Cuneus.
 Cuneus, nei, m. g. an axe to cut wood, which is
 small and thynne before, and byde a thynke
 after, that the wood made rine the better, also
 so a wedge to cleane wood with. By transla-
 tion it is a company of footemen in battailie,
 that goth in a lyke order, small before a byde
 behynde. There was a lyke foume in the
 Theater of place, wher men behelde playes.
 It is

It is longe taken for a company of people.
 Cuneus aget, a promontorie of *Thyracall*.
 Cunicularie, *16* lies in the middeste.
 Cunicularius, ri, m. g. a mynour, he that myn-
 neth vnder the earth.
 Cuniculatum, by holes of mines vnder the earth,
 or after the faction of a pipe.
 Cuniculosus, a, um, full of mynes or holes vnder
 the ground, or full of conies.
 Cuniculus, li, m. g. a beast called a conie. also an
 hole in the ground, a myne vnder the earth:
 Sometime a pype of leade.
 Agere cuniculos, to myne vnder the groude.
 Cuniculo oppugnare, by translation to goe
 aboute a matter conserly, by gyle or decelyt.
 Cunila, læ, f. g. an herbe, wherof be. *16* l. l. l. l.
 One is called Capirata, whiche is oure
 sauerie: In other Gallinacea whiche some
 doo call Origanum, Heracleoticum, in en-
 gylis the mallow, whiche hath the small
 leafe. The thide is char, whiche is also cal-
 led Origanum, whiche I suppose to be peng
 toall with the hyde leafe.
 Cunilago, inis, f. g. a hynde of sauerie.
 Cunina, the goddesse of infantes.
 Cunnire, to myne.
 Cunnus, a womans wickette.
 Cupa, æ, f. g. a cuppe. also a great wyne vessell.
 Cupedia, æ, f. g. the desyre of desire fare.
 Cupedia, orum, n. g. plur. delicate meates.
 Cupedarius, ii, m. g. an houtholder that sellet
 meate and drynke.
 Cupedo, edinis, idem quod Cupido, and Cupi-
 ditas.
 Cupedula, læ, f. g. delicate meate, or drynke
 fare.
 Cupes, delicate meate, also a desire mouthed
 felowe, one that desireth in desire fare.
 Cupide, desyrouly, greedyly, with great affe-
 ction, gladly.
 Cupiditas, aris, f. g. desyre, conetousnesse, some
 tyme of honest loue.
 Ardere cupiditate, to desyre exceedingly.
 Coercere cupiditates, to moderate the affe-
 ctions. Inicere cupiditatem hominibus, to
 make men desyrous.
 Studia cupiditatesq; honorum.
 Cupido, inis, m. g. the son of *Venus*, god of loue.
 Cupido, inis, f. g. sometime m. g. desyre, conet-
 oussnesse of any thyng.
 Auri cæcus cupido, bynde desyre of money.
 Cupido cupit me, I was desyrous.
 Illum incescit cupido, He had a mynd of fan-
 tasy. Cupidines, in the plural numbre.
 Cupidus, a, um, desyrous, conetous, sometime
 that longeth or fauoureth earnestly, desyrous
 to be in ones companie, glad and sayne.
 Cupidus et moderatus, contrary.
 Cupidissimus mei, my verate frende.
 Cupiens, in the Sabine tongue is a pite.

Cupiens, enis, he that desireth a thyng.
 Cupiens tui est, he longeth the best.
 Cupienter, with great desyre.
 Cupio, aui, are, to desyre earnestly, to wylle,
 to tary, to be lyegeyng, to haue a greate adre-
 ction, to will wel to one, to be much desyrous,
 to be right sayne.
 Cupere et optare.
 Nimis cupio, I desyre vehemently, I haue
 great affection, I woulde verate sayne.
 Cupio omnia que tu vis, I am ready to doo
 you pleasure or seruite, in what matter so es-
 ner you will haue me.
 Cupire conuentum, He desyreth to make
 with you.
 Cupio matrem reuiscere, I woulde sayne go
 for my mother agayne.
 Ego Fundanio non cupio? Am not I tra-
 die, or doo I not desyre to doo any pleasure
 for Fundanius?
 Omnia alicuius causa cupere, to be glad and
 ready to doo all the pleasure in the world
 for a man.
 Cuius causa omnia cum cupio, tum me her-
 cule etiam debeo, For whose sake I am not
 onely ready to doo all the pleasures in the
 world, but also that moie is, I oughte, and
 am bounde to doo.
 Cupitor, oris, m. g. one that desyreth of wolds
 sayne haue a thyng.
 Cupirus, a, um, desyred, coueted.
 Cupra, a towne in Italy.
 Cupressetum, ri, n. g. a place where *Cypres*
 doo growe.
 Cupressifer, a, um, that beareth *Cypres* trees.
 Cupressinus, a, um, and Cupressus, of *Cy-
 pres* tree.
 Cupressus, si, us, f. g. a *Cypres* tree.
 Cupreus, a, um, of copper.
 Cuprum, i, n. g. metall called copper.
 Cur, wherefore, or why.
 Cura, æ, f. g. care, thoughte, studie, diligence,
 worke of labour, also loue.
 Cura habere, Cura esse, to care for.
 Curas adimere, to put out of care.
 Curam figere, infigere, configere, defigere,
 to sette care of studie on a thyng.
 Curis laxari, to be out of care.
 Cura et diligentia.
 Antiquissima cura, the chiefe and pynepast
 care. Adhibere curam in re aliqua, to take
 good heed, to be careful and diligent in a
 matter.
 Cura aliquem afficere, and Curam inicere
 alicui, to make one sollicitous, careful, or heuy.
 Delegare curam alicuius rei alicui, to com-
 the charge of a thyng to one.
 Leuare aliquem cura, to diminish the ones care
 of heauynesse.
 Hæc mihi cura nunc maxima est, This is

the thynge that I am nowe most carefull for.
 Eccecurat curam, they take heed.
 Fluctuat gisu curarum, of vndis curarum, he
 is soye disquieted with diuers matters: or he
 is veray solicitous and carefull.
 Cura aliquem liberare, to put one out of care.
 Abigere curas, to byrre away care.
 Cura consumi, et confici, to consume & pine
 away with thought and care.
 Curantia, idem quod Curatio.
 Curare, carefulty, diligently.
 Curatio, onis, f. g. an healing of curyng, spec-
 tially of physicions, a diligent tending of o-
 verseeyng: an office, a cure of charge, a com-
 mission appoynted to a man.
 Curatio et administratio rerum, the charge
 and administration of thynges.
 Curationem deferre ad aliquem, to appoint
 and assigne the cure and charge of a thyng
 to a man.
 Curatio mea est, it is myne office of charge.
 Curator, oris, m. g. a gardiane in forage, or he
 to whom the custodie of a madde or foolishe
 man is committed, also he to whom any thyng
 is committed to suruey, or to prouide thyng-
 es necessary for the weale publicke, or to or-
 der suche thynges as he hath in charge, con-
 cernyng as well priuate thynges, as belon-
 gyng to the commonweale: he maie be prouy-
 dy called a surueyfour.
 Curatoria, xij. f. g. the office of charge of a gar-
 dian of surueyfour.
 Curatorius, a, um, belongyng to the said office.
 Curatus, in good poynte of state.
 Curatus, a, um, doone with care and diligence.
 Curax, acis, m. g. curious, diligent.
 Curculio, onis, m. g. a littell worme in grayne
 called a myre or weyuell. It is also the wey-
 ll of the throte of a man, whereby he draweth
 wynde.
 Curcua, an plande in the sea Hydriatike.
 Cures, curium, plur. a citee of the Sabines.
 Curtes, were the priestes of Hybeles, whiche
 first inhabited Italy. They were also called
 Corybantcs: there were other people so cal-
 led, whiche were next to Aetolia: Also othe-
 re in Dalmatia, now called Sclauonia. Curtes
 called also Idei dactyli, were. v. byethene in
 the yle called Creta, vnto whome Rhea cau-
 sed hir sonne Jupiter to be brought, fearyng
 the yie of Saturne his husbando, theij na-
 mes were these, Hercules, Iolæus, Præonius,
 Epimedes, Iasius, and Idas.
 Curteis, was the olde name of the yle called
 Creta.
 Curia, æ, f. g. the place appoynted where to
 speke and consulte of matters concernyng
 the common weale, the lordes house of the
 parliament. Romulus the first kynge of Rome
 diuided the people into. xxx. partes: And be-

cause the cure or charge of the weale publicke
 was dispatched by the consent and sentence of
 theim, he called them Curias. And afterwarde
 he added vnto theim other iuris, and that euery
 man in his owne Curia should obserue his
 lawes, and doo sacrifice.
 Curia, was also the court of the Senate, and
 sometyme vied for the court of session of any
 iudges, whiche haue speciall iurisdiction,
 whom we name iudges of recorde.
 Curia dominicales, maie bee taken amonge
 those courttes, whiche we call courttes barons.
 Of the occasion and begynnyng of Curia
 dominicales, reade the comments of Zalius,
 vpon the title of the lawe iudiciale, de origine
 iuris.
 Curia veteres, where priestes ministered a-
 bout theij ceremonies.
 Curia hostilia, was a place buylded by Tula-
 us Hostilius, kynge of Romayne, where the
 Senate dyd speke aboute the affayres of the
 citee of Rome.
 Curialis le, of that court of counsaile house.
 Curiales flamines, priestes belongyng to the
 houses of counsaile.
 Curiales mensæ, tables, whereon sacrifices
 were doone to Iuno.
 Curiales, they whiche be of that court.
 Curiaius, a, um, the adiectiue.
 Curia comitia, were great assemblies, cal-
 led of the people, out of euery of the. xxx. di-
 uisions called Curie: whiche byng set in. xxx.
 sundy partitions, affirmed or denyed suche
 lawes or constitutions as were purposed vnto
 to them. And the lawes so made, were called
 Leges curiæ.
 Curio, onis, of Alerro, is taken for the place,
 where priestes consulted concernyng diuine
 ceremonies. Also a curate, or he that hath the
 spirituall charge of a parochie. Also it was
 the surname of a familie in Rome, wherof
 were many excellent orators.
 Curio magnus, (as Hipponius wytteth) is
 taken of Plautus, for one made miste of
 leane, with care and busynesse.
 Curionem agnum, Plautus calleth a leane
 lambe.
 Curionatus, us, m. g. the office of a curate.
 Curionium, nij, n. g. the monies that is giuen
 to a curate for doyng his office.
 Curiose, curiosely, warily, veray diligently.
 Curiositas, aris, f. g. curiositee, to much dilige-
 ce.
 Curiosus, is of Robertus Stephanus in his di-
 ctionarie in latin and frenche, declared to bee
 the master of the postes hoyses and mulettes,
 to sende in haste about the emperours affay-
 res. Curiosus, is also a spie that cometh to
 harken or note what is saide or doone.
 Curiosus, a, um, curius, taken sometyme on
 the yll part, where more diligence is vied than

is expediente, sometyme on the better parte,
 wher we be veray carefull and busy about
 thynges concernyng ether ouerfolles or
 the men.
 Curiosus rerum alienarum, busye of much
 medlyng in other mens matters.
 Curiosus agnus, idem quod Curio agnus.
 Curis, in the Sabine tynge is a speare, and the
 surname of Iuno, whiche is alwaies piereced
 with a speare in hir hande.
 Curius, the surname of noble Romaynes, of
 whom the first one was called Marcius Cu-
 rius, a man of inuincible honestie, constan-
 cie and grauitie, whiche after many great vi-
 ctoyes (beyng captiue) against the Sami-
 nites, Sabines, & the noble kynge Hyrcus,
 diuided amonge the people the felices, appoin-
 tyng to euery man. xl. acres, and establisht
 theij consuetudes, so muche to hym selfe: And
 when they woulde haue geuen to hym more,
 he refused it, sayyng: I haue an yll cōscynce,
 that thoughte it not enough for him, that was
 prouyde for other. When the ambassadours
 of the Samnites brought him a great summe
 of golde, he speyng by the spye, booyng of
 rapes, saide vnto theim: I had rather eate
 in myne earthen dysh, and to haue dominion
 ouer them that haue so muche golde, than to
 be ryche my selfe. When he was accused of
 withholdyng of monies, he brought forth a
 greene batell, whiche he occupied when he dyd
 sacrifice: and toke a solemn othe, that of all
 the praye that was gotten of them, whom he
 vanquished, he kepte no more but that bare
 rell to his owne vse.
 Curmudula, a peare, or rather an hoke, ha-
 vyng to thynne a rynde, that men vied to saue
 it without pyllyng.
 Curo, aul, are, to care for a thyng, to take heed
 to, or be diligent about a thyng, to see vnto,
 to be dooyng of a thyng, to prouide, to passe
 for, sometyme to prepare, to heale one that is
 sicke, to take refection of comfort, to puruey.
 Cura v. valeas, looke to thy health.
 Curati probe, Thou hast bene euery thyng
 well. Curabo, I will doo my diligence.
 Curabo illi pecuniam, I will prouide, that
 he shall haue monies.
 Curabitur, it shall be prouided, it shall be done
 with diligence.
 Curare ædes, to take heed to the house that
 nothyng be lost.
 Hule mandes, si quid recte curatum velis,
 If thou wilt haue a thyng well handeled, com-
 mitte it to this mans obseeyng.
 Curare equos, to kepe and bysse hoyses.
 Curare ocreas, to bysse booties.
 Curare alios, to meddle with othere mens
 matters.
 Curare amicos, to entertayne frendes of ac-

quaintaunce.
 Curare faciendum, to cause to make it to be
 doone. Curare fidem, to kepe promise.
 Curare munus suum, to doo his office.
 Non curat fedire, he payeth not whether he
 come agayne or no.
 Cura afferendum yntem, see that he bee
 kepte fast in prison.
 Quid me curat? quid rerum geram? What
 haste thou to doo? or what carest thou whas
 I go aboute?
 Quise, suamq. ætatem bene curant, whiche
 make miche of theim selfe, and leade theij
 lyfe pleasantly.
 Curare prandium, to make ready dyner.
 Current recte hæc, These these thynges be
 well doone, or well handeled.
 Melleri et curare.
 Tristius curari, to be healed with more greife
 and payne.
 Curare corpora sua somno et cibo, to cherishe
 theij bodie with meate, bynke, and slepe.
 Current, he that runneth.
 + Currentem incitare, to exhorte or sette hym
 forwarde that of his owne courage is wel-
 disposed to a thyng.
 Curriculum, quickely.
 Curriculus, percurrere, renne quickely.
 Curriculum, ij. n. g. a diminutiue of Curus, a
 littel care or charge, a more space of tyme.
 also a rennyng place. sometyme a rennyng of a
 course. And by a metaphore, a matter, wher-
 in one is conuersant, and well exercised.
 Curriculum is vied of Cicero, for the auncient
 maner of iudgyng or gynyng sentence in the
 Senate.
 Curriculum solis et lunæ, the course of the
 soophne and moone.
 Curriculo celeritate, to renne apace.
 Curriculum vitæ, the space of ones lyfe.
 Curriculum mentis, matter, wherein the
 mynde is exercised.
 Curriculum industriæ, a cause of matter,
 wherein a mannes study of industry is shewed
 or proued.
 Curro, cucurri, ere, to renne. also to floure as
 spyns doo. It is also to passe awaye faste as
 spyns doo.
 Currere subsidio, to renne to succour.
 Placido currere ductu, to rype prosperously.
 Aetas currit, the age passeth.
 Nox inter pocula currit, The nyght passeth
 awaye whyles they bynke merrily.
 Currur, the imperionall.
 Ad me currur, they come to me to me.
 Curtea, com, f. g. a little byle, whiche hatheth
 and byngeth up cuthow bynke. It is so
 called to be as hard as that.
 Currus, us, m. g. a chaire, a charyge by charyge,
 In blaghe it is sometyme vied for the chaire
 whiche

purple flower.

Cymbalista, *z*, m. g. he that playeth upon cymbales.

Cymbalum, li. n. g. an instrument of musick.

Cymbalillo, *z*, m. g. to play on the cymbales.

Cymbium, *n*, n. g. a peece of cuppe to drinke wyne in.

Cymbrica Cherifonefus, the countesse of Demarke.

Cyme, a citee of Aeolis.

Cymes, Sibille, called Cumara.

Cyminum, *n*, n. g. cummy.

Cyminus, a lake in Italp.

Cymodoce, the daughter of Oceanus, and Zetho.

Cymolus, *z*, m. g. that hath a tender stalk.

Cymothoe, the daughter of Aeacus, and wife of Neptune.

Cyna, *z*, a certayne tree in Rechabde, whereof they make theyr garments. also a cappe that the Lacedaemonians used to weare.

Cynathium, a citee of Rechabde.

Cynanche, *es*, f. g. a speckes called the squince, whiche is in the throte and lawes.

Cynara, an herbe now called Aetothokes.

Cynasoras, a penne wherewith women tepe by theyr heare.

Cynear, an excellent wyse man, who byng sent from byng Pyrrhus ambassadeur to Rome, the nexte daie after he came thither, he saluted the whole senate and gentylmen by theyr names. Seneca in prologo libri. 1. Decla. salet, that he saluted the Senate and all the people standynge aboute to beholde hym, by theyr names.

Cynegetica, volumes written of hunting.

Cynegius, a capitayne of Athens.

Cynices, *z*, m. g. the secte of philosophers called Cynici.

Cynici, were a secte of philosophers, whiche signifieth doggish, for the similitude of theire condicions. For they barbed at all men, and occupied women openly, and lyued without any prouision. The first authoure thereof was Antisthenes, and nexte hym folowed Diogenes.

Cyniphis, or Cyniphos, a ruere of Aethiopia, by the whiche are bredde great goates.

Cyniphus, *z*, m. g. of that ruere, or of goates.

Cyniphia pellis, the skynne of a goate.

Cynaberis, is that, whiche the apothecaries doo call Sanguis draconis.

Cynocephalus, a beaste like an ape, greater and more puillane, and hath the heade more like a dogge. Diodorus Siculus salet, that in bodie and fourme, he is like to a man, and hath a like voyce. It supposeth to be those, whiche we call Baboons. Horus Apollo wyteeth, that they ppe. xli. tymes in a daie, and as often in the nyghte, declarynge cury

hours of the daie and nyght by making theire brine. also that the dogge of that kynde is lamenteth the wante of the moone, that during the tyme that he is dark, before the change, he neuer looketh upward, nor eateth any thyng, but sheweth a countenance of sorrow. Also people vnder the greates Lam, haunge heades like dogges, are so called.

Cynocephalia, an herbe, the floure wherof is like a dogges head, called of the Latines, Herba Pulicaris, because the feedes bee like to fleas.

Cynodontes, are dogges teethe, whiche dog growe in theyr latter age.

Cynoglossa, or Cynoglossos, an herbe called boundes tongue.

Cynomorion, called also Orobanche, a webe growynge among beanes and peason, and destroyeth them.

Cynomyia, a flye that dooeth sucke the bloude of beastes, some call it an horse flye, all be it by the etymologie of the woorde: it might be better called a dogge fly. It is also the herbe called Cynocephalia.

Cynopolis, a citee, where Amphis was hounoured.

Cynorrhodon, The flower of the red lyle.

Cynos, latine Canis, a dogge. Also a citee in Loeris.

Cynofarges, a place in Athens, where chylidren, whiche were bastards, were exercised.

Cynofatos, the wylde eglantine, called also dogge wyer.

Cynoforchis, an herbe called also Orcus, of the apothecaries Testiculum canis, and Sasyrion. It hath leaues like an olive, soft and lyng on the ground, the roote is rounde like the stones of a man.

Cynofrhodos, eglantine.

Cynofura, a figure of Aeres in heauen, called Vrsa minor. It was also the name of one of Jupiters nourse.

Cynofura oua, egges that pious not vnder a foule that syteth.

Cynozolon, a stynkynge herbe of the kynde of thistles, the stronge sauer wherof, caueth the teckes to falle from a dogges eares.

Cynthia, one of the names of Diana.

Cynthus, an hill of the plande Delos, wher Apollo and Diana were borne.

Cyparissa, a citee of Achaia.

Cyparissia, the soft kynde of spurge, the greatest of them all.

Cyparissus, the sonne of Cephysus, whiche bewaiping the deathe of a tame kynde, slayne by his loue Sphianus, was turned in to a Cypress tree.

Cyparissus, *n*, f. g. a cypres tree.

Cyperus, *n*, m. g. is that, whiche of the apothecaries

call, is called Juncus odoratus, or rather an other lyke vnto it.

Cyperus Babylonicus, a gyllof.

Cyperus, or Cyperis, an herbe growynge among the fedges, also a roote lyke gylyf.

Cypria, was one of the names of Cyrenus.

Cyprianus, *z*, m. g. of the tree called Cypress.

Cyprium oleum, an oyle made of the tree called Cypress.

Cyprianus, a certayne fynde of the kynde of conger, some saie it is a carpe.

Cyprium, *n*, n. g. of Cyprium *z*, s, a mettall called copper.

Cyprium, in the Sabine tynge signifieth good Cyprus, *z*, m. g. of the yle of Cyprus.

Cyprus, an yle in the sea called Carpathium, agaynst the countreie called Syria, on the north it hath Cilicia, on the southe and the east Egypt. It is in length, after the description of Strabo, 175. myles, after, 111. fur longer to the myle. Some suppose it was at the first a portion of Syria, divided by eth quakes. This countreie aboundeth in wyne, oyle, mettall, vitriole, and rams, wherof the gar is made. Also Venus was there had in great reuerence, in so muche that men befoze they did set foot the theyr daughters in marriage, offered them to lashe strangers as came into the countreie, to bee by them deflowred, and afterwarde married them to husbandes.

Cyprus, *n*, f. g. a tree, called also Lygustrum, looke there.

Cypselia, a towne of Thace.

Cypselos, the wake of the care.

Cypselus, *n*, m. g. a byrde called a martlet.

Cypselus, a kyng of Cosmetus, father of Pericleas, one of the seven sages of Grece.

Cyprasia, a citee in Galatia, called Carola.

Cyrcilus, a man of Athens, who was stoned to death, for perswadyng them to yelde the citee to Perces.

Cyrenalca, a countreie in Aethiopia called also Peniapolitana.

Cyrenalca secta, a sect of philosophers, who affirmed the chyfe felicitye to be in earnest delectation, of whom Aristippus was chief.

Cyrene, *es*, or Cyrene, *z*, m. g. a famous citee in Libya: also a citee in the yle of Cyprus.

Cyreneus, a man of that citee.

Cyrellus, the name of dyces learned by Hops, of the whiche one wrote agaynst Melissus.

Cyrene, a goblete to drynke wyne in.

Cyrenus, the yle, whiche is called Corsica, or Corse, the people wherof are called Cymij.

Cyrenis, a goddess, worshipped in the countreie called Cyrenica.

Cyrria, a towne of Phocis, by the whiche be the feldes called Cyrrhi camp.

Cyrrica, a citee in the mountayns of Helycon.

Cyrricum, a great myrre of tartarie.

Cyris, the name of a ruere, that is in the Alpes, the other in Aethiopia.

Cyris, a towne in Aethiopia, the sonne of Cambises, and the daughter of the king of Media, who because he dreamed, that he sawe pyrrus out of the fether partes of his onely daughter, a byrde, whose byanches covered all Asia: he caused his chyld to be throwen into a desert, to be deuoured of beastes. But by goddis prouidence, a byrde gaue it such, vnill it was founde by a Mescherde, who broughte it by.

In the laste he was kyng of Persia, and Medea, and subdued the moie parte of Asia.

This man excelled all menne of his tyme in goodly personage, gentlenesse, prouesse, lyberallite mysdome and memoire.

Polissus wyteeth, that of the exceeding multitude of men, whiche were in his hoste, he so retyened the names, that he called euery man by his propre name, when he spake vnto them.

The residue of his wonderfull vertues be written by Xenophon most eloquently in Greke. At the laste byng insatiabie in conuenging countreies, he was slayne by Comys, kyng of Persia, with. 200000. Persians.

Cylius, vel Cythus, a kynde of pup, that groweth alone. also the name of a ruere.

Cyrc, *es*, a towne of Colchis.

Cyrcus, or Cyrcius, *z*, m. g. of Colchis, or of Media.

Cyrcorum, a towne of Cappadocia.

Cythera, an yle agaynst Candie.

Cythere, *es*, and Cytheria, *z*, m. g. one of the names of Venus.

Cytheris, an harlotte, loued of Loymellus Catullus, the poete.

Cytheron, a forest of woodde in Bactria, consecrated to the Muses.

Cylinos, one of the yles called Cyclades.

Cyrtinus, *n*, m. g. the first budde of the floures of a pomegranate.

Cyrtus, *n*, m. g. an herbe, whiche is good geue to cattell agaynst the scitte.

Cyrtus, an yle of Paphlagonia, where is muche bore.

Cyrtago, inis, the herbe, whiche is commonly called bawme, of the apothecaries Melissa.

Cyrtarus, the high parte of the stemment, of the holes of an house combe bee called Cyrtari. And so to the hylles of an acorne that groweth to the stalk.

Cyzicenus, a philosopher of Athens, excellent in geometrie.

Cyzicum, a famous citee of Mysia, so named of the kyng Cyzicus.

Cyzicus, the name of an yle by Grece.



Dax, arum, people of Scythia.

Dacia, a countrey beyond the Danube, on the north part of the river Dano, or Danubius. Nowe is Denmarke called by that name, wherhe in the old tyme was called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and the people Cimbri.

Dachrymæ, for Lachrymæ.

Dacicus, a, um, pertaining to the countrey called Dacia.

Dacus, and **Dacius**, a, um, idem quod **Dacicus**.

Dactylicus, a, um, of the foote in meter called **Dactylus**.

Dactylides, grapes being longe like a synger, of lyke a date.

Dactylothea, a gloue, also a precious stone.

Dactylus, li, mase, a synger, a foote in measure, haunge the fyfte syllable longe, and the other two shorte. It is also a date, also a well spide, a precious stone, and an herbe good to heale syngers, and to poucke bleding at the nose.

Dedala, neut. gener. were feastes celebrated yearly in the honour of the reconpryng of Juno to Iuppiter: Keade before in Citharon. Also **Dedala**, was the generall denotation of pynages wroughte, of whome it seemeth to some, that **Dedalus** tooke his name. **Dadala**, of **Lucretius** is vsed for Terra, for the druerite of thynge and fourmes that be in it: Also it is a towne of Lybia, where **Dadalus** was buried.

Dadala, a bowe, wherewith they playe on a lute of brall.

Dadalus, the name of an excellent carpenter of Athens, whiche spide founde the same, the twybble, and the augoure, and made the place in Crete, called **Labyrinthus**.

Dadalus, and **Dadaleus**, a, um, of **Dadalus**.

Dadica, a, a scetayne people of Serphya, in Asia.

Damogorgon, onis, whome paynymen called the god of the earthe, fyfte creatour of the earthe.

Demon, monis, (as **Plotinus** wyllteth) is taken in diuerse significacions: One is that, whiche euer where hath foueraptee, and prouiderh nexte vnto God: And so **Iuppiter** called Saturne **Demon**. Also that whiche foueraptee man particularly prouiderh. Also the reasonable soule, is of **Plato**, in his

booke **Timæus**, called **Dæmon** animalis. And in his booke, **Symposium**, the toure of the mynd about the contemplacion of the diuine pulchritude of vnspakeable beautes (so called **Dæmon**. **Plotinus** supposed, that **Dæmon** in euery man was nothyng els, but vnderstandyng. **Plato** also affirmeth (in his booke **Phædo**) that vnto the soules, whiche dooe come vnto this lyfe, is geuen **Dæmon**, whiche is the beeholder and sercher of his thoughtes and dedes, whiche after that the soule is departed from the body, remauneth byle with hym, and soothwith byng geth hym to depny before the Judge, where by his testimoyn he either depueth or condemneth hym. These woordes of **Plato** to appoyne neghe to the assercion of christian doctours, whiche asseyne, that God appoynteth to euery reasonable soule, a good angell and a badde. Sometime **Dæmon** is taken for God. And therfore **Apuleius** intituled his booke **De deo Socratis**, and not **De dæmone Socratis**: Although **Socrates** hym selfe alwaye so named that thynge, that restregned hym from booyng of corruptyng any thynge that was ill or vncouenient. **Plotinus** hath of **Dæmon** many other opynions, the whiche I passe ouer, because they maye in gender in busse wyces, rather erreour, than wysedome. Howe ouer, this woulde be remembred; that **Dæmon** beynge a greke woorde, is diuersely wyrtten: One waye with the greek letter, o, called **omicron**. And than dooeth it signifie that, whiche the Latines call **Genius**. **Lucretius** nameth it **Lar**, whiche signifyeth priuate Goddie or spertes, appoynted vnto euery particular person of howse: the whiche in effecte is oure good angell or oure badde. Sometime it is wyrtten with the grecke O, called **Omege**, and than dooeth it signifie God, wises dome, or fortune. Lykewys **Dæmonium**, in the neutre gender signifyeth God, gods head, the power of god, whiche doeth orde and gouerne the whole worlde.

Dæmonius, in the mase, gender hadde diuers significacions, and the one contrarye to the other. For it signified happye, lyke to God, diuine, and meruaylouse. Contrary wyse, miserable, vnhappy, and vnforsunate. Therfore, where this woorde **Dæmonium**, is wyrtten amonge the auncient Grekes, that onely sentence, wherein it is, wyll not be wel vnderstande, withoute considering what goeth before, and what followeth after. For withstanding amonge christen authours **Dæmon** and **Dæmonium**, be indifferently taken for a dyuells or a dampned sperte.

Also

This haue I remembred not for chylberne onely, but also for such, as preschoure, bee right well learned in the latine tongue, and yet in such woordes made of greke, maye happen to misse the proper significacions of the same, not redyng greke authours in their owne tongue.

Dæmoniacus, et **Dæmoniosus**, possessed with an euill sperte.

Dæmoniacus, a, um, diuellshe.

Dætor, a, a Trojan mentioned in **Homer**.

Dagnades, a kynde of bydes, whiche the Egyptians vsed to tye with theyr garlandes when they were dyyngh, whiche with continual synging, byng, & plucking at the same that bynke, woulde not suffer them to slepe.

Dai, people of Persia, whiche were all shepards and grassers.

Dalia, people of Serphya, valpant and cruell in battayle.

Dalida, vel **Dalila**, an hebet dwelling in Gaza in the countrey of the Philistines, whiche deceyued the strong **Samson**.

Dalmatia, a part of the great countrey called **Illiria** or **Sclauonia**. It hath on the west **Croatia**, on the east **Bosnia**, on the north, the great mountayn **Albanus mons**, and the coaste called **Serua**, on the south the sea **Adriaticum**, or the goulfe of **Venice**.

Dalmata, a, a man of that countrey.

Dalmaticus, apparaild lyke a **Sclauonoyse**.

Dalmaticus, a, um, of **Dalmatia**.

Dama, a, m, et f, g, a salowe deer.

Damascene, a, a part of **Syria**, called also **Mesopotamia**.

Damascenus, a, um, of **Damascus**.

Damascena pruna, damys, whiche growe about **Damascus**, greater and longer than other damasys: when they be dyed, we calle them prunes **Damascene**, whiche of **Galens** are more comended than other of that kynde: they loue the beate, and restregne dyuallacions.

Damascus, an hystorographer, whiche in the tyme of **Herodorus** was of thynge dooen before the wars of **Peloponessus**.

Damascus, a famous cite in **Syria**, supposed to be the first that euer was inhabited.

Damastinus, one of **Perseus** capitaynes.

Damastonium, among the grekes is that most excellent and precious feute, called **Myrobalanum Indum**.

Damatis, the priest of the temple of the gods desse **Damia**.

Damia, one of the names of the goddess **Erebe**.

Damianus, a sophist of **Ephesus**.

Damnas, for **Damnatus**, is sometime vsed among olde Rustians.

Quisquis militis erit, dare damnas esto,

Idem elus commisso vii denariis summas dictauero, who so euer shall bee myne heire, shall be paynted with it, and I wyllt hym in trespasse to paye all lache monie as I shall appoyne.

Damnatio, onis, a crybemnation.

Damnatio, moie, wooythe deathe.

Damnatorius, a, um, that condemneth or geueth iudgement agaynst one.

Damnatus, us, idem quod **damnatio**.

Damnatus, a, um, condemneth, repposed, compelled, bounden by necessitye.

Tuus est damnatus gnatus non tu, Thy son is bounden to doo it, and not thou.

Damnificus, a, um, that is hurtfull of noysome to one.

Damnigerulus, a, um, idem.

Damno, auare, to condemne, to differre, to compell, to depuete, to blame, to reppose.

Damnari causa indicta, to be condemned being absent, or not suffered to speake.

Damnari vori, to obteyne that for whiche a bowe was made, and to be bounde to paye foure the bowe.

Inter ipsam dimicationem adem Iunoni Moneta vocit, cuius damnatus vori, cum victor Romam reuertisset, dictatura se abdicauit. In the myddell of the spyt, he auctored to make a temple to **Iuno Moneta**, whiche the bowe (haung his byrse, and beeyng conquerour, retourned to Rome) he became bound to perforce, and surrendred the office of Dictator.

Damnari vori, is taken of **Uergile**, to a newe kynde by auowe.

Damnose, hurtfull, with great perill.

Damnoscus, a, um, harmefull or hurtfull, or haung muche harme, damagable.

Damnum, ni, n. g. harme or hurte, damage, losse. **Damni dati formula**, an action of trespass for takyng awaie any thynge from vs.

Damno auctus, he that is more indamaged.

Damnum contrahere, to geat losse of harme by any thynge.

Damnum dare, to hurte or to doo harme.

Quid facias illi, qui damnum dedit aut malum: What wilt thou doo to hym that dooeth hurte or displeasure?

Damnum rescire, to recompence for harme that one dooeth, to make satisfaction or amende.

Damnum maximum est, nisi eo ad mercatum veniam, It wyll be my greate losse, excepte I come thither to the mart of fapre.

Dano esse, to be to a manure of damage.

Damnata facere, to tresp.

Nihil damni facis, Thou dost nothyng, or thou haste no losse.

Damocles, one of the flatterers of **Dionysius**.

Damocles, a Serphian name in **Uergile**.

Damon, a philosophers name of Pythagoras secte.
 Damophila, a woman of Greece excellently well learned.
 Damocritus, a philosopher that wrote of fumes.
 Damoxenus, a poete of Athens.
 Dan, a towne, whiche is in the boundes of Judea, on the north parte.
 Danae, the daughter of Acrisius, kyng of Argis, unto whom (being closed in a stronge tower) Jupiter came in the forme of a shower of golden raine in at the howse toppe, and gatred in his Perseus, who was afterwarde a valiant knight. He gaue that name spise to the countrey and people of Persia. By this fable is signified, that Jupiter sent treasure plentifully unto Danae, and also to them that had the keeping of her, wherewith they being corrupted, suffered Jupiter to enter into the towne, and accomplishe his pleasure. The fable declareth the force of money and gestures in assaunting of chastitee.
 Danaides, the daughters of Danaus.
 Danaus, a kyng of Argis, that hadde fiftye daughters, whiche (all sauinge one) slew their husbands in one nyght.
 Dandarica, the countrey of the people called Dandarici.
 Dani, people of Germany called now Daci.
 Daniel, elis, an holie prophete of the tribe of Juda, a noble man boine, being a yong childe was brought to Babylon, and became a man of such temperance, that amonge the Jews, he was taken to be Enochus, of a man getherd. He continually bewailed Hierusalem, and in fastinges refrained al manner concupiscence. In fourme of bodie, he was dyg and leane, but in the fauour of god he was beautifull. By his prayer he restored Nabuchodonosor, to his first figure, where he was transfourmed of god into a monstrous beast, not withstandinge, that a yittell beefore, he by the same Nabuchodonosor kyng of Babylon, was thowen into a doungeon among hungry lions, whiche neuer woude touche hym to hurte hym. He begaye afterwarde delivered, prophesied both of the cominge of Christe, and of the Emperre of Babylon, Eusebia, Persia, Greece, and Rome: And finally dyed at Babylon: and there was buried he liued beefore the incarnation of Christ 619. yeres.
 Danisma, aris, n. g. blurle.
 Danila, a, m. g. an blurer.
 Danificus, a, um, pertaining to blurle.
 Dantes, a poete of Florence.
 Daniscum, a towne of Polonia.
 Danubius, a famous eyer called Dunowe (after the description of Plinie) hath his besse

gynnyng in Germany, out of an hille called Abnoba, and passenge by countrey innumerable, receygeth his name: but as soone as he entred into Illiria, he is called Iller, and receygeth into hym. 12. other riuers, wel nyghe the halfe of them beinge nauigable. Finally, being in size wonderfull great as mes, he faileth into the sea called Pontus. The same is affirmed by Tacitus, sayenge that he calleth the hille where Dunowe springeth, Arbona, and not Atnoba.
 Danunt, Blautus dooeth hie for Dane.
 Dapalis cena, a supper, wherewith many and dyuers meates.
 Dapatic, feastsfull, plentifully.
 Dapaticum, ample, magnificent.
 Dapes, um, ibus, f. g. plur. belicate and piercous dyes of bankettes. also meates hurted full and to be eschued.
 Daphne, the poyne name of a stettell mayden, and also of a woode.
 Daphnia, a precious stone holloome agaynst the fallinge spekenesse.
 Daphnis, idis, in latine is a laurell, also the son of Mercurie. also a delectable place without the citie of Antioche: And the name of a popacion of Lycia by the sea syde.
 Daphnites, one of the names of Apollo.
 Daphnoides, an herbe lyke to laurell, now called Rosell of Lauret, whiche causeth a vehement purgacion. In the plurall numbe they be the vertes of laurell.
 Daphnon, onis, m. g. a place wher laurell groweth.
 Dapifer, he that beareth a dyffe at a banke.
 Dapino, aui, are, to prepare and make ready costely and delicate meates.
 Dapsa, or rather Daps, apis, a sacrifice, which was made in wynter and in spring tyme.
 Dapsile, abundantly.
 Dapilis, le. abundant, liberall, or large, sumptuous, costely.
 Dapilis lectus, an excellent good bedde.
 Dapilia dicta, woodes frankly spoken.
 Daradus, a ryuer of Libia, now called Darat.
 Dardanarius, ij, m. g. a foystaller of marchantes, whiche dooth bye befoze hande, to selle deere afterwarde: or he that keepeth in his coine to make a greater dearethe.
 Dardania, the countrey where Troie stode, or the towne of Troie.
 Dardania arres, witcherastes.
 Dardanides, dz, one of the Rocks of Dardanus.
 Dardanis, idis, a woman of Troie.
 Dardanius, a, um, of Troie.
 Dardanus, the name of a pynce, reynenge in that parte of Thracia, where Troie stode, whiche was of hym called Dardania.
 Dares

Dares, an historiographer of Thracia, whiche wrote of the battayle of Troie.
 Darius, monie of Persia.
 Darius, the name of a kyng of Persia, in the tyme of Tyberius, Calus, and Claudius, the emperours.
 Darius, Gannes in Britayne.
 Darius, the name of dyuers kynges of Persia.
 Daruernum, Dower.
 Darus, a ryuer of Hungarie called Mora.
 Daschylos, a towne of Bithynia.
 Daseia, thicknesse of breath.
 Dastarix, people of Thace.
 Dastylus, the father of kyng Gyges.
 Dasyus, an hare.
 Dararius, a, um, geuen, or that muste be geuen. also an officer in Rome, which subscribed the date of letters.
 Daratim, one geuyng to an other, as in the tolyng of a ball.
 Dates, one of Darius capitaynes.
 Datio, onis, a geuyng.
 Dato, aui, are, to geue often.
 Dator, oris, m. g. he that giueth: a geuer.
 Datum, u, n. g. a thyng geuen.
 Datus, us, m. g. a geuyng.
 Datus, a, um, geuen.
 Data, genit. for the monies, of purpore.
 Dausus, the yelowe carrete, the rootes wherof sodden in wythe are pleasaunt and holloome. Constantine saith, that it is hote and by in the secounde degree. Other knydes there be of this herbe, whiche I will not speake of, because they are not so necessary.
 Daulia, or Daulis, a towne of Phocis, vnder the dominion of kyng Creus.
 Daunia, a parte of Italy, nowe called Apulia.
 Dauni, a people of Italy.
 Daunifer, a raptayne of Darius.
 Dautia, idem quod Lauitua.

DE, of, but soigned with a beebe of noune it signifieth withdrawinge, or takinge awate, as Decorico, I barke of take awate thereynde. Depilo, I plucke awate the haire. Sometime it signifieth downward, as, Deorsum descendo, I go downwarde. Sometime contrarie: as, Dehortor, I geue contrarye aduise. Dedoceo, I teache contrary. Sometime it signifieth for, as, Quantum me amas de fidicina hac? Howe well dooth thou loue me for this singyng wenche? De die, to date, soberlyng, the same date with out warnyng.
 Ergo ne vna orationis pars de die dabitur militi? Than shall I not be suffered to speake one littell woode to date?
 De die viacre, euer date, from daye to daye

to lyue.
 De compage, by agreement.
 De illa re, I amere speake with you for or concerninge your daughter.
 De illis verbis caue tibi, Beware howe thou speakest suche woordes.
 De imperio decertatur, they fight for the emperie of chiefe rule.
 De improviso, at aduenture, vntought for, or vlooked for, sodenly.
 De industria, of purpose, for the noone.
 De integro, esteoones, from the begynnyng.
 De manu in manum, from hande to hande.
 De istac amo, I loue the for his sake.
 De mea sententia, by my counsaile.
 De meo, of my good, of my owne sauacion, at myn owne coste and charge.
 De tuo, of thy good, of thy own inuention.
 De suo, of his owne coste and charge.
 De meo exemplo edificet, Lear hym bygd as cording to my platte.
 De more, as it hath been accustomed, or as the fashion is.
 De calcaria in carbonariam, out of the time hyl into the cole pitee, A pproche, whereby is signified, from one mischefe to an other.
 De lana caprina, A pproche, where men contende for a triffe, as who saith, whether a goate beate woulde or heare.
 De media nocte, at mydnyght.
 De nihilo nihil est trasi, It is folp to be angry for nothyng.
 De nocte abiit, he went awate in the nyght.
 De nocte vigilare, to wake in the nyght.
 De pace legatos mittere, he sente ambassadours to treat of ppeace.
 De prae facili exores, Thou shalt lyghtly obteyne.
 De proximo senex, The olde man that dwelteth here by.
 De repente, sodenly.
 De subito, idem.
 De scripto dicere, to speake that was befoze written unto hym, to reade on a paper.
 De sua sententia, of his owne heade or fantasie, without other counsaile.
 De sententia allicius, by ones counsaile, as one aduised hym.
 De via linguebat, he was speake by reason of his toumets.
 De meo consilio, with my counsaile or aduise.
 De principio, from the begynnyng.
 De te quidem, as concerninge you.
 De prandio, after dyner.
 De summo loco adolescentia, a yong man of a nobble house, or comen of a noble lynage.
 De cetero, hereafter, hereafter, also as concerninge the rest.
 Non hoc de nihilo est, This is not for nought.
 A. m. De

De procul, as farce of.
 De super, from above.
 De tempore, in verate good season.
 Dea, x. f. g. a goddess.
 Deacinarus, a, um, that, from the whiche the
 keenelles are taken cleane awate.
 Dealbo, aui, are, to make whyte, to blaunche,
 to whittelyme.
 Deambulation, onis, a, walkyng forth of abyode
 out of the house.
 Deambulatorium, ij, n. g. an aleie to walke in:
 it make sometye be bled for a galeste.
 Deambulo, aui, are, to walke abyode.
 Deamo, aui, are, to loue of fauour greatly.
 Deargentillere, to seale of bybe away money,
 a woojbe out of use.
 Dearmatus, x, um, that hath his harnays and
 weapons taken awate.
 Deartuo, aui, are, to tolnce, o; to cut of by the
 tolnce, to dismembje.
 Deauro, aui, are, to gylte of late ouer all with
 golde.
 Debarchor, aris, ari, to rage as it wer in a bys-
 kennesse, to be wooode angry.
 Deba, people of Arabia felix.
 Debello, as though the warre wer at an end.
 Debello, onis, he that vainquyshtly o; o-
 uercometh.
 Debellatum est cum Græcis, the warre agens
 the Grecians is at a pynce.
 Debellatus, a, um, vainquysht.
 Debello, aui, are, to vainquyshe by warre.
 Debeo, uere, to owe, to bee bounde to one.
 Animam debet, tooke Anima.
 Nos tibi debemus, we bee bounde to you.
 Magnopere debere alicui, to bee greatly
 bounde to one.
 Inuentio eius debetur Chio insula, That
 thyng was fyrst inuented in the yle Chius.
 Debuit nosse, he shoulde haue knowen.
 Debere alicui, to be bound to thank one that
 he is on lye.
 Debere alicui eruditionem, salutem, nostra
 omnia, to be bound to thanke one for our see-
 nyng, our helthe, and all that we haue.
 Pecunia capta est debere, the monete began
 to be due.
 Debito, bibi, bibere, to dygnke by.
 Debilis, le, weakke, feeble.
 Debitas, aui, f. g. weakkenesse, feebleness, de-
 bilitie.
 Animi debilitas, baseness of courage.
 Debilitatio, onis, f. g. a weakenyng, o; makyng
 faynte.
 Debilitatus, a, um, weakened, made feeble, dis-
 couraged.
 Infirmus et debilis. Mancus et debilis.
 Debilito, aui, are, to make feeble of weakke.
 Debilitat spem meam tua profectio, your
 goyng forth maketh me haue shyllie hope.

Vocem fletu debilitare, to make that one can
 scant speake for weepng.
 Frangi et debilitari.
 Debitio, onis, the acte of owyng.
 Debitor, oris, m. g. he that oweth, a debtour.
 Debitum, ti, n. g. a debte o; duece.
 Debiti iudicatus, condemned in an action
 of debte.
 Debitus, a, um, that is due, owen.
 Deblatero, aui, are, to speake foolshyp, to bab-
 ble reprochefully.
 Debrior, aris, ari, to be drunken.
 Debris, a towne in Ethiopia, where as be the
 people called Garamates, in the which towne
 is a wel, whereof the water is in the day tyme
 as colde as yce, and in the nyghte boylyng
 hotte, the countrey beeyng the hottest parte
 of all Ethiopia.
 Debuxino, aui, are, idem quod Buxino.
 Deca, tenne.
 Decachinor, aris, ari, to scoyne.
 Decachordum, i, n. g. an instruments with, x.
 strynges.
 Decacuminatio, onis, f. g. the cuttyng of the
 toppe of a thyng.
 Decacumino, aui, are, to steppe of the toppe.
 Decalcatum, walyd ouer with tyme.
 Decalogus, i, m. g. the booke of holy scriptures
 conteynyng the ten commandmentes.
 Decaluo, aui, are, to make verate balbe.
 Decanto, aui, are, to reposit of speake often tyme.
 Sometye to babble o; prate.
 Decaphorus, a letter borne by ten men.
 Decapolis, a countrey in Judea, beyonde the
 ryuer of Flume Jordane, conteynyng tenne
 cittees.
 Decaproti, generall receyvers of tributes and
 finances, whiche stand alwaies charged with
 any thyng that is mynyshed o; lacheth.
 Decapulo, aui, are, to empty vesselles, ppyr-
 ly of oyle.
 Decarchus, a captayn ouer, x. men of armes.
 Decas, adis, that conteineth the numbre of ten.
 Decausco, to growe to a stathe.
 Decedo, cessi, ere, to departe frome a place, to
 mynysh o; appaye, to geue place to an o-
 ther, to dye.
 Decedamus hinc, feat vs go hence.
 Decedere de suo iure, to remytte somewhat
 of his ryght.
 Decedere de suo more, to chage his custom.
 Decedere in iuro suo, to doo otherwys than
 he was wont.
 Decedere itinere, to couene out of the waye
 for some purpose.
 Decedere officio, o; de officio, to do agaynst
 his duece, to dooe no more his duece, o; to
 dooe contrarye to that honestie and reason
 requyryth.
 Decedere via, to go out of the waye, to geue
 the

the waye to an other of conserpse.
 Deceder nihil de summa, there shall bee no
 thyng dimynysht.
 Decedi, to haue place of wate geuen.
 Hæc enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, quæ viden-
 tur leuia atq; communia, saluari, appeti, de-
 cedi, assurgi, deduci, reducti, for those thin-
 ges are honourable, whiche seeme to bee of
 small effecte, and commune, to be wasted on,
 to be stur vnto, to haue the wate geuen, to
 be risen vnto, to be brought vnto the courts,
 and brought agayne home.
 Decedere alicui, to disdigne to meete one.
 Decedere a superioribus decretis, to breake
 o; dooe agaynst suche ordinaunces as haue
 ben in tyme past decreed.
 Decedere fide, to breake faythe o; ppympse,
 to go from his ppympse.
 Furori Tribunitio decedam, I wyll des-
 parte o; geue place to the furie of the Tri-
 bunes.
 Decedere de sententia, to change his opynion.
 De vita decedere, to dye.
 Decedet hæc ira, this anger wyll awate.
 Decelia, one of the .xii. cittees assigned and
 disposed by Cecrops.
 Decem, the numbre of x.
 December, i, m. g. the name of one of the .xii.
 monethes.
 Decemigis, a teme of .x. hoyses.
 Decemmodix, vesselles conteynyng ten bus-
 shelles.
 Decempeda, x. f. g. a perche, a polle ten foote
 longe, to measure lande with.
 Decempedator, oris, m. g. he that measureth
 lande with that polle.
 Decemprimi, idem quod Decaproti.
 Decemscalmus, a boote that hath .x. oyes.
 Decemrabula, were the olde lawes of the Ro-
 mans, fetchd out of Grece, wher vnto af-
 terwards were .ii. tables added, by the
 that were called Decemviri.
 Decemviralis, le, pertynyng to the office of
 Decemviri.
 Decemviratus, us, m. g. the office of Decemviri.
 Decemviri, after that the lawes of the Grekes
 were brought vnto Rome, by Spurius Posthu-
 mius, P. Sulpicius, A. A. Manlius, ambas-
 dors sent for that purpose to Athens, that wee
 there, x. men chosen and appointed, whiche
 monthes, of those same lawes and the au-
 ent customes of the cite, make lawes, wytes
 and publysh thesims: And thes, such wytes
 was apon all othe, so that they mought
 make lawes, and if neede were interpret
 thesims. And where before were but .x. ta-
 bles of lawes, they added vnto thesims twoo
 mo: And so all those lawes together, were
 called Leges duodecim tabularum, and the
 dignite of those men was called Decemviri.

ratas, and euey of them was called Decem-
 vir, and thes, such wytes were called Decemviri.
 Decemviri, le, the name of those men.
 Decendum, the state of ten dayes.
 Decennalis, le, of ten yeres.
 Decennium, nij, n. g. the space of .x. yeres.
 Decens, entis, com. g. convenient, mete.
 Decenter, comely, semely, o; as it is auentent.
 Decentia, x, f. g. comeliness, semeliness.
 Deceptor, oris, m. g. a deceiver o; beggler.
 Deceptus, a, um, deceyued, beggled.
 Decernina, thynges pulled awate, in purges
 yng o; makyng cleane of thynges.
 Decerno, creui, ere, to decerne, to iudge, to o; dyne,
 to decree, to determine, to purpose o;
 discusse: Also to contende, to trie by battail.
 Decernere questionem, to ordeyne that an
 examinatyon be made.
 Nequeo satis decernere, I canne not well
 iudge of decerne.
 Decretum est mihi, I haue determyned o;
 purposed.
 Decernere et iudicare.
 Statuere et Decernere.
 Secundum aliquem decernere, to geue sen-
 tence, to conclude o; determine a matter on
 ones parte, o; for his ppympse o; surdurance.
 Decernere de re aliqua, to decerne o; decree,
 and make some ordinance for a thyng.
 Decernere cornibus, to fyght with the hor-
 nes, as bulles and other lyke beastes dooe.
 Decernere honores alicui, whan one by
 his opynion and iudgement, geueth honours
 and dignite to a man.
 Decernere regnum alicui, to geue a sen-
 tence of opynion, that one shoulde bee made
 a kynge.
 Laudationem alicui decernere, to appointe
 and ordeyne that certeyne ambassadours be
 sent to geue honourable praisse and commen-
 dations to one for his vertue and nobleness.
 Legationem contra aliquem decernere, to
 ordeyne certayne persons to go to a pynce o;
 people to complaine on one.
 Noxiam decernere, to determine that one
 shall paye and make amendes for the hurtes
 that he hath dooen.
 Noxam questionem decernere, to ordeyne
 that an extraordinary examinatyon be made
 after a newe fasshe.
 Vinam meo solum capite decernerem, I
 woulde god the danger of this perill that
 I am now in, belonged vnto me onely.
 Ferro vel armis decernere, to ordeyne the ma-
 tier by playne force o; batte of wynde.
 Decerpo, pñ, ere, to pull o; plucke of.
 Decerpere fructu ex aliqua re, to take sente
 o; ppympse of a thyng.
 Decerpere de dignitate alterius, to plucke
 awate o; dimynyshe parte of another mans
 dignite.

Dignitas.
Decerpius, a, um, plucked off.
 Humanus animus decerpius de mente divina, the mynde of man taken and fourmed of the spirite of god.
Decerratio, onis, a, a streping of contending.
Decerratorius, a, um, contentious.
Decertatus, a, um, contended of streping for.
Decerto, aui, are, to contende of fgyht toges ther, to reie of wage to the vitermost.
 Contentione decerrare, to contende with great altercacion.
Decertare cum aliquo de imperio, to consende with one, who shall haue the souerainete of warlike.
Decertare vi, praelio, armis, ferro.
Decertatur, the impersonall.
Decessio, onis, a departing frome any thyng, a going awat, when one leaueth his place to another. Also a diminution of decrease.
Manio, et Decessio, contrarie.
Decessio et Accessio, contrarie.
Decessor, oris, m. g. one that goeth awate and leaueth his place to another.
Decessus, us, m. g. idem quod Decessio.
Decet, sometime impersonall, sometime personall, it becometh, it is conuenient, to be come, to be apte of mete.
Decet me hac vestis, this garmente becometh me well.
Ornatum capiam, quime potius decet, I wyll take that apparayle, that becometh me better.
Fieri sic decet, it is mete of conuenient that it be so doon.
Ia nobis decet, so it becometh vs.
Apium est et decet.
Decido, didi, ere, to cut of. Also to deeppe of discourse a matter in barpance, to determyne of make a composition of agrement betwene men that bee at controuersie: sometime to expresse.
Decide mihi collum, si falsum ad te loquar, cut of my necke, if I tell you a false tale, or if I lye to you.
Transigere et decidere tum aliquo, to come to a poynt, to conclude of fall to agrement with one, concerning any matter.
Decidere de negotio aliquo, to discusse of determine a matter, to conclude of bynge it to a poynt.
Precio cum aliquo decidere, to geue money to the entent to come to some ende of conclusion in a matter, of to byng a thing to passe.
Decidere pro libertate, to fall at some composition for ones libertee or freedom.
Cetera propius decisa sunt verbis, other thynges were expessed in theyr popye and feate wordes.

Decido, id, ere, to fall of of awage.

Decidere ab archetypo, to varye frome the coppe of paterne.
Decidere a spe, to be disapoynted of that he looked for.
Decidit fructus, he losse all the piospex that shoulde come of it.
Quanta de spe decidit? Out of howe great hope am I fallen?
Decidere equo, uel ex equo, to fall frome ones hoise.
Decidit in praecipit, he fell downe heades longe.
Potestas urbis decidit, the power of authoritee of the citee is decayed.
Decidium, dii, n. g. a fall.
Decidua, are those thynges that fall awate, as leaues of trees.
Deciduus, a, um, subiecte to falling, sometime cut downe. Sometime it signifyeth hangyng downe.
Testes pecori armentoq; ad crura decidui, the stones of shepe and rudder beastes, been hangyng downe to theyr haues. In the fygure significacion,
Omnibus caua cornua et in mucronem desum concreta sunt, ceruis autem solida et omnibus annis decidua, all haue theyr hoynes holowe, but beinge sharpe at the endes, there be they concrete and without holownesse: Wherby deers haue hoynes fat and massey, whiche euery yere do fall of, or (to speake it more popyely) whiche haues they do cast euery yere.
Decies, ten tymes. Leonardus Portius (in his boke De Sestertio) wytteth, that he had obserued, that where Decies, and other aduerbes of numbrye, haunge that termination, were added to another numbrye for multiplying therof; they signifye no more than they represented: as Decies Centena, ten hundred. Decies millena, ten thousande. But when they were founden by them selues, to signifye the quantitee of the thynges that followed, they were multiplied by an hundred thousande: as, Decies Sestertium, ten hundred thousande Sestertij. Duodecies talentum, for. xlii. hundred thousande talentes. For the fygure he byngeth examples of Marrianus Capella, Macrobius, Plinius, Varro, and Columella: For the secounde he byngeth out of Tacitus, Tranquillus, Silius, et Cicerone, in secunda philippica: Afterwarde he supposeth, that in the olde tyme, when the said numbryes were multiplied with an hundred thousande: they dyd than put an N, betwene the E. and the S. As Deciens, duodeciens, milliens: And to the popye thereof he byngeth in Varro de analogia, et Pedianus in secundam actionem Ciceronis in Verrem. concerning the computation of Decies

Decies Sestertium, the same is affirmed by Budeus, and the reuerende father Cuthbertus Tonstallus (at the wytyng herof made worthy byshop of Durham) in his boke de supputatione.
Decies, arum, f. g. plu. the tenthes.
Decimanus siue Decumanus, a, um, great.
Decimo, aui, are, to take the tenth parte from the residue.
Decimari legiones, was when the tenth persone of euery legion was put to deathe.
Decimodix, vesselles that holde. x. bushelles.
Decimum, the tenth tyme.
Decimus, a, um, the tenth, the chiefe of pylates pall: as,
Decimum quodq; ouum, euery tenth egge.
Decimus quisq; fuctus, euery tenth riter.
Decipio, cepi, ere, to deceyne of begyle.
Expectationem alicuius decipere, to deceit ones expectation.
Decipula, ae, f. g. a gins, trappe, or snare to take bydes with.
Decipulum, li, n. g. idem.
Decirino, aui, are, to vnboowe, or to bynge out of compass of roundnesse.
Decremis, is, f. g. a galle that hath ten oyes in one seate of benche.
Decisio, onis, a discussyng, determynation, of composition of matters in debate.
Facere decisionem, to make a composition of determination.
Decisus, a, um, discussed, determined, cut of.
Decius, the name of a noble house of the Romans.
Declamatio, onis, f. g. an exercise in feigned oracions, of amonge our lawyers a moode.
Declamator, oris, m. g. one that declameth, or expreth hym selfe in feigned theames.
Declamatorius, a, um, perteynyng to suche exercise.
Declamito, aui, are, to declame often tymes.
Declamo, aui, are, to declame of exercise in pleadyng feigned argumentes, whiche amonge the lawyers of this realme is called mootyng. Sometime to speake out contentiously.
Declaratio, onis, a declaration of denouncing.
Declaratus, a, um, declared, denounced.
Declaratus est consul, he was denounced of declared Consul.
Declaro, aui, are, to declare, to open a thyng whiche is darke.
Declinatio, onis, f. g. a bendyng of inclynyng of the bodie. Also a digression from a matter of purpose. An eschuyng of auoyding.
Declinatus, a, um, bended, incyned.
Declinata aetas, olde age.
Nec declinaram quicq; ab aliarum ingenio, vllam reperias, Repreth shall ye fynde one, that in the lesse poynt in the world is of vnder

the nature of disposition frome the other.
Declino, aui, are, to eschewe, to leaue, to turne awate, to leade awate, to alienate.
Vrbem illam declinaui, I leste that citee, and passed south by.
Declinare se extra viam, to tourne out of the waye.
Declinare de via, to go out of the waye, and by a metaphore, to erre, not to obserue the right rule of reason.
Declinat in vespertum dies, it waxyeth night, or it draweth toward night.
Inflamatio corporis declinat, the vehement burning of the bodie draweth.
Appetere et Declinare, contrarie.
Periculi et declinare, contrarie.
A malis natura declinamus, even by nature we auoyde and eschewe euill thynges.
Declinare ab religione officij, not to obserue the lawes of honestie and vertue.
Declinare a statu, to remitte somewhat of ones constancie in his behauiour.
Declinare vitia, to auoyde of eschewe vyce.
Huc declinabam necinuitus, I dyd bende somewhat to this matter in my communication, and that willyngly of purpose.
Declinare ea quae sunt nocturna, to auoyde those thynges that be hurtfull.
Declinare ictum, to auoyde a blowe by geuyng backe of sleppynge a fyde.
Declinare certamen, to eschewe battayle, or refuse to fgyht.
Declius, ue, bendyng of inclynyng as it wolde falle.
Declius aetate, fallen in age, veras olde.
Decliuus, aui, the bendyng of inclynyng of a thyng as it wolde fall.
Decoctor, oris, m. g. he that hath wasted all his substance, and is brought to extreme povertie, specially by dyce playng and lecherie, a banke rupt.
Decoctum, i, n. g. a decoction of a thyng that is sodde.
Decoctus, us, m. g. a decoction of seethynges.
Decoctoria, ae, f. g. idem.
Decoctus, a, um, well sodden, and by a metaphore, tried or purged.
Decocta, sodden water.
Decollo, aui, are, to steppe of the head by the necke, to behead. Also to fayne, to deceit of disapoynt.
Vna est quae decollauit, one woman there is that hath deceyued hym.
Decolor, oris, om. g. yll coloured, sometime foule of fygure.
Decolor aetas, a tyme of age that hath no vertue of honestie.
Decoloratio, onis, f. g. a tynge of destroyng

of the colour of a thyng.
 Decoloro, aui, are, to tayne, to sprill the colour, to take awaie the colour of a thyng.
 Decolorus, a, um, idem quod decolor, as the Calippne. Decoloratus, a, um, yll colour red, of that hat, losse the colour.
 Decoonites, the soone of hercules by Megara, the daughter of Creon.
 Decoquo, coxi, etc, to boyle of seethe verale muche: sometyme to chaunge of digest perfectly. Also to consume of waste a mans substance, or to bynne detrimēt of losse.
 Decoquit discres, whana man bestoweth labour on a thyng, as it doeth not quite cost.
 Decoquant anni materiam, peres of age make diminsh of take awaie muche of the matter.
 Decoquere creditoribus, to consume and waste ones substance, so that his creditours can haue nothing.
 Decoquere bonæ spei, to frustrate and decrease the good hope and expectation of men.
 Decor, oris, m. gen. the grace that one hath, whan that that he doeth or speaketh, becometh him well, beautie, comelynesse.
 Honestatis decor, the beautie and comelynesse of honestie.
 Decoratus, a, um, set forth, commended, made beautifull and gorgeous.
 Decoré, honestely, comely.
 Decoro, aui, are, to beautifie or make saye, of pleasant to the eyes of eares.
 Decoro, aui, are, penulumacorrepta, to dooe honour to a man, to make moxe honourable, to set forth, to commend.
 Magni principem decorat sapientia, wylsome dooeth muche honour vnto a great prince.
 Hæc omnia decorabat vitæ grauitas et integritas, grauitie and integritie of lyfe byd greatly commende and sette forth the all these thynges.
 Mores decorant virum, maners dooe commende and sette forth a man.
 Decorare aliquem honoribus, to auance one and make him of great authoritie.
 Omni laude decoranda virtus, vertue worthy to be commended and set forth wth all praple.
 Decortatio, onis, the barkynge of trees.
 Decortico, aui, are, to barke a tree.
 Decorum, ri, n. g. a semelnesse, of that whiche becometh the person, haupng regarde to his nature, degre, studie, office, of pfectness on, be it in dooing or speakynge: a grace, sometyme it signifyeth honestie.
 Decorum et elegans.
 Decorum ab aspectu, beautifull to the eye: that maketh a saye thewe.
 Vix satis decorum est, it is scant comely of

honestie.
 Decorus, a, um, honest, semely, saye, comely, beautifull.
 Decores, the debare garmentes, of garmentes woyne to the bittermoste.
 Decrepitus, a, um, verale olde, at the yttre bynche.
 Decrepita senectus, extreme age.
 Decresco, cui, scere, to wape lesse, to decrease.
 Decrescere et Accrescere, contraris.
 Morbus decrescit, the sicknesse wapeeth awaye.
 Decrescente die, whyle the daye wapeeth shorter.
 Decretorius, a, um, iudiciall, also decreed, stablished.
 Decretoriij dies, dates, in whiche phisicians make perceiue the importance of a sicknesse, by certayne tokens in the patient: whiche be also called Dies Critici.
 Decretorium tempus, Decretorium sydus, wherby iudgement is geuen of the increase that shall succede of any thyng.
 Arma decretoria, weapons, wherewith a man muste fyght earnestly for lyfe and death.
 Decretorius dies, is vled of Seneca for the date of ones death.
 Decretoria pugna, a controuersy whan two aduocates reason on the principall poyntes of the matter, wherby it muste be discussed and determynd.
 Decretum, ri, n. g. a decree, a thyng determynd, a fyne consent in an opynion of ordinaunce.
 Edictum et decretum.
 Decretum aufferre, to fojdoe an ordinaunce.
 Decretum facere, to make a decree of ordinaunce.
 Decretus, a, um, decreed, appoynted determynd.
 Omnibus decreta mors est, death is appoynted to all menne: of all menne bee made mortall.
 Decubo, aui, are, to lye downe.
 Deculco, aui, are, to treade vnder foote.
 Deculio, aui, are, to hyde vnder of ppyll.
 Decum, a, um, f. g. plu. the tenthes.
 Decumanus, ni, m. g. a genrell recesuour of gatherer of taxes, subsidies, of other lyke exactions: Also a former of the tenthes.
 Decumanus, a, um, the adiectyue.
 Decumana porta, the great gate of entre into a campe or armie.
 Decumanus limes, a lyne goepng frome the east to the west.
 Decumana oua, great egges. I thewylle Decumana pira, and Decumani fluctus.
 Decumanus ager, a fild whereof tenthes be taken.
 Decumbo, bui, ere, to lye downe, to spe downe at the table. It is ppropely spoken of wynde players,

players, whan they beynge wounded falle downe to the grounde.
 Honesté decumbere, to lye honestly.
 Decumus, a, um, idem quod Decimus.
 Decupa, x, f. g. he of the char felteth wyne by the potts.
 Decuplatus, a, um, ten times double of x. folde.
 Decuplo, ani, are, to double ten tymes.
 Decuplo, an aduerbe, significth ten tymes of ten folde.
 Decuplum, idem.
 Decuplus, a, um, ten tymes so much.
 Decures, olde wyters vled for Decurlones.
 Decuriatio, onis, a makynge of hundredes of capytaynes.
 Decuriatus, us, m. g. idem.
 Decuria, x, f. g. was the odyr, office, of company, whiche was vnder the office of Decurio. Also the company of iudges as we haue of the hynges benche, common place, and exchequer. And Decurio, he that is chiefe of the same. Also a company of men eatyng and bynnyng together. Also a bande of men.
 Decurio, onis, m. g. an officer, haupng authoritie ouer ten men of armes, or the tenth part of a company. Also it was taken for the lord chambelayne to the emperour. Also they were in other ctytes the same that the Senators were at Rome.
 Decurio, aui, are, to beynge in to bandes of companies.
 Decurro, curri, or cucurri, ere, to renne downe, by translaton it signifyeth to renne frome the one ende to the other, to lute, to make hast, to lye apase, to renne of resoyte to a thyng for succour.
 Decurrere sursum deorsum, to renne byp and downe.
 Decurrere cum aliquo, to lute with one.
 Decurrere in armis, to renne at the tytle in hartnes.
 Effuso passu decurrere, to make spede, to renne apase.
 Ad remedium aliquod decurrere, to renne or haue refuge to some remedie.
 Vitam decurrere, to leade of passe forth the ones lyfe.
 Decurritur, men renne of resoyte.
 Breuiter decurrere, to passe ouer a thyng in fewe wordes.
 Decursio, onis, f. g. a rennyng, a course, a stowp, a luyng at the tytle or randon, an insuasion of men of warre, made on they enemyes landes.
 Decursio nem indicere, to pproclame lute.
 Decursorium, ri, n. g. the place where the stales be kepte, the stiles.
 Decursus, a, um, passed ouer.
 Sepuaginta milla passuum vis esse decursu biduo? woulds you, that he should be

naple. 700. myles in the space of .ii. dayes.
 Decursa abire licet, saye he after, you haue passed ouer these thynges bypastyng of it fewe wordes.
 Quid milisopus est, decurso statim spacio, cum eis gerere bellum? What needeth me now in myne olde age, or now in my late dayes, to make warre with theim?
 Decursus, us, m. g. a stowp, a luyng ouer of tytle.
 Decursus honorum, the tytle of space that one hath bynne office of dignitie in the common weale.
 Decursus temporis mei, the passyng ouer of the tytle that I must be there.
 Decurtaus, a, um, shortned, abscutated.
 Decus, decoris, n. g. honour, and reputacion, that one hath for dooing of a thyng.
 Decoris securus, he that hath no regatde of honestie.
 Decus verum inuirtute positum, the honour consisteth in vertue.
 Decora et ornamenta.
 Decus et lumen.
 Decus et laus cluitatis, the honour and commendacion of any ctyte.
 Decussatim, cutte in ten partes of euen poyntes, or in forme of an X. or burgonion crosse.
 Decussatio, onis, and Decussis, a decussion, cut, sawen, or carued vpon any thyng after the forme of foure lyne diagonals a crosse, by one centre of poynt, whiche maketh .viij. equal poyntes.
 Decussis, is, m. g. ten whole partes, or ten Alasces. Also pices equally cut. Also pices the diuisions of symble sawen in equal partes. It is also a foure in any thyng representing the letter .X. whiche parted in the middle maketh an other figure called Quincunx. V.
 Decusso, aui, are, to cut or drawe out in length, or to cut or diuide in ten partes: or rather to cut and diuide after the foure of the letter X. to cut equally in the myddie.
 Decussus, aui, m. g. a strepynge or shapynge of.
 Decutio, cusi, ere, to strepe of, to shake of.
 Dedecet, it is not honest or conuenient, it misbecometh.
 Dedecet illud in eum, that dooeth not become hym.
 Dedecoratus, a, um, despled, defamed, dishonoured.
 Dedecoro, aui, are, to dishonour, dishonest, reproue, or desple, to defame, to disrepute ones honestie.
 Dedecorus, a, um, dishonest, that is to other dishonour.
 Dedecus, dedecoris, dishonour, dishonestie, reproche, dishonour.
 Dedecus vite, acurpitudine.

Dedecus, flagitium, probum, infamia.
 Dedecori esse studijs ac litteris, to do great dishonour to learning and good letters.
 Macula et dedecori esse alicui, to do great dishonour to a man, & disgrace his honoure.
 Incutere dedecora, to geue into great dishonour, or infamie.
 Dedecore nullo abstinere, to withholde him selfe of abstinence from no shamefull or vnho- nest acte.
 Dedicatio, onis, a dedication or consecration.
 Dedicatus, a, um, dedicated, consecrated.
 Dedicare, aui, are, to dedicate, or consecrate.
 Dedicatio, onis, for. g. of consecration.
 Dedicor, aris, ari, to disdigne, to contemne, not to vouchefase.
 Dedisco, didici, scire, to vnlearn or forgette, sometime to leaue ones faction, to learne con- trarie to that that one hath learned before.
 Dedino, onis, f. g. rendyng vp of a place be- lieged, or whi one yeldeth him selfe to another.
 Deditus, a, um, recreant, or that yeldeth him selfe to an other.
 Deditus, a, um, geuen, rendyng, yelded vp.
 Dedita opera, by his owne consente, of his owne free wyll, purposely for the nones.
 Deditus literis, studious, geuen to learning.
 Dedo, dedidi, ere, to geue vnto or for euer, or to become subiecte, to render vp, to yelde him selfe to an other in bartayle.
 Deditio facere, signifieth the same.
 Dedere aliquem morti, to slea.
 Dedo me tibi, I submitte or yelde my selfe to you.
 Dedere se totum alicui, to yelde hym selfe wholly to one.
 Dedere aures suas alicui, to hearken to one diligently.
 Dedere se lamentis to wepe and waille im- moderately.
 Manus dedere, to yelde.
 Dedere neci seipsum, to slea ones selfe.
 Dedo tibi istud negotium, I committe the charge of this busynesse to you.
 Dedere aliquem in pistrinum, to caste one into prison.
 Dedo pallas meretricis meae, I am punis- shed for my rashnesse.
 Ad scribendum se dedere, to geue ones selfe to writing.
 Dedere aliquem alteri ad supplicium, to be- traye one to another man to be punished.
 Dedere se alijs, to applye and geue hym selfe to the fashions and customes of other men: and to barret to do what they will haue hym.
 Deduco, cui, ere, to teach a man otherwys than he hath afore learned: or to shewe him that it is false that he learned before.
 Dedoleo, lui, ere, to cease from sorowe and payne, to sorowe no more.

Dedolo, aui, are, to hawe or cut with an awl, to be a carpenter.
 Deduco, xii, ere, to bynge downe, to leade or drawe, to bynge from one place or one thyng to another: Sometime to moue from his purpose: Sometime to bynge home hono- rably fro any place. Also to abate of a summe.
 Deducere vocem, to speake small.
 Deducere cibum, to diminish the ones meate.
 A dolore deduci, with paynes to be com- pelled to chaunge his opinion, or to sale contra- ry to that he had said.
 Deducere aquam, to conuey the water to a ny place from a good wate of.
 Deducere fastidium, to prouoke vomite.
 Deducere filum, to spynne.
 Deduci in fraudem, to be brought into dan- ger, to be intrapped.
 Genus deducere ab aliquo, to descende by come of ones lynage.
 Liniamenta deducere, to poutraile or drawe out the proportion of a body.
 Deduci periculo de animi lenitate, to be constrained with perill and danger, to alter the gentleness of the mynde, and become more rigorous or cruell.
 Deducere naues, to bynge the shippes to lande.
 De domo deducere, to conducte one frome his house to any place, or house.
 Rationem deducere, to make accompt, to reckon.
 Deducere aliquem ex regno, to depyue one of his kyngedome, to take ones realme from hym.
 Ab eo deduci non potest, he can not be tuer- ned, or caused to chaunge his fantasie or op- inion therein.
 Rem huc deduxi, I haue brought the mat- ter to this poynte, or I haue doone this muche.
 Deducere aliquem de sententia, to cause one to chaunge his mynde.
 Deducere aliquem in sententiam, to cause one to agree to any opinion or sentence.
 Deducere de statu vite, to make one doore a thyng contrarie to his accustomed fashon.
 Vela deducere, to styke the sayles.
 Deducere aliquem in viam, to bynge one into the wate.
 Ad otium rem aliquam deducere, to bynge a thyng to quere.
 Deducere et reducere, contrarie.
 Addere et reducere, contrarie.
 Vt centum aurei deducerentur, that 100 crownes of the sonne shoulde be redyng.
 Deducere plerumque dies, to contemne and prolonge the reasonyng of a matter many daies together.
 Deducere sibi pillum, to put of his cap.
 Deductio

Deductio, onis, f. g. a byngyng to, a diminish- yng.
 Deductio aquae, a conueyng of water.
 Deductor, oris, m. g. one that conducteth a man, or that goeth with hym.
 Deductus, a, um, brought, ledde, diminished, sometime shender.
 Deductus ad casum extremum, brought to the laste case.
 Deducta co res est, the thyng is come to that poynte.
 Deerro, aui, are, to goe out of the eyght wate or reason, to erre sometime to make digression.
 Deerrare itinere, to goe out of the wate.
 Defecatus, a, um, spined of cleane from the flesh or dygges, as wyne, whiche is not troubled.
 Defecatus animus, a cleane and incorrupted mynde.
 Defeco, aui, are, to drawe frome the dygges, or to let wyne spyll it be spyn.
 Defalco, aui, are, to cut of, take awaye or mit- tyne, whiche nowe wate be saied defalcate.
 Defamo, aui, are, to defame.
 Defaigatio, onis, f. g. wearinesse, or makynge weyre.
 Defatigo, aui, are, to make one weyre, or to farygate.
 Defatiscor, toke Defatiscor.
 Defectio, onis, f. g. where a countrey, forreigne, or armie, doeth forsake theyr loyde or cap- tayne, and taketh the contrarie parte. Also lacke or defaute: sometime fowynng, feeble- nesse, weakenesse, faintnesse.
 Defectio animi, faying of courage.
 Defectio virium, decaie & lacke of strength.
 Defectio solis et lunae, idem quod defectio.
 Defectio a recta ratione, when the mynde forsaketh all honest iudgement and reason.
 Defectiuus, a, um, that whiche is maymed, or lacketh any parte, vnperfecte.
 Defector, oris, he that departeth from or re- belleth against his loyde or capitaine, or goeth frome one to another.
 Defectus, a, um, that whiche lacketh anye thyng: And passively, forsaken.
 Defectus aetate, verate olde, or aged.
 Defectus senectute, idem.
 Dentibus defectis, they that lacke teethe, toothlesse.
 Cibo defectis, they that lacke meate.
 Defecta senio arbor, an olde tree that wyll beare no fruite.
 Defectus animi, faint hearted.
 Favore defectus, one that is out of fauoure.
 Defectus, us, m. g. lacke, rebellon, or depart- yng agaynst comenauent or promyse.
 Defectus solis et lunae, the eclipse of the son and the moone.
 Defectus animi, sawnyng, or lypng in a reede.
 Defecta corpora, bodies consumed with

fechenesse.
 Defendo, di, dere, to defende, to defend, to pro- tect, to kepe and to vpholde any quare- rel, to susteine & to defende a thyng, to vpholde.
 Caput domini defendere, to defende his maister from ennemyes, when he is in dan- ger to be slayne.
 Defendere hostes, to defende, repell, and kepe backe enemyes.
 Defendere et obistere iniuriæ, and Defen- dere et propulsare iniuriam, to resiste and withstande iniurie or wyngre.
 Solis ardore defendit, it keepeth of the heate of the sonne.
 Vestes a tinis defendit herba, this herb keepeth clothes from mothes.
 Dignitatem defendere ab inimicis, to pro- uide that a mans honore be not diminished by his aduersaries.
 Defendere vim, to repell and kepe backe ad- uersaries, to withstande vntaustail force and iniurie.
 Rectum defendere, to susteyne and vpholde right and trouth.
 Defensio, onis, a defendyng.
 Propugnatio et Defensio.
 Defensio, aui, are, to defende often.
 Defensio, aui, are, the frequentative of defendo.
 Defensor, oris, m. g. a defender.
 Defensor necis, he that saueith ones lyfe, when he is in perill to be slayne.
 Defensus, a, um, defended.
 Deferbo, toke Deferuo.
 Sperabam iam deferuisse adolescentiam, I hoped that the great heate or rage of youth, had ben passe.
 Defero, tuli, deferre, to beare or carie, to byng to, to repoyte, to declare or shewe, to bestowe, to offre, to comynge, to disclose, to accuse or appeale one, to geue office or dignitee, to attribute.
 Deferre ad aliquem, to make repoyte or de- clare vnto one.
 Deferre aliquem furii, maiestatis, erroris, venetich, impietatis, to speache one of folo- nise, reason, &c.
 Deferre mandata, vel postulara, to doore a message.
 Deferre nomen, to complayne.
 Deferre primas, to geue place, or preemi- nence to one.
 Deferunt de me apud vos, they repoyte of me falsely vnto you.
 Defecti in errore, to be brought into error.
 Defecti nauti, to be brought or caried in a shyppe.
 Defecti in praecipit, to fall or tumble downe headlong.
 Defertur Moganus in Rhenum, the ryuer Moganus renneth into the ryuer of Rhyne.
 Yxor.

Vxor marito dotem deferre, the wyfe bynde
goung dowrie to the husbande.

Seruum et beneuolentiam ad aliquem des-
ferre, to offere hys seruice and good will to a
ma to psonche him to amitte and frendshipp.
Deferre aliquid in beuicij loco, to booe a
thyng to one, accompyng it in steede of a be-
nefite and pleasure.

Deferre causam ad patronum dicitur litiga-
tor, whan he sheweth to hym the matter, de-
spyrng ayde and counsaile therein.

Deferre querelas ad aliquem, to complayne
to one.

Querelas ad aliquem per alium deferre, to
sende complayntes to one by an other.

Deferre consilia ad aduersarios, to distoste
mens counsailes to thep enemyes.

Acerbum nuncium ad aliquem deferre, to
brynge heauy tydynge to one.

Denegare et deferre, contrarie.

Beneficia de muniis deferuntur, whan
pleasures and benefites be dooen to men, as
it were slepyng, and not tokyng nor sekyng
for them.

Deferre pacem hostibus, to offere peace to
the enemyes.

Optatum legendi deferre, to geue one
the choyse.

Palmam alicuius rei alicui deferre, to geue
or attribue to one the chiefe pryse and com-
mendation in a matter.

Præconium alicui deferre, to committe the
charge to one, that a thyng be openly cryed
and tolde.

Deferre negotium ad aliquem, to truste one
to dispatch a matter or busynesse.

Deferre nomen alicuius de ambitu, de res-
pondendis, to accuse or to complayne vpon one
for vniuersall suite that he maketh for anye
offyce or for money that he withholdeth.

Deferre crimina de aliquo, to lape dyuerse
thynges to ones charge.

Deferre sermones de aliquo ad alterum, to
tell tales, or to repoynt thynges of one man
to another.

Omnia ad vnum delata sunt, All thynges
were put in to one mans handes.

Deferuo, ferui, or ferui, ere, to be colde, or to
ware colde and patient, to appeale hym selfe,
or with drawe hys furte, not to be so hot and
beneuolent in a matter.

Deferuescit ira, the anger swageth or wax-
eth colde.

Studia hominum deferbuere, the affectiones
of men were somewhat cooled, or men were
not so earnest of herte in the matter.

Deferuo, ferui, ere, idem quod Deferuo.

Deferuacio, feri, ere, to make verale hott.

Deferus, a, um, were.

Defensor, defessus sum, defetisci, to be wepy.

Defessus sum ridendo de te, I am wepy with
laughyng at the.

Deficio, feci, ere, not to suffice, to lacke, to
leauie, to disagree, to rebel, to departe from
hym, with whom he has receyved, to go from
one capytayne to another, to reuolue, Also
to forsake of faple; somespe to be wepye.
Prudentia nunquam deficit oratorem, ppi-
dence neuer fapleth an oratour.

Quem sanguis vires deficit, whome
bloud and strength fapleth, or which lacketh
bloude and strength.

Ab eo defecerat, he went frome hym to hys
enemie.

Vires deficiunt, they be not able.

Luna deficit, the moone lesseth hys light.

Memoria nos deficit, our memoire fapleth
vs, or we lacke memoire.

Res frumentaria ipsos deficere cepit, grain
beganne to faple theim.

Res quam scribam deficit, I lacke matiere
to write of, I haue nothyng to wyte.

Deficere rebus dubijs, to forsake one in ada-
uersitee.

Spes deficit, hope fapleth.

Tempus te deficiet, you shall want of lacke
tyme, you shall not haue trefure enough.

Si uilitas ab amicitia defecerit, if profyte for-
saie frendshipp, or if there chaunce to be no
profyte or commoditie in frendshipp.

Si a virtute defeceris, if you forsake of falle
from vertue.

A se ipso deficere, to chaunge hys maners,
to be no more the hym selfe.

Dolor me non deficit, my sorowe neuer
ceaseth.

Tam cito deficere ante thou so quickely we-
pe? Also, doest thou forsake me so soone?

Cohortatus est suos, ne animo deficerent,
he exhorted hys men to be of good courage.

Vitu deficit, he is fallen vnto, he can not see.

Alimento deficere, to lacke foode or noury-
shement.

Deficior, the passyng.

Mulier consilio, et ratione deficitur, a wo-
man lacketh bothe good sence and reason.

Defigo, xi, gere, to stiche in, or fasten in, pro-
pely as men booe a grasse in a florbe, or a
plante in the grounde. Also to tache or fa-
sten with nayles or other thynges.

Defigere aliquem colaphis in terram, to
strike one to the ground with buffettes.

Defigere curas, to set all care on any thyng.

Defigere in animis, to make it cleauis in ones
myndes.

Defigere in oculis populi, to make all the
world loke on it.

Defigere oculos, to looke despyously on a
thyng.

Defigi diris precacionibus, to be accursed.

Defi-

Defixerat pavor cum admiratione, feare
and wonder strake them to the hart.

Defigere sicam in corpore alicuius, to stiche
one in with a dagger.

Defigere mentem, to fixe ones mynde on a
thyng.

Stupor omnes defixerat, they were all as-
toned, amazed, or abashed.

Defixus, a, um, fastened in, styched in,
fixed on.

Animus defixus malis, a mynde alway thyng
hpyng on mischiese.

Defixa humi mens, a mynde thyng hpyng als
wayes on earthy thynges.

Defixa radicibus, styched harde by the roo-
tes, deeply rooted.

Definitio, iui, ire, to define, to determine, or
to bounde, to spynne, to preseribe the ende
of a thyng.

Definiant arbitri, leat the arbiters of iudges
define or appoynt.

Definire diem, to determine or appoynt
a date.

Quam vitam ingrediar definias, Declare
or shewe me, what kynde of lyfe is beste for
me to take.

Eius fundi extremam partem, olea directo
ordine definiunt, In the vttermoste parts
of the grounde, they planted a rowe of oly-
ues, whych shalbe the boundes or limi-
tes of it.

Circumscribere et definire.

Definitum est, it is concluded.

Definite, expressely, shortly, or at fewe
woordes.

Definite et distincte, particulary, and
specially.

Definitio, onis, for. ge. a definition, whiche ex-
preseth in fewe woordes, what it is that is
spoken of. As, Homo est animal rationale,
morrle, A man is a thyng lyuely, reasona-
ble, and mortall.

Definitiuus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Constitutio definitiua, the state of a contes-
uerite, whan the nature of the woordes must
be defined.

Definitus, a, um, defined, determined, ap-
poynted.

Defoculus, he the whych lacketh the lighte
of one eye.

Defici, there lacketh.

Neq; deficiat, neque superfit, Neether lette
there be any thyng lacking, nor super-
fluous.

Nihil apud me tibi deficiet parlar, I wyll not
suffer that you shall want of lacke any thyng
with me.

Nihil quum est, nihil desit tamen, All
though I haue nothyng, yet I lacke no-
thyng.

Deficiat dies, That the daye maye pass
awaye.

Deflagratio, onis, abouynge or consuminge
with fyre.

Deflagro, aui, are, to burne exceedingly, or
to be burned. Also to assuage, or diminish,
to waxe colde.

Spes animum subibat deflagrare iram pos-
se vestram, I hoped that your anger myght
haue asswaged it selfe, or waxed somewhat
colde.

Seditione paulatim deflagrante, The sedis-
tion by lytell and lytell, flakynge and was-
pyng quiete.

Deflecto, xi, ere, to boowe boowne, to tourne
from a place, or out of the way, also to make
digression.

Deflectere ex itinere, to tourne out of
the waye.

De recto deflectere, to gos out of the
right waye.

Deflexit de via consuetudo, The customis
chaunged or tournd.

Oratio rediat illuc vnde deflexit, Leat vs
come agayne to the matter, from whiche we
made digression.

Deflectamus in Thucos, Leat vs turne our
waye to the Thustanes.

Defleo, cui, ere, to waple or lament, to be sor-
rowful.

Deflexus, a, um, bewayled, lamented for.

Deflexus, us, m. g. a boowynge or bendynge.

Deflexus, a, um, boowed, bended, turned out
of the waye.

Deflo, aui, are, idem quod flare.

Deflocatus, a, um, woine for aegs. somespe
passed the flour of youthe.

Defloresco, scere, to fade or falle awaye, as
flowers doo: or to lese beante. somespe it
signifieth to bourgen or flour.

Defloro, aui, are, to defloure or diminish the
gloze of a thyng.

Gloria eius victoria deflorata est, The
gloze of that victoie was greatlye dy-
minished.

Defluo, xi, ere, to stowe downeward, to fall
of or awaye, to come to nothyng.

Ex nouem Tribus, vnus me absente de-
fluxit, Of nyne Tribunes, the whych
were on my parte, one in myne absence for-
soke me.

Oratio ab alia defluxit ad aliam, The co-
municacion, tolke full frame one thyng to
another.

Capillus defluit, the beere, tolke awaye.

Per inordinam, etas, tempus, ingenium
defluxit, By disorderlynesse, age, tyme, and
wyse, consumed and passed awaye.

Color defluit, the colour fadeth.

Deflu-

Deflu-

Defluere luxu et inertia, to inaree oꝝ vndooe ones selfe with epot and idelnesse.
 Defluere res ad aliquem dicitur, whanne it tourneth to his profite and aduantage.
 Vbi saluatio defluxit, literis me inuoluo, After I haue saluted my frendes in the moynginge, I geue my selfe wholly to studie and learpinge.
 Defluere beneficia dicuntur, quorum memoria intercidit.
 Ex animo defluxit, it is fallen oꝝ gone out of my memoꝛie.
 Defluus, a, um, that whiche floweth oꝝ falleth from any thyng.
 Defluuium, uꝛ, n. g. the fallng of the heare.
 Defluxus, us, m. g. idem.
 Defluxus, a, um, that floweth oꝝ falleth doune.
 Defodio, di, ere, to burge oꝝ hyde a thyng in the ground, to digge doune oꝝ into the erth, oꝝ to set oꝝ plant a thyng in the grounde with diggng.
 Defectus, a, um, destituted.
 Defomicatum, that whiche is chynned oꝝ barked.
 Defore, not to be hereafter.
 Verum arbitrabantur non defore, qui illa remittuerunt, They deemed that there would not fayle to be some, whiche would restore those thynges ageyne.
 Deformatio, onis, a deforming, oꝝ defarpnge.
 Deformis, me, foule, defoumed, vnhyoneste, vncomely.
 Deforme spectaculum, an ill fauoured sight, a thyng vncomely to beholde.
 Vita deformis, a filthy and dishonest lpe.
 Deformis et horridus ager, an ill fauoured and foule ftebe, out of facion and culture.
 Non est deformis, It is a goodly and beautiful thyng.
 Deformem habent aspectum, They are vncomly oꝝ vnhyoneste to be sene.
 Deformitas, atis, f. g. yle fauourednesse, vncomelnesse, deformitee.
 Dignitas et deformitas, contrarp.
 Deformiter, ill fauouredly.
 Deformo, aui, are, to destitute oꝝ waste, to desourme, to defile. Sometime to graue, also to portrate, oꝝ dyawle lpe a pincter, to facion, to make the foume of a thyng, to defectue.
 Deformare areas, to sette foot the quarters in a gardepne.
 Vultum deformat macies, leannesse distigueth the face.
 Ornare et deformare, contrarp.
 Deformata ciuitas, a citie broughte cleane out of facion.
 Vires deformates, dishonested oꝝ dyspnyed with vires.
 Caut deformes multa bona vno vitio, Be-

ware thou disgrace not many good pꝛopertes with one vice.
 Deformatum aliquid habere, To haue any thyng that is comely, well facioned and pꝛoposetioned.
 Quæ a fortuna ita deformata sunt, whiche be so facioned and made of fortune.
 Deformare aliquem, to defectue oꝝ pꝛapete ones maners and facions.
 Defraudator, oris, masc. gene. a defrauder, a beggler.
 Defraudo, aui, are, to beggler, to mynyshe oꝝ take away the profite of an other, to disserepue.
 Defraudare genium, not to content nature, by mygardeship to defraude nature, oꝝ not to take that is sufficient and necessarie for nature.
 Defraudare se victu suo, to dimynyshe a mans owne lypng.
 Defrenatus, a, um, idem quod effrenatus.
 Defricatus, oꝝ Defrictus, a, um, rubbed of.
 Defrico, ui, oꝝ aui, are, to rubbe muche, oꝝ to rubbe of: And by a metaphoze to taunte, oꝝ as we saie, to rubbe one on the galle.
 Defrigesco, idem quod frigesco, to waxe cold.
 Defrigo, xi, ere, to sepe muche.
 Defringo, fregi, ere, to bꝛeake doune and cut doune, to bꝛeake of.
 Defrugo, aui, are, to weare oute lande, and make grounde barrayne by any meanes, to take oute all the fatnesse oꝝ substance therof.
 Defruor, eris, frui, to take the fruite of any thyng.
 Defrutarius, a, um, that pꝛetepneth to the boylyng of newe wyne.
 Defruo, aui, are, to boyle newe wyne.
 Defrutum, ti, n. g. newe wyne boyled, tꝛill the one parte therof be consumed.
 Defuat, idem quod deficiat.
 Defugeo, gi, ere, to refuse, to flee frome, to eschewe.
 Defunctorie, remissely, lpyhtly, without study diligence oꝝ care.
 Defunctus, a, um, deade.
 Defundo, di, ere, to poure doune oꝝ in.
 Defungor, eris, functus sum, fungi, to vse no longer, to leaue oꝝ respygne, to pꝛefourme, to dooe a thyng negligently, and as it were onely to keepe hym selfe oute of daungler, to escape. Also to bee discharged, pꝛoperty of an offyce oꝝ commaundement, to bee despayered, epde, and no moze troubled with a thyng.
 Defuncta morbis corpora, bodies recovered from sicknesses oꝝ diseases.
 Defunctus fato, escaped his destiny.
 Magnis pelagi defunctus periculis, He that hath escaped and passed great daungers of the sea.

Vinam hoc sit modo defunctam, Woulde god this were at an ende oꝝ finished.
 Periculis defunctum esse, to be past danger.
 Oportet omnes fungi vnus pana, All must bee dysquested out of trouble by one mans punishment oꝝ condemnation.
 Defunctus plerumque animus, a mynde whiche hath fully declared and shewed his honestie toue towards his cuntrie oꝝ parentes.
 Defungi in hac re, to be out of this busynesse, to be discharged of this matter.
 Defungi regis imperio, to dooe the hynges commaundement.
 Defunctus iam sum, I haue nowe dooen my dustee: I am nowe dyspatched, epde, oꝝ out of daungler.
 Degener, eris, om. g. that in maners is vnlyke to his auncestours, oꝝ base of lynage, vnnoble.
 Degenero, aui, are, to be vnlyke to his auncestours in maners: It may be said of feutes that waxe wyld, to go out of hynde.
 Degenerare tam a bono quam a malo dicimus.
 Degenerare in feritatem, to waxe wyld.
 Degero, gessi, ere, to sarp away and waste.
 Degerere laborem alicui, to ease one of his labour.
 Deglabro, aui, are, to pluche of heares.
 Deglabro, bi, ere, to pulle of the rynde oꝝ othe lyke thyng, to blanch, to flea oꝝ pulle of the shyne of a thyng.
 Boni pastoris est tondere pecus, non deglabro here, It is the pꝛopertie of a good shepheard to sheare his sheepe, and not to flea the shyne of thes backes.
 Deglutino, aui, are, to leuse that, whiche cleauesth fast, oꝝ is glewed.
 Pego, egi, ere, to dwell in a place, to lyue, to byng to an ende, to passe through, and consene a thyng to the ende. Also olde wyters used it for Expectare, to looke for.
 Degere statem aut vitam, to lyue.
 Degere tempus, to passe the tyme.
 Bellum degere, to hepe continuall warre.
 Corium degere, to flea oꝝ pull the shyne of ones bache.
 Degere vitam cum virtute, to leade ones lpe in vertue and honestie.
 Degrandinat, impersonale, It hayleth doune eight.
 Degrasio, aui, are, to eage, to spoyle, to robbe oꝝ shewe extreme crueltie in a place.
 Degrauo, aui, are, to burthen, to make heauie, to pꝛess doune.
 Degredior, gressus sum, edi, to go doune, to desende, to lpyht on foote from ones hysse.
 Degrummor, aris, ari, to dyspette, to lape by lyne.
 Degulo, aui, are, to consume in gluttonie.

Degummo, mi, ere, idem quod Degusto, thande.
 Degusto, aui, are, to taste, to take a littell sale, to touche a thyng oꝝ speake of it bityfly.
 Degustare vitam aliquam, to taste oꝝ take an up hynde of lpe.
 Odorare et degustare aliquem, to pꝛetepne, oꝝ feele what maner of man one is.
 Degustanda sunt hæc proemio, These thynges must be touched oꝝ bityfly mencioned in the pꝛopheme.
 Aliquid speculari ex sermone alicuius degustare, to conceue a littell hope theought a mans wordes.
 Degustare mentes, sensus hominum, to pꝛetepne oꝝ feele the myndes oꝝ fantasies of men.
 Dehaurio, hausi, ire, to dyawe out.
 Dehinc, from hens footthe, moze ouer.
 Nunc iam dehinc, Nowe hens footthe, after this tyme.
 Dehisco, sci, scere, to gape oꝝ open by it selfe, oꝝ cleaue as a tree dooth, oꝝ chynke as the groun dooth, to burst.
 Dehiscunt quidam pisces, pꝛæ pinguedine, some fshes be so fatte that they burst.
 Dehiscere in aliquem, to inuyshe oꝝ speake behemently agaynst one.
 Dehiscit flos, the floure speaderth.
 Dehonestamentum, ti, n. g. a thyng that dooth dishonour, distigure, oꝝ disgrace a thyng. Some tyme a rebuke oꝝ reproche.
 Dehonesto, aui, are, to dishonour.
 Dehonestus, a, um, dishonest.
 Dehortor, aris, ari, to discourage, to exhort oꝝ aduise to the contrarp, to dissuade oꝝ bid naye.
 Dehortari canes, to rebuke the houndes.
 Inuitare et dehortari, contrarp.
 Deianira, the wyfe of Hercules and daughter of Deolus kyng of Aetolia.
 Deidamia, the concubine of Achilles, on whom he begatte Ithacus.
 Deiectus, a, um, lowe, cast doune.
 Delecta et elata luna, the moone, epyer whi it is lawe towards the south, oꝝ hyght towards the north.
 Deiectus, us, m. g. and Deiectio, onis, f. g. e. a casting out of possession oꝝ a dissellin.
 Deiectio alui, a hege caused by medicine.
 Petere deiectionem medicamento, to take a pꝛouocation.
 Deiectus arborum, setting of trees.
 Deiectus gemma, vel collis, the imbosment of a stone oꝝ tree.
 Delector, oris, a great sweasere.
 Deiero, aui, are, to sweasere deeply, oꝝ a great othe.
 Deijcio, leci, hēre, to thowt doune, to cast doune, to tounse away, to put out of office.

Alio to diſſeiſe oꝝ put a man out of his poſſeſſion: ſometymes to caſt and hitte a thyng.
Deijcere alium, to make one go to the ſchole.
Dejcere de gradu, to bypne out of a con= ſtitution. alſo it ſignifieth to put one out of his place, to depriue of dignities oꝝ authoritie
Dejcere de poſſeſſione, to put one out of poſſeſſion.
Dejcere de ſententia, to make one change his opinion.
Dejci honore, to be put beſide an office.
Oculus de ſito nunq̃ deicit, he neuer tokeeth from hym: oꝝ he neuer takeeth his eyes frome hym: oꝝ his eyes be alwaie on hym.
Sitatum oculos deiecerimus, If we dooe but once wythke: oꝝ (as we ſaie) with the twynking of an eye, ſignifying the ſodeyne chaunce of any thyng.
Dejcere multum de terrore doloris, to caſt awaie a great part of the feare, that one hath of payne, oꝝ to feare payne muche leſſe.
Dejcere iugum ſeruitutis, to caſte awaie oꝝ make of the poſe of bondage, & become free.
Taurum deijcere, to kill a bulle.
Spe deijci, to be pur of hope.
Ein, moſouer, ſuctio, more, afterwarde.
Inceps, an aduerbe, one after an other, in order, conſequently, ſucceſſiuely, from hence= ſooth, oꝝ thence ſooth, afterwarde, laſtely. ſometymes agayne.
Inceps, cis, he that begynneth, when an other hath begun befoze, oꝝ he that is taken oꝝ choſen after an other.
Inceps inde, from thence ſooth.
Inciſuper, bywarde, aboue.
Integro, eſſoonce, agayne, a freſhe.
Incies, a kyng of the Medes, the ſonne of **Θηαοισα**.
Incipia, a nymph.
Inciſarus, a kyng of **Galatia**.
Inciphoë, a nymph, the daughter of **Glauco** a god of the ſea.
Inciphoſus, the ſonne of **Θηαμας & Iſeruba**.
Inciphe, the mother of **Diomedes**, wyfe of **Ideus**, and daughter of **Adiaſtus**.
Inciphyllus, the ſonne of **Θολυμνελος**, a kyng of **Thrace**. alſo the ſonne of **Sthenelus**.
Incingo, aui, are, to bypke, to bypogne, to ſuffer.
Incingo, xi, gere, to byſolgne, to put a ſunder.
Incuro, ai, are, to ſwear deeply.
Incurium, a great and ſolemne othe.
Incurus, he that ſweareth ſolemnely.
Incuo, not to helpe.
Defere e illum, e deiuare in rebus aduersis puer, I am ſwathed to foꝛtake hym, and not to helpe hym in aduerſities.
Delabor, lapſus ſum, delabi, to ſlide downe, to fall downe of an high place, to be waſted, con= ſumed, oꝝ come to naught, to decate, to faille, to erre, oꝝ do amiſſe by ignoꝛaꝛce oꝝ negligẽce, to

fal of ſilke to an other matter in communication.
 Delabitur res familiaris, when a wanes goods
 and ſubſtance decay and come to nought.
 Delabi in infidias, to falle into a trappe of
 ſnares, toled to deſtroy one, to fall into an am-
 buſhment of men of warre.
 Non nunquam in hoc vitium delabitur, he
 falleth ſometimes into that fault: vj he of-
 fendeth in this often tymes.
 Ad vulgares amicitias delabitur noſtra ora-
 tio, we doo begyn to ſpeake of the frendſhipp,
 that is commonly amonge men.
 Ad precipiendi rationem delapsa eſt oratio
 mea, my manner of communication is now
 fallen to the manner of inſtruction of precep-
 tes geuyng.
 Delacero, aui, are, to teare in pieces, to con-
 ſume of ſpende.
 Delachrymo, aui, are, to weepe.
 Delachrymor, aris, ari, to weepe of ſende out
 droppeſſe teares.
 Delauo, aui, are, to make ſmooth.
 Delambo, bi, bere, to licks, to tappe.
 Delamentor, aris, ari, to lament of weape for
 a thyng.
 Delanico, aui, are, to cutte in pieces.
 Delanio, aui, are, looke dilanio.
 Delapido, looke Dilapido.
 Delapidata, pauementos.
 Delatio, aui, are, to make weery.
 Delatio, onis, an accuſation ſecretely made, of
 a ſecret complaint, a tale tolde priuily to put
 a man to diſpleaſure.
 Delator, onis, m. g. a ſecret accuſer, a complai-
 ner, a picke thanke, a tell tale.
 Delatus, a, um, accuſed. alſo brought, geuen,
 appointed, assigned.
 Delauo, aui, are, to waſhe myghtily.
 Delebilis, le, that whiche maye bee putte out,
 or put awaye.
 Delecto, aui, are, to deſſe, to leade, to allure to
 a thyng. Plus nimio delectare, to deſſe to
 much. Delectare hoſtem, to allure ones en-
 emie. Sine ſatietae delectare, to deſſe one
 ſo that he ſhal neuer be weery thereof.
 Delectatio, onis, delectacion in pleaſure.
 Delectationi eſſe, and Afferre delectationem,
 to, to deſſe.
 Delectamentum, ti, n. g. paſſyme, ſolace.
 Delectus, a, um, choſen, picked.
 Delectus, us, m. g. election, choſe.
 Delectus rerum, choſe of election of thynges.
 alſo of men apt for the warre.
 Delectum habere et agere, ſometimes ſigni-
 fieth to take muſters for the warre.
 Habere delectum ciuis et peregrini, to put a
 difference betwene a ciſſyn and a ſtranger.
 Delector, aris, ari, to take delectacio of pleaſure.
 Deſego, aui, are, to aſſigne to ſome office, meſ-
 ſage, or other neceſſary and great buſſines, to
 ſome

committit, or **cantat**, a matter, to commit
to stand in amercement by the law, to make
attributis, or **imputis**.
Delegare causam peccati alicui, to impute
or lay the fault of any offence to one.
Delegare curam, to commit the charge of a
thing to one.
Delegare aliquem alicui negotio, to appoint
or assigne one to dispatch a matter.
Delegata, thynges consecrate to the goddes.
Delensio, onis, f.g. charge or commission.
Delenio, niui, nire, to pacifie, appease, or settle
in quiette.
Delenificus, a, um, that pacieth or mitigateth
Deleo, leui, lere, to destroye, to put out a thyng
that is written, to remove, to put away.
Delere ex animo, to put out of mynde.
Delere exercitum, to vanquish and slea a
whole armie.
Versitas delet famam, age, or longe continu-
ance of tyme maketh a thyng forgotten.
Delere memoriam alicuius rei, to make a
thyng forgotten.
**Nummulus acceptus iur atq; fas omne deles-
re**, for monney or bysses to forgoode and he-
steale all right and equities.
Delere maculam susceptam, to reuenge an
infamie or rebuke.
Deleto, onis, a putting out, a destroying.
Delector, oris, he that destroyeth.
Deletrix, the feminite.
Delectione, venome.
Deletilis, le, that destroyeth or putteth out.
Delia, one of the names of Diana.
Deliacus, a, um, and **Delius**, a, um, of the ple
of Delus.
Delibatio, onis, tastynge or takynge of assaye: it
is also a sacrifice of mente or dytche,
Delibatorium, looke Diritorium.
Deliberandus, he that adviceth hym, or as-
keth counsaile in every thyng.
Deliberatio, onis, abutlement or consultation.
Adhibere aliquem ad deliberationes, to call
or admitte one to his consultations.
Haber res deliberationem, the matter maye be con-
sidered of, or adysemment maye be taken
of it.
Inciditur omnis deliberatio, There can bee
no consultation.
Deliberativus, a, um, that pertaineth to consi-
deration.
Deliberativa oratio, wherein any thyng is
considered.
Deliberator, onis, m.g. he that taketh lecture
to be advised what he shall doo or saye.
Deliberaum, illo, a saying, or speaking.
Deliberavi, I have considered.
Delibero, to advise, to take counsaile, to be ad-
vised, to be taught.
Delibera hoc, Take heed hereunto.

[illegible]

D ANTE E.

Demosthenes) hyngge Philispy, after he hath taken frome you your oratours, whiche by theyr wyse aduersitmentes haue hitherto preferred you from his captiuitie, he will do the semblable. Whiche the Atheniensis hearing, agreed to his counsaile, and valiantly defended the citee. he was afore the incarnation of Christe. 345. yeres.

Demotus, put abacke.

Demouco, ui, ere, to remoue, to put backe.

Demoueri gradu, to be dyspued backe, to be constrained to recople.

Demouere a sententia, to cause one to change his opinion.

Demoueri exacto, to be caused to dooe as gainst right.

Demptus, a, um, put out, taken awaie.

Demugco, i, i, ere, to bellowe.

Demulco, u, ere, to stroke gently and softly with the hand, as we do children and houndes, whan we make muche of them. Also to mitigate or intreate gently.

Caput demulcere, to stroke the head.

Demum, at the laste, sometime it signifieth onely or alwaies, finally, whan all is done. Cognitum est cuiusdam demum feminae inuenerunt posse, they hadde knowlage that it could be remoued only with the hand of a chaste woman.

Nunc demum, and Modico demum, sensu et a thynge cometh to passe, of chaunceth slowly.

Demum, forged with ille, is, of ita, moste commonly signifieth onely, or in dedde.

Ille demum est antiquis moribus, that man is in dedde well manered, of hath onely the auncient vertue and maners.

Ha demum magna voluptas est, among all the pleasures that a man can haue, that is onely a great and a singular pleasure.

Ita demum mihi satisfactio sit. &c. You shall only by this means content my mynd if. &c.

Demus, used of olde wyters for Demum.

Demulatus, a, um, the adiectiue.

Demulata contumelia, displeasure done by dissimulation.

Demutatio, onis, a chaunging.

Demutulo, ui, ere, to cut of.

Demuto, ui, ere, to change his maner of farrō Non demutabo, I will not reuoke that I haue spoken or promysed.

Demutare aliquo orationem, to tourne his communication to some matter.

Denaria, the number of. 39000. of the coyne call Denary.

Denarius, n, m. ge. in weyght is the seueneth parte of an ounce, in coyne it is as muche in pouce and baluncon as our groats, whiche woperly of our money, nowe euergate. vi. d. ob. and the vii. parts of an hantepence,

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Denarius, a, um, that whiche conteyneth the numbje of tenne.

Denarro, ui, ere, to tell in oydje.

Denascor, fecis, sci, to cease to be, to dye.

Denaso, ui, ere, to cut of pul of the nose.

Denato, ui, ere, to swimme, to swimme out.

Dendragates, a pfectious stone, like a mybbe of steele bulffe.

Dendritis, druidis, f. g. a pfectious stone, whiche being put vnder a tree, maketh that the axe, whan it shall cut it, shall not be dulled.

Dendroscios, the Iup, that groweth by it self.

Dendroides, a hynde of spurge.

Denego, ui, ere, not to geue, or to denie to geue, to denge earnestly that he hath done a thynge.

Deni, ten together.

Vxores habent deni duodenig inter se communes, ten of twelue together haue wyues commune amonge them.

Denicales feriae, certepue sacrifices, whan the whole familie was purged, whan one was deade in the house.

Denigro, ui, ere, to make blacke.

Denig, in conclusion, finally, forthermore, at length.

Denominatio, onis, the namng of a thynge.

Denominatiuum, among gramarians that is deriued of a noun.

Denomino, ui, ere, to name, to geue a name.

Denormo, ui, ere, to set out of rule of oydje, to make vnequall, to make crooked.

Denotatus, a, um, marked of appoynted out.

Denoto, ui, ere, to blame, to marke, to marke out.

Dens, entis, m. g. a toothe: also euep thynge, wherewith an other thynge maye bee holden faste or drawen out: it is sometime used for a combe.

Dens aratorius, the coulter of a ploughe.

Euulsio dentis, toothe drawng, the place hyng out of a toothe.

Dentium dolor, the toothe ache.

Aduersi, primores, et anteriores dentes, the fore toothe.

Dentes maxillares, genuini, intimi, the cheke toothe.

Continui et serrati dentes, like Continuous.

Eburnus dens, a combe of euoyte.

Dens putridus, a rotten toothe.

Dente maledico carpere aliquem, to speake pilt by one, to raple.

Citare dentem, to plucke out a toothe.

Dentes conficiunt cibum, the toothe chaw the meate.

Densario, onis, a gathering thynke together.

Densatus, a, um, made thynke.

Dense, an aduerbe, signifying thynke or close together, as whan many bee assembled in a littell roume.

Densu

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Densitas, as, et Densitudo, i, i, ere, thynkenesse. Colre in densitate, to gather thynke together.

Densio, ui, ere, and densio, to thynken or make thynke.

Densus, a, um, thynke, harde closed together, compacte, plentiful.

Densus labor, a continual or perpetual labo.

Dentale, is, n. g. the share of a plough.

Dentatum, in oydje lye teethe.

Dentatus, a, um, that hath great teethe, stronge teethe, or many teethe.

Dentata charra, a wytyng conteynyng sharp and biting tauntes.

Denticulare, to thrust in his teethe.

Denticularis, a, um, that hath littell teethe, or made in foume of a toothe.

Denticularis falces, ptyches.

Denticulus, a, um, Dentatus, a, um, Dentosus, a, um, toothed.

Dentifrangibulum, a thynge wherewith teethe be broken.

Dentifrangibulus, li, mas. gen. one that breaketh teethe.

Dentifricium, cij, n. g. a medicine, wherewith the teethe be rubbed to make them white.

Dentiloquus, he that speaketh betweene the teethe of hispeth, or rather one that in speakng spitteth out his teethe.

Dentiloquos omnes morales faciam, quemq offendero, whom so euer I spnde of mete with, I will so backe hym about the mouthe, that I will make hym sppte out his teethe.

Dentio, iui, ire, to put footthe or byede teethe.

Dentiscalpium, an instrument, wherewith teethe be scraped.

Dentitio, onis, a wytyng footthe or growynge of teethe. A byedng of teethe.

Denubo, pli, ere, to make of web on the woman's parte.

Denudo, ui, ere, to despoyle or make naked.

Denumero, ui, ere, to paise money.

Denuntiatio, onis, menassng, a signifying of declaring of a thynge before.

Hac denuntiatione coterritus, being asfraid with this thynng.

Denuntiatio testimonij, an intinction to appere.

Denuntiatio belli, a denouncng of warre, a sendng of defiance.

Denuntio, ui, ere, to shewe or tell a thynge to an other man, to denounce, to signifie or geue knowlage: sometime to menasse or threaten.

Also Denuntiare testimonium, to sommon or bynng witness in the court of iudgement, as they dooe in the chawncery, wher thynnes are compyled to come.

Denuntiavit vti adisset, he sommoned hym to appere.

Denuntiare inimicis, to declare hym to be

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his enemy.

Denuntiare bellum, to shewe, denounce, or signifie warre of battayle.

Domum denuntiare, to geue knowlage of a thynge at home at a mans house.

Denuntiare periculum alicui, to threaten or menasse perill and danger to a man.

Sol exarulus pluuiam denuntiat, the son, having a blue colour betokeneth of signifieth rayne.

Huic hominiam ante denuntio, I tell this man before.

Denuntiare alicui, to signifie to one, to good to wyte.

Denuo, agayne, esteones.

Denus, a, um, tenne.

Deo, the name of Ceres.

Deocco, ui, ere, to harrow lande, or to break it with colles.

Deonero, ui, ere, to discharge of disburden, to vnloade.

Deoratum, for Peroratum.

Deoratus, a, um, despyed, heetly paled.

Deoro, ui, ere, to despye heetly. Among our lawiers it is to please or to conclude in plea byng.

Deorsum, downewards.

Sursum deorsum, vp and downe hither and thither.

Deorsum versum, downe ryght.

Directo deorsu ferri, to fall straight downe.

Sursum deorsum, vltro chrogy meare, to go vp and downe hither and thither.

Deosculator, laris, atus sum, ari, to kisse sweetly.

Depacifcor, pactus, sum, sci, to make couenaunte, to agree vpon certayne countantes, to promise, to paffe.

Depacifci morte cupio, I am cotent to dye.

Depacifci honestissimo periculo, where many perille be, to be content to take that, whiche is moste honest.

Depacifci partem scam cum aliquo, to promise a man parte of his gape.

Depacifci ad conditiones aliterius, to agree to all condicions and countantes that an other man requieth.

Depactus, a, um, the participle of Depacifcor, couenaunted or paffed.

Depactus est cum hostibus, he paffed with his enemies.

Depactus, a, um, the participle of Depango, planted or sette.

Depalmo, ui, ere, to vndette or cleppe one on the cheke with his hande.

Depango, Depanxi, and depegi, ere, to plant or sette.

Departus, ci, a great apparbe.

Depasco, ui, ere, to eate as a beaste dooth, to feede beastes in a pasture, to eate vp, to consume.

Depascere

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Depascere possessionem alienam, to feede his cattell on an other mans pasture.
 Stilo depascere luxuriam orationis, with exercise of wytyng to dymynyshe the great abundance and coppy of wordes & sentences.
 Depascor, the deponent, idem quod Depasco.
 Depasitio, onis, feshyng of cattell.
 Depasus, a, um, eaten by with beastes.
 Depauperio, aui, are, to impoveryshe, or make poore, to spende awaie a mans goodes.
 Depecto, xui, ere, to hembe diligently.
 Depectere frondium canicem, to rubbe of the mosse of the bowes.
 Depectior, idem quod Depacior.
 Depectus, a, um, idem quod Depactus.
 Depeculatio, idem quod Depeculor.
 Depeculator, oris, com. g. a robber.
 Depecutor, aris, ari, to rubbe a common weale, a pynce, or a place halowed.
 Depeculari laudem alicuius, to abelyshe or bestrope the renowne and pryse of a mannes actes.
 Depello, uli, ere, to put downe, to put awaie, to put asyde, to remove, to weane.
 Depellipotentia, whan monstres or strange thynges do happen, berokenyng some yll adventure to come, to repelle it by prayers, as wyndes, or other good dedes.
 Depellere aliquem ad calimitatem, to caste one into inisurie or trouble.
 Dolorem depellere, to putte awaie sorow and heavynesse.
 Sententia depellere, to force one to change his opynion.
 Spe et despe depellere, to put out of hope, to make in dysperye.
 Depellere agnū a matre, to weane a lambe.
 Depellere lacte, to weane.
 Depellere aquam de agro per hyemem, to rounne or drygne water out of the felds in the wynter tyme.
 Depellere ex potestate, to putte out of authority.
 Famem depellere cibo, to delaye hunger with meate.
 Depellere a se suspicionem, to put any suspicion from hym selfe.
 Dependeo, di, ere, to hange downe of a thyng, to depende.
 Dependo, di, ere, to pale.
 Soluere et Dependere.
 Dependere caput, to bee slayne or lose ones heade.
 Dependere tempus amori, to bestowe tyme in loue.
 Depedere mercedē, to pale one his wages.
 Dependere operam, to take payne aboute a thyng.
 Dependere penas, to be punished, to suffer paynes.

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Dependo, perdidit, ere, to lose.
 Deperdere de existimatione, to lose parte of his estimation or credite.
 Deperdere honestatē, to lose ones honestie.
 Lingua vsum deperdere, to lose the vse of the toungue.
 Deperdere folia dicuntur arbores, whā the leaues fall awaie.
 Deperio, xui, or perij, ire, to perpyche, to dye, to lout inoydynatly, to be losse.
 Deperierunt naues, the shippes were losse or perpyched.
 Amore impotēte deperire aliquem, to lous one immoderately.
 Deperit sapor, the sauour or taste is lost.
 Deperisco, scui, scere, to dyspe cattell.
 Deperisus, rent, toren.
 Depexus, a, um, hempte, trymmed.
 Ego ne si viuo adeo exornatum habeo, as deo depexum: vt vsq; dum viuat meminerit semper mei: trowe ye, that if wylt not so decke hym, and trimme hym, that he shall thynke on me as longe as he lyueth.
 Depilatus, a, um, balde, without heares, or that whose heare is plucked of, made balde.
 Depilis, le, without heare, balde.
 Depilo, aui, are, to pulle of heare.
 Depingo, pinxi, ere, to pyncte, to describe.
 Depingere facta alicuius, to describe a mans actes.
 Cogitatione depingere, to conceyue or imagine a thyng in ones mynde.
 Deplango, planxi, ere, to lament or bewaile greatly.
 Deplano, aui, are, to make playne.
 Deplanto, aui, are, to plant or set.
 Depleo, pleui, ere, to emptye.
 Deploratio, onis, a lamentyng or wytyng.
 Deploratus, a, um, without hope of recourge or remedie, desperate.
 A medicis deploratus, forsaken of the physicians.
 Deplorata res publica, a desperate common weale, past all hope of good recoueree.
 Res deplorata est, there is no remedie in the matter.
 Deploro, aui, are, to lament or bewaile, to complaine.
 Vitam deplorare, to lament and complaine the lyfe that one hath ledde.
 Conqueriet deplorare.
 Deplorare et lamentare.
 Deplorare de re aliqua, to lament or make pituous complaine for any thyng.
 Deplorantur, the passyes.
 Depluo, pluui, ere, to rayne downe ryght.
 Deplumis, me, that whiche hath fewe feathers or none.
 Depolito, liui, ire, to make perpyche, to fymthe, to polyshe or make smothe.
 Depono

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Depono, posui, ere, to late downe, to depyche, to take awaie, to put awaie, to leaue.
 Deponere arma, to put of his harness.
 Deponere bellum, to cease from warres.
 Deponere exercitiū, to discharge the armie.
 Deponere imperium, to leaue of gene vyppes the rule or gouernance. likewise Deponere officium, magistratū, prætorem, prouinciam.
 Deponere inimicitias, to leaue enmities.
 Deponere negotium, to leaue busynesse.
 Deponere semina, to plant.
 Deponere soles, to put of ones shoes.
 Deponere onus, to discharge a burdengne or charge, to vnloade.
 Deponere aliquid apud aliquem, to laye a thyng in gage or pledge, or to deliuer to one a thyng to kepe.
 Deponere in terram, to plant.
 Deponere adificationem, to leaue of a buyldyng.
 Crines deponere, to be polled or notted.
 Deponere desideria alicuius rei, not to be so muche desyrouse of a thyng.
 Formidinem deponere, to shake of feare: likewise Deponere metum, marorem, luctum, molestias, pudorem, timorem.
 Deponere seueritatem, to waxe more pleasant and gentill, and lesse rigorouse in ones behauiour.
 Deponere imperio, to put out of authorytee.
 Deponere ineptias, to leaue tryflynge.
 Deponere ingenia syluestria, to becom tame.
 Deponere aliquid de lenitate, to become more graue or sadde.
 Deponere memoriam alicuius rei, and Deponere aliquam rem ex memoria, to forget a thyng.
 Deponere apud memoriam, to committe a thyng to memorye.
 Deponere offentionem, to leaue of grudge or displeasure.
 Deponenti, aged men, whiche after .60. yeres, be caste downe frome a bypge.
 Depopulatio, onis, destruction or desolation of a countrey, depopulation.
 Depopulator, oris, a robber, a spoyler, a conqueuer.
 Depopulo, aris, ari, to bestrope or waste a countrey, to robbe of spople. There is also read Depopulo, the actpue.
 Deportatio, onis, a conueyng or carpyng.
 Deportatus, a, um, banished, exiled, caried awaie, conueghed.
 Deportati, they that are exiled hange no propyete left in any goodes or landes, after the defynction of lawteres, howe be it other our hours, dooe vse that word generally for men exiled.
 Deporto, aui, are, to caste or bynge awaie, to banyshe. Sometyme it signiflieth to reposit.

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Deportare exercitiū, to bynge home the gayne the armie.
 Deportare triumphum, to bynge home the victorie.
 Captiuos Roman deportare, to carie prisoners to Rome.
 Deportare se aliquo, to goe or conueghe ones selfe to some place.
 Deportare in solas terras, to banyshe, to exile.
 Deposco, poposci, scere, to despye muche or to requyre, to requyre earnestly.
 Deposcare omnibus sollicitationibus, to demaunde or sollicitie with all maner sayes promyses.
 Deposcare aliquem ad supplicium, to requyre to haue one to be punished.
 Morri deposcare, to requyre to haue one to be put to deathe.
 Depositarius, he vnto whome one hath deliuered a thyng to kepe. Also he to whome any thyng is lated in gage.
 Depositorius, he that leaueith a thyng with an other man.
 Depositum, that whiche is leste in an other mans hepyng, or that is lated to pledge, a gage.
 Depositus, a, um, laped downe, leste in an other mans hande, or hepyng. Sometyme it dooeth signifie desperate, or he that is in desperation.
 Itaq; mihi videor magnam et maximeegram, et prope depositam reipublice partem suscepisse, therfore me semeth I haue taken in hande a great parte of the weale publicke, not onely beynge feeble, but also almost in extreme desperation.
 Deposulo, aui, are, to requyre earnestly.
 Deprador, aris, ari, to robbe a countrey or towne.
 Deprahor, aris, ari, to fygght.
 Deprauare, corruptely.
 Deprauatio, onis, a conuepyng.
 Deprauat, a, um, depraued, corrupted, made pl.
 Deprauatus indulgentia, married with to muche libertie.
 Deprauati mores, pl of lewde condicions.
 Deprauo, aui, are, to make pl., to deprauate, to vitiate, to corrupte.
 Corrigitur et deprauare, contrarte.
 Deprecatio, onis, f. g. a bespyng of pardon, whan we confesse that we haue offended.
 Also a putting of a thyng from vs by intercession or prayer. Also a charpyng with wordes to dyspe awaie any thyng.
 Diræ deprecationes, cursynges.
 Deprecator, oris, m. g. he that sacch of intercession for an other man, that he shoulde not be punished. In lyke maner Deprecabundus.
 Deprecor, aris, ari, to besche, to make intercession, to

tee, to please earnestly, to refuse, to despise the contrary, to put away by plate of increase, to deny that which we would not have, to have in detestation, to resist, to deliver a man by prayer.

Deprecari veniam, to aske forgiveness.

Deprecari alicui ne vapulet, to make request of despay for one that he be not beaten.

Deprecari in iuriam, to require that he will not doo hym any wronge.

Deprecari avaritiam criminis laudibus frugalius, to require to have one excused for his ingardship, because his temperance in living seemeth to be worthy commendation.

Deprecari malevolentiam, to excuse him of blame, for the hope that he hath of an others misfortune.

Claudij inuidiam Gracchi charitas deprecabatur, Gracchus was so welbeloued, that for his sake the fautes of Claudius were hys and not spoken of.

Deprecari munus, to excuse hym in taking on hym an office of charge.

Deprecari culpam, to excuse hym selfe, and despay that the faulte be not layed to hym.

Deprecari periculum, to praye that he fall not into perill, or that he be in no danger.

Deprecari mortem, to despay pardone of death, or to endeavour him to save ones selfe.

Deprecabitur a vobis, he will beseeche you, or he will despay you earnestly.

Deprecatum venit ad me, visibi ignoscere, he came to intreate me that I should forgive hym.

Pacem deprecari, to intreate for peace.

Deprecari tibi exilium, to despay of make request, that he be not banished.

Precari, and Deprecari, sometimes contrarie: as, Sape precor mortem, mortem quoque deprecor idem.

Deprecari penam, to require of intreate, that he be not punished.

Nullam deprecor penam, I refuse no payne.

Nulla sunt imagines, quæ me a vobis deprecantur, I have no memoire of the noblenesse of mine auncetours, which make intreate to you for me.

Odiū summæ improbitatis deprecari excusatione summæ stultitiæ, to defende or excuse hym selfe of some greaite mischefe and lewdnesse, under the coloure and presence, that it was committed by folie, or lacke of wytte.

Deprehendo, di, dere, to take a manne by wares, to take tardie, to take one in the dede doinge, to knowe or perceue by inquite, or examination of other meanes.

Sometimes for Comprehendere, to take.

Manifesto deprehendere, so perceue manifestly.

Facinora oculis deprehendere, take a mans naughty actes.

Deprehensio, onis, a taking.

Deprehensus, or Deprensus, a, um, taken by wares; so that he can not tell what to doo, or whither to tourne, taken in the dede doinge, knowen; perceived.

Testis deprehensus, a witnes taken of trippes in his tale.

Deprehensus est in sermone, he was taken in his wordes.

Deprehensus est in scelere, he was taken with the faulte.

Depressus, a, um, lowe, pressed downe boulded, boulded.

Depressus, et Demersus, thrust downe, and boulded under the water.

Veritas depressa, trouthe kepte downe and troden under foote.

Depressus locus, a lowe place.

Depressa vox, a lowe voyce.

Aqua depressior et alior, contrarie.

Depretio, aui, are, to bypunge to a lisse price.

Deprimo, pressi, mere, to kepe downe, to thrust downe, to presse downe, to wepge downe, as one poppe in a balance wepgeth heavier than an other.

Deprimere naues, to make shippes to sinke and be drowned.

Deprimunt me quæ porto, my bourdeynes maketh me to soupe.

Extollere et deprimere, contrarie.

Locum deprimere, to make a place lower.

Deprimere vitem in terrâ, to plant a vyne.

Depromo, pti, mere, to drawe out, to declare, to fetch out, to take out.

Depromere ex libris, to fetch out of booke.

Depromit ex sensibus, he fetcheth it out of his owne wytte.

Depromere sagittam pharetra, to take an arrowe out of his quiver.

Depromptus, a, um, taken out, drawen oute, fetched out.

Depropero, aui, are, to make muche haste of speede.

Deproperant sedulo sacrificare, they make speede hastie to dooe sacrifice.

Depsius, a, um, or Depsius, a, um, kneaded, moulded, wrought with the hande.

Depso, pti, ptere, to worke a thynge with the handes, to the intente to make it softer, to kneade downe, wake, or other lyke thynge.

Depuber, or Depubis, depuberis, a childe of ponge beate, which is not come to ripe yeres.

Depudet, he hath layed aspe shame, he is past shame.

Depudico, aui, are, to dishoneste or violate a woman, a woode out of use.

Depugnatus, a, um, well fought.

Depugno, aui, are, to fight valiantly, to strive, to disagree.

Depugnare voluptas cum honestate, (shoddy) pleasure and honestie dooe not agree.

Cum animo suo depugnare, to fighte of streps with ones selfe.

Ferri depugnare, to fighte with a weapon.

Depugnatur, the impersonall, the battayle is fought.

Depulsio, onis, a putting of or letting a thing that it can not appoche.

Quæ causa iustior est belli gerendi, quam feruoris depulsio, What better cause is there to fight, than to withstand that we be not brought into scrutade and bondage.

Depulso, aui, are, the frequentative of Depello.

Depulsor, oris, m. g. one that hepty backe of putteth away a thynge.

Depulsus, a, um, put downe.

Depulsus, a, um, for Depulsus.

Depunio, or rather Depuio, uij, ire, to beate.

Depuratus, a, um, purified, cleansed from diseases and spliche.

Depurgo, aui, are, to cleanse any thynge under foote, to purge.

Depurgare locum aliquem ab herba, to weede any place, or to make it cleane from weeds and grasse.

Depurgare crimen, to discharge one of the faulte which is layed vnto hym.

Depuro, aui, are, to make cleane of pure, to purifie or cleanse.

Deputo, aui, are, to cut of, to esteeme, to iudge to repute.

Deputare rationes, to reken or make accpt.

Deputare indignum, he thynketh hym selfe unworthy.

Operam alicuius deputare parui precij, to esteeme a mans labour or pernes lttel worth.

Omne id deputat esse in lucro, all that he rekeneth for a vantage.

Me quoniam malo dignum deputem, I wold thynke my selfe worthy any mischefe, or punishment.

Dequeror, eris, estus sum, eri, to complayne.

Derado, si, ere, to chawse of or barke of, to scape of.

Deribes, people of Asta, about the sea called Mare Caspium, which have this custome, that when they frendes come to the age of xxx. yeres, they sea them, and eat them, eating all they neighbours to the feast.

Did women they sea not, but dooe only strangle them, and afterwards bury them.

Demerit, it men die before the sated age, they also dooe burye them.

Derogatio, onis, for, g. an abolishing of some parts of a lawe.

Derogatio, onis, for, g. an abolishing of some parts of a lawe.

Derogare, aui, are, to make instant despay, to praye heartily.

Derogo, aui, are, to diminish, to derogate, to take away, to abolishe parts of a lawe, by a decree of an other lawe.

Derogare sibi, to diminish his owne estimation, to saie he is not able to dooe so muche as he

Derelictus, us, and Derelictio, onis, f. g. a leaving of forsaking.

Derelictus, a, um, forsaken.

Pro derelicto rem aliquam habere, to forsake a thynge utterly.

Derelictus ab omni spe, he of whome is no good hope of honestie, an hopeless.

Incultum et derelictum solum, a grounde unploughed and unhouseholded.

Derelicta et celebris regio, contrarie.

Derelictum habere, not to care for a thynge, or to neglect it.

Derepo, pui, ere, to escape a wate.

Deribitores, they whiche dooe number an estimate, and dooe paye the souldiours they wages: loke Diribitores.

Derideo, si, ere, to laugh to shame, to mocke.

Deridere atq; contemnere.

Deridere et Arridere, contrarie.

Deridiculum, li, n. g. a shame of a mocke.

Deridiculo esse, to be a laughing stocke.

Deridiculi est, it is a thing to be laughed at.

Per deridiculum audiri, to be laughed to shame when one is hard to tell his tale.

Deridiculus, a, um, that is to be laughed at.

Deripio, ripui, ere, to take away, to dispoyle.

Deripere aliquem capillo, to pull one downe by the heare of the heade.

Derisor, oris, m. g. a mocker one that laugheth an other to shame.

Derisus, a, um, mocked or had in contempte.

Derisus, us, m. g. in mocke, laughing to shame.

Derivatio, onis, a touening of water from one place to an other.

Deriuo, aui, are, to dislocate from one to an other, to lape to one, as to lape to a mans faulte, or charge, to take from one and geue to an other.

Deriuare aquam, to drawe water by a foot: so, to drawe it an other wate.

Deriuare iram alicuius in se, to tourne ones wrath and displeasure in his owne necke.

Deriuare crimen, to tourne the faulte from one to an other.

Deriuare suam culpam in aliquem, to lape his owne faulte to an other mans charge.

Deriuare responsionem alio, he turned his answer an other wate, or to other matters.

Derodo, si, ere, to gnaw or nibble.

Derogatio, onis, for, g. an abolishing of some parts of a lawe.

Derogatio, onis, for, g. an abolishing of some parts of a lawe.

Derogare sibi, to diminish his owne estimation, to saie he is not able to dooe so muche as he

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as he can, to disable ones selfe.
 Derogare de fide testium, to diminish the credence of the witnesses.
 De lege aliquid derogare, to forgoe some parte of the lawe.
 Derogare fide alicui, to put no trust in one.
 Derolus, a, um, participi, a Derodor, gnawen or gnibbled.
 Deseri, people of Grece in the borders of Thrace.
 Derumpo, rupi, ere idem quod Dirumpere, to breake.
 Deruncino, aui, are, to cut or pull of that whiche is superfluous.
 Deruptum, ti, n, g, a place that is strepe downe.
 Deruptus, a, um, broken, strepe downe.
 Deruo, rui, uere, to fall downe.
 Deruere de ludibus alicuius, to diminish another mans playe and commendation.
 Des, a people of egypt owners.
 Desacio, aui, are, to consecrate or dedicate.
 Desario, aui, are, to dance footste a dance.
 Desacio, famini, n, e, to be woode angrie, some come to cease to be angrie, to shewe extreme truste.
 Desagere plebeio desauire, to shewe extreme truste towards to common people.
 Descendo, di, ere, to go downe, to descende, consensu onely to go, to consende or agree to a man.
 Descendere in altum, to go deepe downe.
 Descendere in aciem, to go into the battail.
 Descendere in se, to humble hym selfe, to confesse in him self the baseness of his estate.
 Descendere in causam, to come in strepe.
 Descenditur gradibus, one goeth downe by stappes.
 Descenderunt ex oculis lacrimæ, the teares fell frome his eyes, he wepte.
 Descendimus ad nostras nauiculas, we wete to our shippes.
 Descendere equo, and ex equo, to lpghte do wne from horse backe.
 Descendent radice arbores, the trees take deepe roote.
 Ad condiciones alterius descendere, to agree to another mans offer or condition.
 Descendere ad alterutram condicionem vult, he woulde haue hym to agree to one of the offers.
 Descendere in certamen, to enter into battaile, to lpghte.
 Descendere ad extremum auxilium, to vse the extreme refuge and succour.
 Descendere obuiam alicui, to goe to meet with one.
 Descendere in omnia familiaritatis officia, whan a pynce or great estate vouches safely to shewe all tokens of familiaritee to a meane persone.

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Ad preces descendere dicitur quis, whan he dooth entreate for that he wate commaunde.
 Descensus, us, m, a, g, c, a goyng downe, a descendinge.
 Descensus, onis idem.
 Descensionis facere, to descend or go downe.
 Descio, iui, ne, to knowe not.
 Descisco, iui, sciscere, to disagree, to leaue, to forsake, to leaue his capitaine or fowerain and go to another, to rechele.
 Desciscere a se, to change his forme of lpyng or facon.
 Desciscere a consuetudine parentum, to leaue the custome or maner of his parentes.
 Desciscere a natura, to alter fro one nature.
 Desciscere ab opinione alterius, to forsake another mans opinion.
 Desciscere a veritate, to forsake the treuth.
 Desciscere a vita, to dye.
 Descriptum, the impersonall.
 Describinatus, a, um, lame, mathemed, hurte.
 Describo, pli, ere, to write out of a copy, to apoyne, to apointe, to foyle, to place, to place or write abusidly, to declare or despyse.
 Describere pecuniam in ciuitate, to asseesse somme of money in a caye to be paid in summe cytes.
 Describere rationes, to make accomptes in an ordie.
 Describere in genera, to deuise a thyng in a to dyuerse kyndes.
 Latronem et sicarium aliquem describere, to signifie one by the name of these or mures brex, without rehercyng his propre name.
 Describere librum ab aliquo, to write out a boke by another mans copie.
 Descriptio, onis, f, g, a copie, a description.
 Descriptio populi, a dryng of the people into diuers partes and bandes, in a quarrell betwene two persons.
 Descriptions tempore, the historye of thynges whiche haue happened, accorpyng to the ordie of tyme.
 Deseco, aui, et ui, are, to cutte in sundre, to cutte of.
 Desecare prata, to mowe the meadowes.
 Desecare vitem, to cut a vyne.
 Desecare collum alicui, to cut of ones necke.
 Desecratus, a, um, discharged.
 Desecro, aui, are, to discharge.
 Desectio, onis, a cutpyng of or mowpyng downe of coine, strawe, or grasse.
 Desectus, a, um, cut of, mowed downe.
 Desedeo, desedi, ere, to spite downe.
 Desero, ui, ere, to leaue or forsake.
 Deserere pignus, to lose his gage.
 Deserere vadimonium, to make default where one is bound to appeere before a iudge or other great officer.

Deserere

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Deserere in malis, to forsake one in aduersity.
 Deseruit me fides et fama, I haue lost my credence and good name.
 Deseri a mente, whan ones wyttes doo faile hym.
 Causam suam deserere, to geue ouer, or to geue place in a matter, whan one hath entreated to defende it.
 Deserunt huc genus, his knees faile hym, his legges bee weerp.
 Preces alicuius deserere, not to heare ones prayes, not to dooe as one despyeth hym.
 Deserere vitam suam, to offer ones selfe to death without lpght.
 Deseruo, onis, f, g, a forsaking in tyme of neede.
 Deserto, ui, are, to forsake.
 Desertor, oris, he that leaueth his countrey, and goeth to his enemies: A traytour, one that forsaketh his felende in tyme of neede.
 Desertor miles, a soudiour that departeth without licence.
 Desertor salutis meæ, one that forsaketh me whan my lpe is in leoperdie.
 Desertum, ti, n, g, a desert or wyldernesse.
 Desertus, a, um, forsaken, not habitable, where no man dwelleth, deserte.
 Deserta regio, a countrey not inhabited.
 Desertus ager, a fiede out of epithe, vns husbanded.
 Desertus homo, a man forsaken.
 Celebris et desertus, contrarie.
 Deseruio, uiui, ire, to obeye or serue humbly, some tyme to doo yll seruise.
 Deseruere studijs, to apply lernyng or study.
 Deseruere amicis, to obeye his frendes, and apply hym selfe to folowe thei myndes.
 Deseruere corpori, to cheerye the body.
 Deses, desidis, vnaccepted, ydell.
 Vita deses, an ydell lpe.
 Cura deses, negligence of mynde.
 Passu deside ire, to go slowly.
 Desidem ab opere suo aliquem facere, To make one a toptarer, and not to regard his woorkes.
 Deseco, aui, are, to dye vp.
 Desideo, sedi, ere, to speke little, to abyde in a place, to bee ydell.
 Desiderium, looke Desyderium.
 Desidia, x, f, g, slothfulness, ydelness.
 Animum mittere desidia, to infect the mynde with ydelness or slothfulness.
 Socordia et Desidia.
 Desidiöse, slothfully, ydelly.
 Desidiosus, a, um, full of ydelness, slothfully.
 Desido, sedi, ere, to speke little or contently, to speke on a thyng, to speke on a chawmber spole. It is also poynted whan the death doeth gape of chynne.
 Terra desedit, the ground opened or gaped.
 Desidit amor, the swelling affuageth.

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Designatio, a deuise or ordynance, an appoyntment.
 Designator, oris, m, g, a marshall, whiche setteth or appoynteth euery manne to his place conuenient, after his degrees or office. They whiche in solemne pompes and speches, see that men kepe their places and order, be called Designatores.
 Designatus, a, um, assigned, ordyned, appoynted, ydelness.
 Designati consules, Prætores, Tribuni, thes whiche were elected and appoynted to succede them whiche at that tyme exercised the sated offices.
 Res designata, a thyng ordyned, purposed, and ydelness.
 Respublica ratione et disciplina designata, a common weale set in good order and well appoynted.
 Designo, aui, are, to assigne, to note or signifie, to dade a thyng newely, also to appoint it for som purpose.
 Designari, to be poynted at of the people as they doeth in the streets.
 Designare nota ignominie, to putte one to some reproche or open rebuke.
 Desilio, iui, li, o, iui, ire, to leape or lpghte downe.
 Desilire ad pedes, to lpght on foote.
 Desilire ab equo, to lpght of his horse.
 Desino, si, o, iui, ere, to leaue, to cease, to make an ende, to holde ones pace.
 Desinas, holde thy pace.
 Desinere artem, to leaue the craft.
 Desinit in violam, it draweth to the colour of violet.
 Desine ei succedere, be no more angrie with hym.
 Desinere gradatim, to make an ende of a thyng by litle and litle.
 Desinunt cadauca, transiope thynges haue an ende.
 Desinere bellum, to leaue of warre.
 Desinit dicto magistri esse obediens, he is no more obedient to his maysters commaundement.
 Desinit in orbem, the ende is rounde lyke a cetele.
 Desinitur, the impersonall.
 Desipio, pui, o, pui, ere, and desipisco, to dooe foolshely, to waste foolshly.
 Senectute desipere, to dooe or waste foolshly for age.
 Desipere et desirare.
 Desisto, desisti, ere, to leaue of, to abyde or tasep, some tyme to departe.
 Desistere conatu, and incepto, to leaue his entrepyse.
 Desistere libus, to leaue fatte.
 Desistente autumno, at the ende of autumn of harnest.
 Ne desistat currere, cease not to runne continually.
 Quid illic desistit obscuro tam diu? I praye the, why doest thou carye to longe?

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Quid

Quid ille iratus abs te desistit? what is the matter, that he parted from the sleeping to awake?
 Rogat vrid facere desistat, he despyeth them that they will dooe no more so.
 Desistere fuga, to casse to flee or ren a wale.
 De aliqua mente desistere, to chaunge ones mynde or opinion in a matter.
 Sententia, or de sententia desistere idem.
 Negotio desistere, to leaue of a busynesse.
 Itinere desistere, to breahe of ones iourney.
 Desitus, a, um, lesse, forsaken.
 Non esset desitum, They shoulde not haue lesse of.
 Ille orationes legi sunt desitae, Those orations are no more read.
 Desitatus, a, a science out of vse, not spoken of.
 Primus Papius est vocari desitus, he was the fyrste that was left to be called Papius, or in hym the name of Papius, fyrst ceased.
 Desolatus, a, um, that is made desolate, or destroyed.
 Loca deserta et desolata, desolate and deserted places.
 Desolo, am, are, to make desolate.
 Despectio, onis, a despying, a looking downe: ward.
 Despectio, aui, are, to looke muche downward.
 Despectus, us, regarde or spght, sometye despyte, contempte, neglecting.
 Despectus, a, um, despyed, contemned, littell sette by.
 Desperanter, desperately.
 Desperatio, onis, despye to obteyne a thyng.
 Victoria desperatio, dyspaye to obteyne victorie.
 Desperatus, a, um, desperate, also wherein one hath no hope.
 Despero, am, are, to dyspaye, to haue no hope at all.
 Desperare fugam, to haue no hope to flee.
 Honores desperare, to haue no hope to come in honour.
 Pacem desperari, I haue no hope of peace at all.
 Desperari de re publica, I haue no hope that cure the common weale shall be in good case agayne.
 Ab aliquo desperare, to dyspaye that he may haue any helpe or succour of one.
 Despicabilis, to bee despyed.
 Despicatio, onis, f. g. idem quod Despicatus.
 Despicatus, us, m. g. contempte, despyte.
 Despicatus duci, to bee contemned or despyed.
 Despicatus, a, um, he by whom no man setteth, despyed, contemned.
 Despicentia, a, f. c. gener. despyng or contemnyng.
 Despicentia rerum humanarum, the con-

tempt of worldly thynges.
 Despicio, exiere, to looke or beholde downe, to despyte. Also for Aspiciere, to see or looke, also to sette sprell by, sometye to regarde or consyder.
 Despicere in terram, to looke downe vppon the grounde.
 Despicor, aris, ari, to despyte, to contemne.
 Despicus, a, watche man to see who cometh, as it is in Salepe.
 Despolio, aui, are, to despoyle, to robbe.
 Despoliare digitos, to pull the rynges from ones fyngers.
 Templum despoliare, to spoyle or robbe a temple or churche.
 Despoliare virgis dorsum alicuius, to beate one vntill he blede.
 Despondeo, di, ere, to assistance or betrothe. Also to promyse ones soone or daughter in marriage.
 Despondere animum, to bee in desperacion or weerye of lyfe, to dyspaye of any thyng that a man seeketh for.
 Despondere sapientiam, to dyspaye to come to wysedome.
 Despondere prouinciam, to geue one charge or rule of a countreie.
 Despondere sibi domum alicuius, to make hym selfe assured to haue an other mans house.
 Despondebitur, one shall make hym agreed.
 Desponsatus, a, um, idem quod desponsus.
 Desponsata, et destinata laus, pryse looked for and bewe.
 Desponso, aui, are, to assistance a woman.
 Desponsus, a, um, assisted, or promysed in marriage.
 Desponsa laus, pryse or commendacion that is woorthly geuen to a man.
 Despretus, a, um, greatly contemned, verate sprell sette by.
 Despumo, aui, are, to summe or clarifie any lla cour, also to caste by some.
 Despuo, ui, ere, to spette downe, or to spette on a thyng, to detest or delude, to contemne.
 Despuere in mores, to blame the maners or condicions of one.
 Despuir, the impersonall.
 Desquamo, aui, are, to shake a fyffe.
 Desquamare pisces, to take of the scales from fyshes.
 Desquamare arbores, to barke trees.
 Desquamare vestem, to barke clothe.
 Deserto, ui, ere, to snotte.
 Desico, aui, are, to make a nyse lye a ratte.
 Destillo, aui, are, idem quod Distillo.
 Destinatio, onis, a pourpose appoyntement, a deliberacion.
 Destinatus, a, um, appoynted, certayne, determined.
 Destino,

Destino, aui, are, to pourpose, to appoynte, to depute, to prepare, to choole, to eye to a thyng, to sende, to sette a pyce, to leuelle of a marke.
 Quanti destinatus es? (fo) howe much will he sell his house?
 Destinare puellam, to promyse the mayden in matryage to one.
 Destinare diem necis alicui, to apoynt a day when one shall be hylled.
 Destinare animo, vel animis, et in animo, to purpose in his mynde.
 Destinare animo auctorem cordis, to suspect one to be the authour of the murder.
 Destinatum est mihi, and Destinatum est mihi in animo, I haue purposed.
 Destinare agrum cibo, to appoynte a siche man to eate meate.
 Destinare alicui prouinciam, to appoynte or assigne to one the gouernance of a prouince.
 Destinare aliquid agere, to pourpose to doo a thyng.
 Destinare legationem, to send an ambassade.
 Destituo, ui, ere, to forsake, to leaue, to despyte or take fro, to loue or vnynde, to set doune a man, to breahe promyse.
 Destituit omnes seruos ad mensam ante se, he dtd sette doune all his seruantes at the table before hym.
 Destituere spem, to dysappoynte one of the truste that he had in hym.
 Destituit aliquem, he bryake promyse with one.
 Destituit ciuitatem, he dysappoynted the citee.
 Incipit opus destituere, to leaue of a worke that one hath enterprised.
 Destituo, onis, a leauing or forsaking.
 Destitutus, a, um, forsaken, destituted, sometye one that is desperate.
 Detrigmentum, ti, n. g. that is scraped of a thyng.
 Destringo, xi, ere, to bynde harde, to cut of, to rubbe or scrape of, also to abate.
 Destruxit aciem, it blemysed the spght.
 Destruibile, that whiche shall be destroyed.
 Destruo, xi, ere, to destroye, to thowe downe that whiche is builded.
 Destruere testes, to destroye the witnesses by shewing of theyr ill maners, to byng theim out of credence.
 Desubito, sodeynly, vnprotyed.
 Desubulo, aui, are, to perce, properly with an aule or bodapn.
 Desudalco, scere, to labour vntill he sweate.
 Desudo, aui, are, to sweate or labour muche.
 Desuefacio, to byng out of vse, to leaue ones facton.
 Desuefactus, out of custome or vse.
 Desuecio, fieri, to be brought out of vse, to bee dyshd.
 Desuco, cui, ere, to byng out of custome, to

dyshd.
 Desuecio, fieri, susecure, to dyshd or chaunge ones custome or facton.
 Desuecio, onis, a dyshd.
 Desuetus, out of vse.
 Desultor, onis, m. g. he that can wauke an horse, or leape from one horse to another, also those men of warre, that in tyme of battaille woulde leape doune of theyr horses quickly, and fyghte on foote, and leape by agayne as quickely, were called Desultores.
 Desultorius, a, um, that leapech from one to another, also vnconstant, waueryng, variable.
 Desultoria leuitas, spoken prouerbiaily of an vnconstant and waueryng person.
 Desultori equi, horses that scrud for the fouldours called Desultores.
 Desultura, a, f. g. lghyng up and down, batusyng of an horse, leapyng fro one to another.
 Desum, fui, esse, to lache, to faple.
 Deesse causa, not to defende one, not to take ones parte.
 Deesse occasione, not to take a thyng when occasion hapneth.
 Deesse officio, not to dooe his duette or endeavour.
 Deesse sibi, to bee negligence in his owne busynesse.
 Deesse animus, his courage fapled.
 Non desunt qui interpretentur, some menne doo interprete.
 Deesse alicui opera, not to helpe one.
 Deesse voluntati amicorum, not to folowe his frendes will.
 Deesse et abundare, contray.
 Non animus ei, sed vires defuerunt, he lachd not a mynde, but power and strength.
 Arbitratur non desore, he thoughte there wold be some.
 Deesse consilio, not to be present at a feast.
 Desumo, pli, mere, to take out, to choole.
 Desuper, from aboue. Desursum idem.
 Desyderabilis, le, woorthie to be wysshed for, or despyed.
 Desyderatio, onis, f. g. idem quod desyderiu.
 Desyderatus, a, um, despyed, wysshed for.
 Desyderati, men dead, or slayne in battaille.
 In eo praelio desyderata sunt, In that battaille the hundred were taken, and fifye thousande slayne and beade.
 Desyderata in magno philosopho grauitas the grauitie, whiche is requyred to be in so great a philosopher.
 Desyderium, n. n. g. despye, loue, despye, study, sometye absence, death, or the lacke of a thyng.
 Multarum rerum desyderio re angi necessitate erat, Medes made vs be greued with the sorrowfull remembrance of dyuers thynges.
 Desyo

Desyderia mulierum, the desyrng of the men
 stuous flice.
 Desyderia oculorum, the dysease called
 Ophthalmia.
 Afficere desyderio, to make despyous.
 Desyderio vrbis flagrant, to be very foyr
 the citie. Desyderio nagiare.
 Desyderio incendi, moueri, teneri, agi, to be
 verate despyous.
 Desyderio alterius aliquid facere, to dooe a
 thyng for an other mans sake.
 Relinquer desyderium hui apud aliquem,
 to make one to despye of wythe foyr hym, whan
 he is gone.
 Ita magno desyderio fuit ei filius, he was
 so greatly despyous of his sonne, or he lon-
 ged so muche for his sonne.
 Erat in desyderio ciuitatis, The whole citie
 despyed hym, or wyshed for hym.
 Incutere desyderium, to make one despyous.
 Alium desyderium, my desire.
 Desyderio, au, are, to despye, to wythe foyr a
 thyng, also to requyre of looke for.
 Lepidus quod ego desyderabam fecit, That
 I despyed, Lepidus dyd.
 Neq, nunc vides desyderio adolescentis, no
 plusquam adulescentis nunc vides desydera-
 bam, For I now doo more wythe to haue a
 yong mans strength, than whan I was yong
 I wyshed the strength of a bulle.
 Virtus nullum aliam mercedem suorum la-
 borum desyderat, prter hanc laudis et glo-
 riae, Vertue requirerh none other reward for
 his labour, but this only of praisse & renoume.
 Quis ab eis vllam rem laude dignam desy-
 derat? Who looketh for any thyng of theim
 worthy commendation?
 Mercedem (vt video fore) partes meae,
 nunc desyderantur, If it chaunce to bee
 warre as I perceiue it will, there shal lacke
 nothing in me, in dooing my duetie, or for
 my parte I wyll not faile.
 Cum vides meas non desyderat, The Sea-
 nate hath no neede of myne ayde.
 Desydero abs te aliquid, Aske seemeth thou
 doost not as I would haue the to dooe.
 Desyderant non nunquam Agrippa pati-
 entiam, he was foyr that Agrippa was no
 more patient.
 Vt ego tuum dolorem amoremq, desyde-
 ro, I fynde lacke that thou dost not lous, noy
 arte not foyr.
 Hac longam desyderant orationem, These
 thynges requyre many wordes, or to be spo-
 ken of at large. Nihil desydero, I passe not,
 I care not. Desyderare Ciceronis eloquen-
 tiam, to be foyr that he hath not. Ciceron elo-
 quence. Nulla nauis desyderabatur, Neuer a
 shyppe perished or was tolle.
 Detectus, a, um, discouered, disclosed, made

apparat and manifest, bare, naked.
 Detectus caput, he that hath his heade dis-
 couered.
 Detego, tegi, ere, to disclose or discouer, to o-
 pen, to vtter.
 Detegere stomachum, to vtter his stomake
 of mynde. Detegere insidias, to disclose or o-
 pen wyles or decepten.
 Detendo, di, ere, to stretche out, or to stretche
 forth.
 Detentio, onis, a withholdeing or retaynyng.
 Deter, lachng somewhat, pill.
 Deterior, woofse, Deterimus, woofse.
 Color deterimus, a verate pill colour.
 Deteriori condicione esse, to be in woysse state
 or condicon.
 Deterius facere, to appayse a thyng, to make
 it woofse.
 Deteriore tempore, at a woofse occasion.
 Deteriore iure esse, to be in woysse condicon.
 Detergeo, es, or Detergo, is, si, ere, or ere, to
 wype of, to make cleane, to scoure.
 Detergere salsidia, to put awat tothsomnes.
 Lachrymas detergere, to wype awat the
 teares from ones eyes.
 Detergere gemmas, to rubbe of the buddes
 of the vine.
 Detergere samenta arboribus, to cut gras-
 ses from trees.
 Remos detergere, to cut of the oyes.
 Determinatio, onis, a determinacion, a conclu-
 sion of endyng.
 Determinatus, a, um, determined, discusse.
 Determino, au, are, to prescribe the boundes or
 lymites of a thyng, to determyne or discusse.
 Detero, trui, ere, to bruse, to beate oute, as
 grapne is beaten out of the eare with thesta-
 thyng or treshyng, to empare, to hurt or weare
 Deterere calces, to weare out shoen.
 Deterere sumptum, to lose his costes or expē-
 ses. Deterere frumenta, to theste coyne.
 Aliquid vsuipso deteretur, somewhat will
 be woyn awat with vse.
 Deterreo, ui, ere, to putte in feare, to leat by
 feare, to discoufse, to feare one from his pur-
 pose. Deterre a sententia, to make one as-
 frayde to abyde in his opinion.
 Deterre a studijs, to feare one from studie
 or learning.
 Deterre a scribendo, to make one asfayde
 to wyte.
 Deterre et Cohortare, contrary.
 Deterre, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth in
 woysse condicon, moste vngacious.
 Deteritus, a, um, abnshed, made asfayde.
 Ab officio deteritus, made asfayde to dooe
 his duetie.
 Detestabilis, le, abhominable, detestable.
 Detestabile et pestiferum.
 Detestatio, onis, abhorreng, execration,
 sum-

summonng with witness. also Apuleius
 taketh it for geldyng.
 Detestor, aris, ari, to abhorre, to detest, to take
 earnestly to witness, to eschue and put from
 hym by woofdes. Amonge Christians Detes-
 tari is to summon a man with witness.
 Detestari inuidiam, to eschue enue.
 Caput alicuius detestari hostili prece, to curse
 of banne.
 Detestari iram dei, in caput alicuius, to curse
 with a solemn othe, to wythe the vengeance
 and wraethe of god to light on one.
 Auertere et detestari.
 Detexo, xui, ere, to weaue, or to wynde.
 Detexere telam, to weaue by the webbe.
 Detinco, ui, ere, to withholde, to retayne
 from libertie, to leat of cause to tary.
 Detinere aliquem et demorari.
 Detinere aliquem de suo negotio, to let one
 from his busynesse.
 Maiori aliquo negotio detineri, to be letted
 or caused to tary by the meane of som great
 busynesse.
 Detinent terras niues, The snowe lyeth long
 vpon the grounde.
 Detines me suspensum, Thou keepest me
 longe in doubte.
 Detineri ventis, to bee kepte in any place by
 the meane of contrary wyndes.
 Detondeo, detondi, ere, to sheare of clyppe, to
 motte of polle.
 Detono, ui, are, to make a great sounne of noyse.
 Detorno, au, are, to woofse as touncers dooe,
 to tourne of thowe.
 Detorqueo, tori, quere, to boowe, to tourne
 out of the right wale, also to tourne a thyng
 from the one syde to the other.
 Recte facta detorqueo, to interpret in an
 ill parte, the thyng that is well dooen.
 Praue detorta opinio, an opinton myshaken,
 and farre from the true meanyng.
 Detorquere a virtute, to tourne ones mynde
 from vertue.
 Fletere et detorquere voluntatem alicuius,
 to tourne of wythe a mans mynde to an
 other purpose.
 Detorsus, a, um, tourned awate, withed.
 Detractio, onis, a pluckyng away or from one.
 It is also dysparyng or ill report, detractio-
 on, slaunderyng, backbityng. It signifieth
 also withdawayng of any thyng necessary. also
 purgeng of excrementes and ill humours
 of the bodie.
 Detractio sanguinis, leatpnyng of bloude.
 Detractio alieni, the takyng awate of an o-
 ther mans gooddes.
 Detractor, oris, m. g. he that reporteth ill, or
 speaketh ill of any ope, a slaunderer, back-
 biter, or detracter.
 Detrahus, a, um, withdawayn, plucked away,

Detraho, xi, ere, to drawe or plucke of, to take
 from one by violence, to repoyte ill of one, to
 diminish of abate, to pull awate, sometyme
 to plucke backe.
 Detrahere alumnus mamma, to weane a
 chyld.
 Detrahere de coelo, to pulle out of hea-
 uen, or from heauen, to put one out of great
 estimation.
 Detrahere alicui, to repoyte ill, or sale pille
 of one.
 Detrahere de autoritate Senatus, to haue
 the senate in contempte.
 Detrahere de se, to blame hym selfe.
 Detrahere de pecunia, to abate of the money.
 Detrahere de suis commodis, to minishe his
 owne commodities or pofites.
 Detrahere in iudicium, to byng in iudgemēt.
 Detrahere sanguinem, to draw bloud of one.
 De fama alicuius detrahere, to mynyshe the
 estimation of one.
 De pondere detrahere, to abate of the
 weyghte.
 De suo iure detrahere, to remitte or abate
 somewhat of his right.
 Fidem verbis alicuius detrahere, to cause
 one not to be beleued.
 Ex summa detrahere, to abate of the summe.
 Ex redditu detrahere, to minishe his reues-
 nues. Precio detrahitur, the price is abated.
 Detrahere collo, to plucke from ones necke.
 De digito anulum detrahit, he plucked his
 ryng from his fnger.
 Non cessat de nobis detrahere, he ceaseth
 not to dimishe our estimation, by his pille
 repoyte.
 Detrahere calamitatem alicui, to putte one
 out of misery and trouble.
 Detrahere honorem debitum alicui, to take
 from one the honour that is due to hym.
 Detrahere salidum, to take awate tothe-
 somnesse.
 Vt cum ab illa iniuria detraherent, that they
 shoulde withdawe hym from dooynge that
 iniurie to me.
 Detrahere lunam coelo, to pulle downe the
 moone out of the skye.
 Detrahere facum, to pull away the false co-
 lour: And by a metaphoye, to discouer fals-
 hode and decepte.
 Detractio, onis, for. g. a refusall or denall to
 dooe a thyng.
 Detractor, oris, m. g. he that refuseth or de-
 nyeth to doo a thyng.
 Detrecto, au, are, to refuse to doo a thyng. It
 also signifieth to abate.
 A dueris res etiam bonos detractant, Ab-
 uersitee abateth mens reputation, although they
 be good men.
 Benefacta maligne detractare, to dys-
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warre and blame good thynges.
 Deuotum, delectare, to refuse warfare.
 Deuotum delectare, to refuse to haue one
 thyng, churche and foueraigne.
 Deuotum, u, n. g. detriment of damage.
 Deuotum lacere, or capere, to susteyne
 damage.
 Deuotum, et emolumentum, contrarie.
 Deuotum, et Detrimentum.
 Deuotum, a, um, that whiche is cause of
 muche damage or hurte.
 Deuotum, si, ere, to humble downe. sometime
 to contraine of inforce, to cause of putte one
 out of any place.
 Deuotum comitia in aduentum alicuius, to
 deserre of put of the parliament spt a mans
 comynge.
 Deuotum in carcerem, to be put in prison.
 Deuotum regno, to putte one out of his
 roialte.
 Deuotum detrudere, to make one to for-
 sake his opynion.
 Deuotum naues scopulo, they thurst of put
 backe the shippes from the rocks.
 Deuotum in luctum, to caste one into mour-
 ning.
 Deuotum ad mendicantem, to make one a begger.
 Deuotum ad necessitas, necessitate ena-
 forced us to too shere thynges.
 Deuotum, ui, are, to put out of one bestell into
 an orace.
 Deuotum, onis, a cutting sherte, a lopping
 of trees.
 Deuotum, ui, are, to cut of shopt of in pieces,
 also to cutt of the head a tree.
 Deuotum, u, are, to cutte a vnye.
 Deuotum caput, to cut of ones heade.
 Deuotum corpus, to cut of the armes, or
 any other partes of the body.
 Deuotum aliquem detruncare, to cutte of ones
 hande.
 Deuotum, he brought.
 Deuotum laudem, he referred all the pteple
 vnto hym.
 Deuotum, ui, ere, when swelling both affuage.
 Deuotum, ui, are, to beate downe, or to putt fro
 a thyng, to throwe downe one from an hygh
 place. Deuotum aliquem adibus, to thrust
 out out of his house.
 Deuotum de mente, to make one madde.
 Deuotum possessione, to put one out of pos-
 session.
 Deuotum omnibus deturbare ali-
 quem, to put a man besydes all that euer he
 hath.
 Deuotum ex magna spe, to put ouer
 of great hope.
 Deuotum, deturbi, gere, to when a thyng, whi-
 che is broken or blowne both affuage itself.
 Deuotum, ui, are, to make soule of bestie, to
 make pcell fauoured.
 Deua, a quere in Scotland called Dee, and the

towne called Dondee, is also Deua.
 Deuana, a town in the north part of England
 called Dancaster.
 Deuasto, ui, are, to waste of spoyle.
 Deuastio, the sonne of Prometheus, a man
 of greute wysehoome and vertue, who saved
 muche of the people of Grece in the tyme of
 an vnusurall flood, whereby the moxe parte of
 Grece was drowned. The poete feigne that
 after the flood, he asked counsaile of the gods
 desse Themis, howe manhynde might be re-
 stoyed: and it was answered, yf he and his
 wyfe Prometheus, wold cast the bones of theyr mo-
 ther behynde them. Deuastio (being verp
 wittie) percepued, that the erth was mothee
 of all thynges, and the bones the bones there-
 of. Therfore he thus stoned behynde hym, and
 they became men: and his wife bpd likewise:
 and they became women. But in dede he sa-
 ued the people by byngng them to the litle
 called Prometheus. He was vnto the comynge
 of Christe. 1574. yeres.
 Deuictus, a, um, caried a wate, caried downe.
 Deuicho, xi, here, to carpe from a place, to ca-
 rpe downe.
 Deuicello, uelli, opuli, ere, to pulle awaye, to
 plucke of.
 Deuicelo, ui, are, to disouer, to open.
 Deueneror, aris, ari, to wooyshep.
 Deuemo, in, iure, to come downe from hygh to
 lowe, from richesse to pouerree: from prosper-
 itie to aduersitee, sometime generally to come
 Deuennit ad senatum, to haue refuge of res-
 coure to the Senate.
 Deuennit ad maturitatem, to waxe of beys
 come ripe.
 Ad iuris studium deuenire, to geue ones self
 to the study of the lawe.
 Deuennit in victoris manus, to come in to
 the conquerours handes.
 Miseret me tantum illi deuenisse mali, it pte-
 steth me, that so muche pte hath chaunced
 to hym.
 Deuennit domum, to come home.
 Deuennit in medium certamen, to come to
 the middell of the conflicte of battayle.
 Deuennit in aliquem, to chaunce on one.
 Deuennit in alienas manus, to come into an
 other mans handes.
 Deuennit, ui, are, so make soule, to disgrace,
 to deface.
 Deuenero, ui, are, to bzate muche.
 Deuenerbium, lookie Diuerbium.
 Deuenero, ri, ere, to sweep cleane awate.
 Deuertus, tournd downewerde.
 Deuerto, lookie Diuerto.
 Deuestio, ui, ire, to vnclothe.
 Deueto, ui, are, to forbydde.
 Deuexitus, aris, f. g. holownesse.
 Deuexo, ui, are, to vex muche.

Deues

Deuexus, a, um, holowe, or lyke to a balape,
 doowd.
 Deuictus, overcome, subdued, vanquished.
 Deuincio, xi, ere, to bynde faste, to fornye of
 knyght in familiaritee of frendshipp, to make
 one bounden to hym.
 Deuincit se sceleris, he byngeth hym selfe in
 daungee for the offence of mysdoe.
 Vbi animus semel se cupiditate deuinxerit
 mala, when the mynde hath ones intangled of
 captiued it selfe with any yll desyre of naught-
 er appetite.
 Deuincere hominum inter homines socie-
 tatem, to knyte of toigne societes of frendshipp
 betwene men.
 Deuincere aliquem sibi beneficiis, to bynde
 one to hym by shewing frendly pleasures.
 Hoc beneficio vtrique ab utrisque deuincimur,
 ni, by means of this benefite, ye be bounde
 eyther to ether.
 Affinitate sese alicui deuincere, to bynd hym
 selfe to a man by affinitie of kynred.
 Exderibus deuincitur fides cum hoste, our
 faith and promise is made sure to our enme-
 nies by couseauces.
 Deuinctus, a, um, bounden, properly in buette
 of ostra.
 Deuio, ui, are, to go out of the wate.
 Deuirgino, ui, are, to defloure a mayden.
 Deuirginari, spoken of theym that bee past
 chydshode.
 Deuitatio, onis, an aduoyding of thannynge.
 Deuito, ui, are, to eschewe, to shonne, to
 auoyde.
 Subterfugere et deuitare.
 Deuitare aliquem, to eschewe ones company.
 Deuitatum se a me putat, he thynketh that
 I dooe eschue his company.
 Deuius, a, um, out of the ryghte wate, or that
 dweller farre out of the wate.
 Deuium iter, a wate not haunted of bled to
 be gone.
 Deuium scortum, a common harlotte.
 Aus deuia, an oute.
 Deuium tibi non erit, It will not be out of
 your wate.
 Omnibus consilis deuius & pceptis, easte
 and sootythe in all his counsailes.
 Deuius, uncis, mafe. gene. a leuen ounces, and
 a measure, wherthe was as muche as a tem-
 perate man bled to bynke at alien byaught-
 res. It is sometime taken for the .pi. part of
 any thyng.
 Deuoco, ui, are, to call asyde, or call awate, to
 calle of fecthe downe.
 Deuocare in suspitionem, to bynge in sus-
 picion.
 Deuocare a celo philosophiam, by trans-
 lation to bynge philosophye from conspe-
 ration of heauentye thynges, to humayne

matte.
 Deuolo, ui, are, to flic of renne from an hygher
 place to a lower, to go with spede.
 Deuolare de celo, to flic down from heauen.
 Deuolant de tribunali, they go spedy from
 the iudgement seate.
 In portum deuoluit, he spedde hym quith-
 ly towards the haven.
 Deuoluo, ui, ere, to tumble or rolle downe, by
 translation it signifyeth it is fallen, comen, or
 hapned from one to an other.
 Deuolui ad otium, to be geuen to ydelnesse.
 Deuolui retro, to be touned backe.
 Deuolutio, onis, tumbling or rolling downe.
 Deuolutus, a, um, tumbled downe.
 Deuoluta est hereditas, The inheritance is
 fallen or come.
 Deuoluta est res est, The matter is come to
 that pntice.
 Ad spem pacis estis deuoluti, ye conceived
 an hope of peate.
 Deuona, a, to one in Almayn called Newmark
 betwene Ruremberge, and Rantzburge.
 Deuoratus, a, um, deuoured, consumed.
 Deuorata vires, cresses beeyng sucked bype
 with earthquakes.
 Deuoro, ui, are, to deuoure, to eate withoute
 chawynge, to swallowe downe whole. some-
 tyme to beare of suffre patiently.
 Hoc triduum mihi deuorandum est, This
 labour must I susteyne.
 Deuorare dicta, to take good hede vnto wo-
 des, to heare diligently.
 Deuorare hominum ineptias, to scete littell
 by mens foly.
 Deuorare libros, to reade ouer many and
 sundry booke hastily, to reade greedily.
 Deuorare molestiam paucorum dierum, to
 passe ouer a thyng lightly, that is a lyttell
 whyple greuous.
 Deuorare nomen alicuius, to forget a mans
 nes name.
 Deuorare orationem, to heare a tale with-
 out taking any hede: also to heare a mans
 tale gladly and with great pleasure.
 Deuorare pecuniam, to consume all his sub-
 stance.
 Deuorare spe lucrum, to couet a thyng so mu-
 che, that he thynketh all redy that he hath it.
 Deuotio, onis, f. g. a curse, a bowe to dye, or
 to make a man dye.
 Deuotiones, byualtythe innocations to the
 damage of ote.
 Deuoto, ui, are, to bynde by a bowe.
 Deuotorius, a, um, concernyng a bowe of curse.
 Deuotoria carmina, innocations, curses.
 Deuotus, a, um, bowed of cursed, dedycat-
 ed, destinate.
 Deuotus et donatus studiis, one addicte and
 geuen to study and lernynge.
 Y. llll, Deuot

D ANTE E.

Deuotus vobis animus, a mynde geuen and addicte to doo you pleasure and seruice.
 Deuotus, i. m. g. one that is faithfull and obedient. Also geuen of determynd to doo some thyng. he that is twoyne not to forsake one.
 Deuon, men that promise to lye and dye, in the seruice of pynckes of capitaines.
 Deuouco, u. e. c. to voue or curse, to consente to dye, to addicte of geue.
 Deuouere, to make a voue to dye in any quarell, or for the sauegarde of other.
 Deuouere se amicitia alicuius, to geue ones selfe whole to the loue of one.
 Deuouere alicuiem, to curse one.
 Deuro, u. i. e. c. to bouene.
 Deus, God.
 Alipes deus, Mercurie.
 Aicitenens deus, Apollo.
 Armiger deus, Mars.
 Auerruncus deus, looke Auerruncus.
 Auidus deus, Pluto.
 Noctinagus deus, sleape.
 Inuercundus deus, Bacchus.
 Auentant omen di, god forgydde.
 Si dijs placet, iromia.
 Dymeliora, god forgydde.
 Tettari deum, to take god to wytnesse.
 Dymene verant, god sende vs good lucke.
 Dymfaciant, god graunte, woulde to god.
 Dymiuantibus, with goddis helpe.
 Dexamene, a nymphe of the sea.
 Dexippus, a physitian, the scholar of Hippocrates.
 Dextans, anis, m. g. a weyght, beryng x. ounces: some haue taken it for ten dosen.
 Dextella, x, f. g. a diminutiu of dextra.
 Dexter, u. i. u. m. o. Dexter, i. e. a, i. e. m. right or apt, hanfome, conuenient, prosperous, propyse, fauourable, quicke, and diligent.
 Dexter ades ducibus, assiste and ayd our captaynes.
 Dextera, vel dextra, the ryght hande, somtyme on the ryght spde.
 Dexteram tendere, to geue to one hys hand.
 Dextram dare, to heale of apde.
 Dextram dextra committere, to promyse faith and trouthe in hande.
 Cedo dextram, geue me thynne hande.
 Conferre dextris, to fornye battayle.
 Dextra iungere dextram, the auncient manner of saluting, also to agree.
 Dextra leuag, bothe on the ryght and on the lefte hande.
 A dextra, on the ryght hande.
 Dexter, propyse, aptely, feately, fortunately, hanfome.
 Dexterior, Dexterior, more posper or apte.
 Dexterior, anis, f. g. apte and cōpynesse in the thyng that a man goeth aboute, handes sometyme dexterior.

D ANTE E.

Dextero, aul, are, to leade in the ryght hande, to couple hoyses in a teeme, to set one on hys right syde.
 Dextimi, hoysmen beryng on the ryght wyng in battayle.
 Dextimus, olde wyrters used for Dexter.
 Dextrale, a bracelette to weare on the ryght arme.
 Dextrarij, hoyses fornyed in a teeme.
 Dextrocherium, a bracelette made lyke a byode howpe of golde, sette with peryous stones.
 Dextrorsus, and Dextrorsum, towards the ryght hande, or on the ryght hande.
 Dextrouersum, idem.

D ANTE I.

DI, and Dis, two prepositions, used onely in composition.
 Dia, an addition to women's names, whan they foolthe louers will make thems equal to goddesses. It is also an ple by Grece called Naxus. fynally this woorde Dia, is sette before all noble confections, dyspysed by the Grekes, as Diacalamynthe, Diackonites, Diapapauer, &c.
 Diabathra, a certayne softe of shoes used in Grece.
 Diabathrarius, rij, masc. gene. a maker of such shoes.
 Diabetes, tis, a passyng through.
 Diabeticus, a frenesie, whiche causeth that one can not holde his vrine.
 Diabolus, the dyuell: Howe be it in greke it signifieth propyse a false accuser.
 Diacheton, idem quod Diapason.
 Diacodion, is a syrope made with the topes of the herbe called Dypse and water, whiche prospereth agaynst cūmes, and to cause one to sleape.
 Diaconus, ni, m. g. a deacon. In greke it signifieth a minster.
 Diacyroniten, or Diacydonium, a confection made with the sarce of quinces and honny of suger, and is an excellent medicine for feble stomaches.
 Diadema, anis, neut. gene. an hygh cappe, wherewith an emperour or kynge weareth his crowne: or rather a wyghte bande, in manner of a lypell towell, wherby beryng rolled aboute a thynge, luynges used to weare, as they doo yet in Turke: It is now used for a kynge's crowne.
 Diadematus, a, um, that weareth a diademe.
 Diadocos, a stone lyke berell.
 Digressio, tis, diuision, also a figure whan a syllable is diuided into two. As Albal, for Albx.
 Diata, x, f. g. a parlour to sup in. Also dyete in 144

D ANTE I.

in eatyng and drynyng. Also a place wher judgements were geuen.
 Diatarj, seruantes that do waite on the table. Somtyme such as doo haunte diners and suppers, to the intent to scale somwhat Dietetica, that parte of phisicke, that cōcerneth by dyete.
 Diaglaucion, a kynde of the medicine called Collirion.
 Diagonios, a lyne in geometrie.
 Diagoras, a philosopher of Milefus, also a famous poete.
 Diagramma, anis, n. g. a title of a boke, a sentence or decree: Also a figure of geometrie drawn in a place.
 Diagraphice, a kynde of pectning or caruing.
 Diagridion, a certayne confection made with Scammony, to purge choler.
 Dialage, a figure whan many argumentes be brought to one effecte.
 Dialectica, x, o. dialectice, es, f. g. the arte, whiche teacheth to inuent quickely, to dispute aptely, and fynally, to tete what is true and what is false. It is commonly called Logyche.
 Dialectice, like a logician, by the art of logyche.
 Dialecticus, a, um, pertainyng to logyche.
 Dialecticus, i. m. g. a logician.
 Dialectus, a manner of speeche, as we woulde saye, diuerstes in englyshe, as Northern speeche, Southerne, Kentyshe, Deuonyshe, and other lyke.
 Dialeucum, a kynde of faston.
 Dialeutensis, se, an adiectiue.
 Dialeutensis genus purpuræ, a kynde of purple.
 Dialexis, disputacion.
 Dialisis, f. g. dissolution.
 Dialis, i. e. of o. pertainyng to Jupiter. Also it signifieth of one date, as Consul dialis, a Consul of one date.
 Dialogus, i. m. g. a disputacion betwene two.
 Dialyot, a figure, whan membris be fornyed together without conuencion.
 Diameter, or Diametris, i. m. g. a lyne, whiche bydyeth any figure into two equal partes.
 Diana, the daughter of Jupiter, whiche sleapge the company of men, to the intent that she woulde not be mewed with carnall toles, byd continually exercise hys selfe in hunting wylde beastes, and for hys chaste lyfe was honoured of the painynes for a goddess: she is also taken for the moone.
 Dianea, the mynde of sense, the vnderstandyng.
 Diapasma, anis, n. g. a composition of diuerse sweete powders to cast on the body, to the intent that superfluous sweate maye be put away. It maye bee also taken for a sweete perfume or a pomegranate.
 Diapason, a conorde in musyke of. v. tunes,

D ANTE I.

Diapente, of fyne.
 Diaphanum, clere throughe out as chydall.
 Diaphonia, a dyscorde.
 Diaphora, a differrege.
 Diaporesis, digestion, or enaspoyacion.
 Diaporeticus, a, um, that whiche dooeth vyrtuous of sende forth the humours.
 Diaphragma, anis, n. g. a skynne in the lower part of the breast, whiche diuideth the place, where the herte and the longes bene, frome the stomache and bowelles, so that the vapours rysyng upward, shall not come to the spirittual members, wherby the mynde and reason might be indamaged.
 Diaporesis, a dubitacion, a figure in Rhetorice, whan a man maketh as though he byd doubte.
 Diapyganon, a confection made with the herbe called Iste, whiche is called also Diapolyticon, an excellent medicine against lacke of good digestion, against peyne in the breast, the sydes, the spere and the reynes: It molliether the bealy, comforteth the stomache, and maketh good digestion.
 Diarium, prouision for one date, also a boke declaring what is dooen date by date: A boke of remembraunces, an intresyng boke.
 Diarius, a, um, of one date.
 Diaria febris, a feuer whiche dureth but one date, if the syche man doo kepe good dyete.
 Diarrhiza, a lacke of styge without inflammation, or epulacion, whiche of the late phisicians is called Fluxus humoralis.
 Dias, a philosopher of Ephece in the tyme of Philip kynge of Macedonie.
 Diastole, a distinction or poynt, wherby one woode of sentence is distincte from another.
 Diatrymos, a figure in Rhetorice, whan we delude or worke the argumentes of our aduersaries, or by scoffyng to eluate theyr answere.
 Diatreseron, of fowse.
 Diatretum, i. n. g. a ruptured and cunnynge wynght.
 Diatritos, abstinence by the space of thys date.
 Diaula, one of the foure notable porches in Rome.
 Diaulus, a measure of grounde, conteynyng ii. fourlonges, every fourlonge beryng of a 125. fete: or after some, a space of grounde conteynyng 1200. fete.
 Dibapha, any coloure in syke of clothe, whiche is dyed with the dyer harte, we call it a beane coloure.
 Dibaphus, a, um, any thyng twyfyd.
 Dibapha Tyria, purple twyfyd dyer.
 Dibades, a poete of Cosynth, which taughte howe to make bestilles of chalyte.
 Dica, x, f. g. a caule, an accusacion, a subgen

mente.
 Dicam impingere, to bypoge an action as
 gaynte one.
 Dicam scribere alicui, to entre an action as
 gaynte one.
 Dicis fortiri, to exampt. and deefte matters
 by lotte.
 Dica, the goddesse of iudgements.
 Dicacitas, aie, f. g. shoffing or boubring.
 Dicaculus, a, um, merse in tallipng, full of woys
 des. Also he that chattereth or piatereth.
 Dicea, a citee in the gouise called Thermalis.
 Dicearchia, the citee called Puteoli.
 Dicearchus, a iuste pynce, also the name of a
 philosopher.
 Diceogenes, a certayne poste.
 Dicæologia, iustification, a figure in Rhe-
 torike.
 Dicastis, for Dica, tellon.
 Dicitio, onis, a vowpng, a submittpng, a pro-
 mpyng.
 Dica, acis, a rapier or reppocher, a tetter.
 Dichas, a measure of two palmes of eyghte
 fpynges.
 Dictor, a, a foote in metre.
 Dictulum, i, n. g. a treptpng reppote and safe-
 ruge of chibyrin.
 Dico, aui, aie, to bowe, to offer, to dedicate, to
 geue for suer.
 Dicamus tibi hunc totum diem, this date is
 poure to do with, so what it shall like pou:
 we will spend this whole day in hearing you.
 Dicare operam suam, to offer his seruice.
 Domum alicui dicatum ag promissum, a
 grise bowed and promised unto one.
 Hanc operam tibi dico, I will dooe so mu-
 che at your requeste.
 Dicere se alicui in seruitutem, to make his
 selfe ones bonde man.
 Dicare se in aliquam ciuitatem, to bee made
 a citizen in any place.
 Annos suos dicare vitæ celesti, to bowe a
 single lpe.
 Dico, xi, ere, to saye, to tell, to byd, to promise,
 to asstine, to defende: as, Cicero dixit caus-
 sam Milonis, Cicero defended Milons cause.
 Also to appoynte, to call a thyng by name,
 to pleade lyke an oyatour, to speake apertly
 of eloquently of any matter.
 Dicere causam, to make answer to an acti-
 on or plaitne.
 Dic illi, for Dic illi, tell hym hardely.
 Dicere diem, to serue a man or call hym by
 (as we vse to saye) by action, writte or com-
 maundement, ppropely to cause a manne to
 be bounden to appeere and make aunswere.
 Dicere dictatorem, to name or make a dis-
 ctatoure.
 Dicere dotem, to assigne a dowrie.
 Probra dicere alicui, to cheeke or rebuke one

Dicere doti, to assigne dowrie by promyse.
 Dicere ex animo, to speake as a wile chylde.
 Dicere ex tempore, to speake an oration
 without studie. Also to speake vnaduisedly.
 Dicere ius, to geue commaundement, or sen-
 tence on a pynce: sometime it significeth to
 gouerne a towne or countrey by lawes.
 Dicere contumeliam, to outrage or rayle
 on one.
 Dicere leges, to appoynte lawes, or condi-
 tions of peace, as by the vauquisher to him
 that is vauquished.
 Dicere diem nuptijs, uel operi, to appoynt
 a date for marriage, &c.
 Dicere mulctam, to sette or asseffe a fyne or
 a summe of money, to be payed by hym that
 hath committed a trespassse, to amerce one.
 Dicere in vtramq; partem, to susteine the
 saynges of bothe partes.
 Dicere nummos, to promyse money.
 Dicere sacramento, to take an othe, ppropely
 as they dooe that be receyued in waies.
 Dicere salutem, to salute or recommend hym
 vnto one. Also to praye god to sende hym
 good helthe and well to dooe.
 Dicere sententiam, to geue sentence of iudge-
 ment.
 Dicere pro sententia, idem.
 Tibi dico an non? speake I to the or no?
 Or thyndest thou that it dooeth appertayne
 to the that I saye, or no?
 Ad aliquid dicere, to answer to that, that
 an other hath sayed.
 Aliouersum dixeram, I mente it an othe
 wale: I spake it for an other intent than ye
 take it.
 Bene atq; amice dicis, ye speake well and
 frendely.
 Animo presenti dicere, to speake boldly
 without feare.
 Bene laune dicere, to speake a thyng in
 good latpne.
 Dicere in aurem, to tell one in his eare.
 Nunquid causam dicis? quia. &c. Canste
 thou saye nate, or canst thou saye any thyng
 for thy selfe? but that, &c.
 Magno conatu nugas dicere, with an ear-
 nest and verale solemne facton, to tell tryflis
 or thynges not woorth the hearynge.
 Contumeliose aliquid dicere, to speake a
 thyng tauntyngly, or to a mans rebuke.
 Dicere bona fide, to speake a thyng vnfey-
 gnedly.
 Nolo in illum grauius dicere, I will saye
 no worse by hym.
 Inclementer et acerbe in aliquem dicere, to
 chide one vngently and byterely.
 Inuicte alteri dicere, to late a thyng wyng-
 fully to ones charge.
 Loco aut per loci dicere, to speake in bowdy
 Legem

Legem dicere, to speake in bowdy
 what is to be doone.
 De loco superiori dicere, to speake to the
 people out of the place of pleasyng, or of
 the iudgement seat.
 De loco inferiore dicere, to speake out of
 the place of pleasyng to the iudges, whiche
 sette higher.
 Mala plurima dicere, to rayle, to geue one
 many shewbe wooydes.
 Nervose dicere, to speake ppythly.
 Dicere repudium, to calke of ones wyff.
 De scripto dicere, to reade a thyng vpon his
 paper, to pronounce a thyng as it is writen.
 Ad voluntatem alicuius dicere, to flatter.
 Dicam ut reuertatur domum, I will byd
 hym retoune home agayne.
 Ut dicatur, as it is sayed, as men reports.
 Nesciebam sic dicere illam, I perceiued not
 that she ment so.
 De prandio dicis? speake you of the dines?
 Or meane you of the dines?
 Quod inter nos licet dicere, as I maye tell
 you betwene you and me.
 Ne dixis istud, take note of man, or it is not so
 thou sayeste.
 Partem aliquam equi bonis dicere, to
 speake reasonabily, to offer reason.
 Argumenta rei dicere, to tell the tokens or
 signes of a thyng.
 Dixi, I haue sayed all that I will saye.
 Dicta, signifid meep sentences.
 Dictamen, a thyng written by another mans
 instruction.
 Dictamus, m. g. and Dictamum, neu. gen. an
 herbe, the leaues wherof are lyke pante rope
 all, but greater and somewhat hoie and mo-
 ly, and byerth the congar lyke gynger, but it
 hath neyther flower nor seede. Constantius
 sayeth, that it is hotte and drye in the thirde
 degree. There is of this herbe wonderfull
 and incomparable vertues, as well agaynste
 all poyson, as also in drawing out any thyng,
 whiche sticketh fast in any part of the body.
 Dicta, orum, n. g. interpretations, appoynts
 ons, or declarations, made by the maistres
 to the scholars, whiche they dooe write.
 Dictator, oris, the highest officer in the publike
 weale of the Romanis, whiche was also cal-
 led Magister populi, the maister of the peo-
 ple: whiche for the space of .vi. monethes
 had the authoritee of a kynge. And therefore
 that dignitee was neuer geuen, but onely
 when the state of the citee was in seueritee.
 Dictator is aliois that pronounceth the
 thynges that an other shall do.
 Dictator, s. um, a person that pronounceth
 the thynges that an other shall do.
 Dictator, s. ic, a person that appoynteth and
 commaundeth others to be doone.
 Dictatorum, a minute geuen from one to an o-

ther.
 Dicta, es, an hill in the ple of Andols, where
 Iphigene was nourished.
 Dicterium, n. ne. ge. a merse of ppyth or chaunc,
 wittily spoken.
 Dictio, onis, f. g. a wooyde, a foueme of spea-
 kyng, a vouchyng, an eloquent oration.
 Also a pleasyng, an orate.
 Dictio, aui, are, to speake often, or to bypoge
 places, to tell one thyng often.
 Dictio, aui, are, to reherse vnto one that which
 he shall write. Also to pynelate of ex-
 pounde the sense of any authour. Also to
 bypoge to remembraunce, to speake.
 Dictare rationem, to geue an accompte.
 Dictare actionem, idem quod dicam im-
 pingere.
 Dictare testamentum alicui, to make an o-
 ther mannes will after his owne will and
 pleasure.
 Ratio ita dictat, reasons byddeth or coun-
 saileth so.
 Dictum, ti, n. g. a wooyde, a sayng, a pouerbe.
 Dicto obediens, he that bothe that which
 he is commaunded.
 Dicta blanda et benedica, saye and flatter-
 yng wooydes.
 Dictu ridiculu, a teste to make a man laugh.
 Ingerere dicta in aliquem, and dictis one a
 rare aliquem, to rayle at one spytfully.
 Dictis bonis petere, to desyre a thyng with
 saye wooydes.
 Dicturio, sui, ire, to goe aboute, or prepaye to
 speake.
 Dictus, a, um, spoken, sayed, reckned, ordey-
 ned, appoynted, assigned.
 Dicto citius, at a trice.
 Non nisi dicto honore, not without reuer-
 ence.
 Dictum istud? is this tene that thou sayest?
 Dictum est, men saye, the reports is.
 Dictum est, I haue spoken.
 Dictum ac factum reddere, to matche it
 with a wooyde: Or after that he hath sayed
 so muche as was possible.
 Dierum, ti, a wyf with two chylde of ones,
 or that hath two oyes in one face.
 Dictynna, one of the names of Diana. Also a
 citee of Grece.
 Dictyonens, an wyf, wher in the temple of Di-
 on was situate.
 Dictyochoron, a certayne kynde of bayliffe
 made full of grates for men to be thrust
 through.
 Dictys, one of the Centaures, wher an hys-
 tographer of Canis, whiche was the bat-
 tle of Troie.
 Dictys, is also a wyf, whiche was the
 Persus.

Didascalia, x, f. g. doctrine, learning.
 Didascalus, li, m. g. a scholl master.
 Didia, a lawe made amonge the Romans as
 gapeth the exchequer of fare.
 Dido, onis, f. g. the name of a ladie that built
 the Carthage.
 Dido, dididi, didere, to distribute, to divide,
 to digesse.
 Didorus, a, um, of two hande breade.
 Didrachmum, mi, n. g. two of the copes cal-
 led Drachmas, of our money nowe. xi. d. ob.
 Diduco, xi, ere, to bynge into sundrie partes,
 to divide or pull aparte, to open a thyng that
 is shutte.
 Diducere argumenta in digitos, to marke
 and devise argumentes on his fingers endes
 Diductum stare, to sette one foote here, an
 other there.
 Fauces immani diducit hiatu, he gapeth
 meruaplouse wyde.
 Diducere aciem in cornua, to divide an ara-
 mpe into two wynges.
 Diducere, et contrahere, contrarie.
 Comprimere et diducere digitos, contrary
 Diductus, a, um, divided, separated.
 Didyma, arum, plantes of Aethiopia, that
 bounde vpon Egypte.
 Didymaon, a famous maker of harness.
 Didyme, es, an yle in the Hellespont sea.
 Didymus, one of the names of Apollo.
 Didymi, certayne hilles in Arabia felix.
 Didymus, a, um, to inlarne geminus, in the
 byue, Thomas, in englyshe, a twynne in
 byrthe, or double aman. It is also the name
 of byuers learned men, of whiche one being
 a grammarian, wrote. 3500. booke.
 Diecula, x, f. g. a diminutive of Dies, a litle
 while, a shorte space of tyme.
 Dierectus, a, um, crucified, or hanged.
 Adire in dierectum, gets the hense and be
 hanged.
 Dierectum, was used of old wryters (by an-
 tiphastim) for anyll date or infortunate tyme
 Dies, et, m. et f. g. in singulari, in plur. uero ran-
 sum, m. g. a date: sometyms it signifyeth
 tyme or season.
 Dies critici, the dates wherin the phisictons
 dooe geue a certayne iudgemente vpon the
 sicknesse.
 Dies legitimi, amonge lawyers be called ope-
 rinarie dates, or dates in court.
 Die decies, ten tymes in a date.
 De die, for interdiu, in the date tyme.
 Diem de die expectabam, I looked from
 date to date.
 Diem dicere, loke Dicere diem.
 Die crastini, for Die crastino, and Die se-
 primi, for septimo.
 In diem abire malum, the punishment is
 prolonged and deferred, till an other date.

Dies nocternus, continually, daye and night.
 Vides iam diem multum esse, ye see now that
 it is farre dates.
 Quinquennus die, the fiftie yere.
 Atra dies, a blacke or dismoll date.
 Cæco die emere, loke Cæcus.
 Medius dies, noone tyme, middate.
 Conterere diem verbis, to spende awaile
 the date with babbling.
 Supremum diem expleuit, he dyed.
 Insequens dies, the nexte date following.
 Præcipiti iam die, whan it was all moode
 nyght, or whan it byewe towards nyght.
 Paucis interiectis diebus, after a few dates.
 Genitius a dies, est, dici, qñ, dies, die.
 Dius, for die.
 Diescit, it is date, it waxeth date.
 Diespiter, one of the names of Iupiter. quasi
 dici pater.
 Dieteris, the space of two yeres.
 Diffamo, au, are, to speake an ill repoyte of
 one, to defame.
 Diffarreatio, onis, a certayne sacrifice, whiche
 was betwene a man and his wife, contrary
 to Confarreatio.
 Differcio, ferri, ire, to stiffe, farse or poyse in.
 Differentia, x, f. g. a difference.
 Differentia, et Dissimilitudo.
 Differitas, olde wryters used for Differentia,
 difference.
 Differo, distuli, ferre, to spare, sometyms
 bynge frome one place to an other, to carie
 a funde or into byuers partes, to take from
 one place and carie to an other, to trouble, to
 prolonge or deferre. Sometyms to rente or
 teare in pteces. Sometyms to repoyse abyde,
 sometyms to divide or cut a funde, sometyms
 to sette in ope, sometyms to differ or beg in
 difference.
 At vide quid differat inter meam opinio-
 nem et tuam, but se nowe what difference is
 betwene thyne opinton and myne.
 Differre famam alicui, to speake ones name
 abyde.
 Differre stim, to endure thynge.
 Differre vadimonium, to geue a date once
 to hym that is bounde to his apperance.
 Differri, to be delayed in mynde that a man
 wotech not what to dooe.
 Castra vi fluminis differebantur, the campe
 or tentes were caried awaile by violence of
 the floudde.
 Orationem sperat inuenisse se, qua differat
 re, he hopeth that he hath inuented some
 thyng wherwith he may trouble a venge you.
 Differri, and Differri doloribus, to be vexed
 and troubled in mynde, and as it were to be
 and tumbled byther and thither with sorowe
 and care. Lysitippe Differri amore, and
 Differri inuidia.

Differre

Differre sumore, to spreade aboue a summe.
 Distare et Differre.
 Res cum re differ, one thyng differre from
 an other.
 Differunt inter se, the thynges differre and
 be vnlike.
 Hoc ab illo differ, this differreth from that.
 Differre et Procrastinare.
 Hoc non queo differre, I can not differre
 this matter.
 Differre in posterum diem, in annum, in
 mensem, in aliud tempus, in aduentum ali-
 cuius, to deferre a thyng vntill the nexte
 date, &c.
 Diem de die differre, to deferre frome date
 to date.
 Aquilo differt nubila, the northeast wynde
 scattereth the cloudes.
 Diffibulo, au, are, to vn buckle, to open, to
 vngrype.
 Difficile, aduersum, hardelye, difficultelye,
 vncaselye.
 Difficilis, ic, harde, vncaselye.
 Difficilis homo, a crabbed and waywarde
 felowe, harde to please.
 Difficilis et morosus.
 Difficiles terræ, countreys harde, troublous,
 and ill to traueyle in.
 Difficile ad fidem est, it is harde to be beleued.
 Difficilis transitus, a harde passage.
 Difficulus, for Difficile.
 Difficultas, au, f. g. difficultee, trouble, perill,
 daunger.
 Difficultas in audiendo, whan men make it
 straunge to here matters.
 Difficultas nummaria, or rei nummaria,
 scarcetee of lacke of monye, pouertee.
 Difficultas annonæ, scarcetee of vitayle.
 Difficultas spirandi, pepnesulnesse in fet-
 chynge of breathe.
 Difficultas vrinæ, pepnesulnesse in pyssing.
 Conflictatus multis difficultatibus, trou-
 bled with many peeples and daunges.
 Difficulus, with great payne and labour.
 Difficulus et difficilis, idem quod difficile.
 Difficulus atq; agre fiebat, with great dif-
 ficultee and payne it was broughte to passe.
 Haud difficulter persuadere, to persuaade
 easelye.
 Dissidenter, with mistruste, without hope.
 Dissidentia, x, f. g. mistrust.
 Dissido, diffisus sum, ere, to mistruste.
 Dubitare, et sibi ipsi dissidere, to doubt and
 mistrust ones selfe.
 Dissis alicuius dissidere, to mistruste ones
 wynges.
 Memoria dissidere, to mistruste ones me-
 moire.
 De Othone dissido, I mistruste Otho.
 Rem posse confici dissido, I mistruste that

erit the matter can be broughte to passe.
 Dissidere diem, loke Dissindere.
 Dissindere diem, to cut of in the myddle.
 Dississum saxum, a shone cutte or clefte in
 funde.
 Dissindere minutulum am, to cut the grownd
 a litle.
 Dissingo, sinxi, gere, to destroye or vnde, that
 is made, or after some, to make newe that is
 broken.
 Nihil hinc dissingere possum, I cannot de-
 uise but the matter is so.
 Dissinio, ui, ire, to define or declare in fewe
 wordes plainly the signification of a thyng.
 Dissinitio, onis, a definition or declaration of
 the nature, qualitee, or propre signification
 of a thyng by generaltee, specialtee, and dif-
 ference.
 Diffisus, a, um, mistrusting.
 Ingenio suo diffisus, one that mistrusteth his
 owne wytte.
 Difficor, fisis, sum, terti, to deny.
 Nunquam difficor, I will neuer deny it.
 Difflo, au, are, to blowe or puffe downe.
 Difflo, uxi, ere, to flowe abyde, to flos into by-
 uers partes, to renne abyde as water both,
 and by transiacion, to be riotous and wilde,
 renning at large, nothinge restraining him selfe.
 Diffluere otio, to be dyowned in idleness.
 Diffluere voluptatibus, to swymme in sen-
 sualltee.
 Diffluens, ac solum, leuse and readye to
 fall in funde.
 Animus eius diffluit luxuria et lasciuia, his
 mynde renneth at couers in riotous and wana
 tonnesse.
 Diffringo, fregi, fringere, to bryake in pteces.
 Diffugio, gi, ere, to flee hither and thither, to
 refuse to dooe a thyng.
 Diffugium, n, f. g. refuge, a place to flee to.
 Diffundo, fudi, ere, to scatter, to spyll, to leat
 renne abyde, to speade abyde.
 Diffundere diem, to put of a matter vntill
 the nexte date. But Politian in Miscellaneis,
 dooeth asseyme, that it ought to be read Dif-
 findere diem, as well in the Digesta, as in
 all other authores: who of theim saie moche
 trulye, I remitte it to the iudgement of the
 readers.
 Crimen paucorum in omnes diffundere, to
 laye to the charge of all, the fautes of a fewe
 persones.
 Grauius est morbus, qui a capite diffun-
 ditur, that please is most greuous and pe-
 rillous, that hath the beginninge fro the head.
 Diffundere vim sua longe lateq; to speade
 his power or strengthe farre abyde.
 Vultum diffundere, to shewe ones selfe merry
 and pleasaunt.

Diffusus

D ANTE I.

Diffunditur vasis ramis ficus, The figge
er spreade abode with large bowes.
Diffundit se in latitudinem lactuca, The let-
tys wareth byode.
Diffuse, an aduerbe, as it were scattered here
and there, diffusely.
Diffusio, onis, a setting at large.
Diffusus, a, um, spreade abode.
Diffusus error longe lateq, an error spred
berae farre abode.
Diffusum et dissipatum.
Diffusum vinum, wyne filled into the vessell.
Diffusora concepta, great gronides inclosed.
Diffusa sus, a great sowe and a faste.
Digama, a woman that hath had .ii. husbandes
Digama, amonge the latines to the letter F.
Digero vberis is for his manour called Formi-
anum, because it beginneth with the letter F.
Digamus, mi, m, g. he that hath had two wy-
ues commonly called Bigamus.
Digeries, a, disposition of order.
Digero, gelsi, ere, to dispose, to order, to inter-
ppte, or make playne, to diuide, to resolve, or
seuer that was congeled or gathered together
to set in apte place, to forte, to digest, to carp
bither and thither, to declare.
Digerere crines, to trym the heare.
Digere, to be resolved.
Digerere mandata, to do in order the thyng
that one is commaunded.
Digerere cibum, to digest meate.
Digerere rempublicam, to dispose and set a
common weale in good order.
Digerunt cibum dentes latii, The fortyteeth
do diuide the meate.
Humorem digerere, to dissolue an humoure.
Digestio, onis, an order of thynges. It is also
the digestion of meate and bypke into the
vernes and members.
Digestus, a, um, digested, disposed, ordered,
trymmed.
Digitale, is, n, g. a thyng woyme on the synger,
as a thymble or a synger Galle.
Digitalis, le, perteynyng to the synger.
Digitali crassitudine, of the thykenesse of
a synger.
Digitatus, a, um, that hath syngers or tocs.
Digitellus, a certayn herbe.
Digiti, are multies or a lythe kynd of shell fythe.
Digitulus, i, m, g. a littell synger.
Dignus, u, m, g. a synger. It is also a measure,
whereof .iiii. dooe make .iiii. ynches, and it is
the xvi. parte of a foote.
+ **Dignis extremis vel summis attingere**, to
couche a thyng with the syngers toppes, vber
for a prouerbe: where one hath vberly attey-
ned to any parte of a thyng.
Digitum tollere, to fauour or consent.
Digitum transversum, significth in a sentence
a littell or small distance.

D ANTE I.

Digitum transversum ab eo non discedebat,
He went not from hym a synger breadth.
Digito vno ne me attingas, Touche me not
with one synger.
Infamis, or impudicus digitus, the myddell
synger.
Digito medio notare, to pofecte at one re=
bukefully, meanyng hym to be a vicious and
dishonest persone.
Digito calum attingere, looke Calum.
Digitum tollere, to holde by the synger, sig-
nificth in contractes, that one will by the
thyng whiche he hath cheaped.
Digladatio, onis, a syght a feiste, a debate.
Digladior, aris, ari, to fyghte together with
swooydes. And by transaction, to contende
or streue.
Digladantur inter se, They contende or streue
amonge theim selues.
Dignatio, onis, great estimation, somtyme fa-
uour or familiaritee with noble men. also re-
uerence shewed towards a man.
Digne, wooythly, honestly.
Digne laudare aliquid, to pypse a thyng as
it is wooythly.
Vter nostrum cruce dignius peccat whe-
ther of vs is moze wooythly to bee punyshed
for his offence?
Dignitas, atis, and **Dignatio**, onis, f, g. honou-
reuen or due to a man for his merites. also an
estate of nobilitie or great authoritee. Some-
tyme beautee propertie of a man, especially in
gesture and communicacion.
Dignitas vultus, a comely and manly make
free in the face, significth honouur and wooy-
thly in the persone.
Dignitatem suam tueri, to defend and saue
his honouur.
Dignitas domus, magnificence in house kee-
pyng, great prouffion.
Maiores dignitas est in sexu virili, The male
kynde to the moze wooythly.
Dignitas et amplitudo.
Dignitas et deformitas, contrary.
Digno, aui, are, to iudge one wooythly.
Dignor, aris, ari, a verbe depende and passive,
to be reputed or esteemed wooythly, or to esteem
or repute wooythly, to vouchsafe.
Dignari aliquem venia, to esteem one wooy-
thly to haue forgiveness, to hold one excused.
Haud tali me dignor honore, I thynke not
my selfe wooythly of so grent honouur.
Cultu et honore dignari, to be iudged wooy-
thly to haue reuerence and honouur.
Dignor, aui, are, to marke as me marks beas-
tes to knowe theim.
Dignosco, ul, scere, to discerne or knowe by
dyners meanes.
Dignus, a, um, wooythly, meete, or apte, acce-
dyng, conuenable.

Dignus

D ANTE I.

Dignus domino servare, a seruante meete for
suche a mastre.
Non te dignum fecisti, You haue not made
that bee not become you to doo.
Dignus sum pro te, I am moze wooythly
than thou.
Luce dignum non putare, to thynke one vna-
wooythly to lye.
Dignus cui committas, a wooythly persone,
to whome ye shoulde committe the charge of
any thyng.
Dignus te filius, a sonne wooythly of such a
father as you be.
Dignus nihil est quod ametur, There is no
persone lypng, that is moze wooythly to be
beloued than he is.
Dignum, for **Dignitas**.
Digredior, digrederis, edi, to departe or go a
waite, to make digression to another matter.
Digredi in laus, to toune on the one syde.
Digredi ab aliquo, to departe from one.
Digredi de causa, to make digression.
Digredi ad pedes, to lye on foote.
Digressio, onis, and **Digressus**, us, m, g. a de-
parting, a digression, a going awate.
Digressus, a, um, departed.
Digressa, a womanne that hath forsaken hie
husbande.
Dnambus, a foote in meter consistyng of two
of the feete called lambi.
Dnouis, Japtee.
Djudicatio, onis, a iugement, a determination.
Djudicatus, a, um, determined by sentence.
Djudico, aui, are, to iudge betwixt two thyng-
es, to determine.
Dnango, nxi, ere, idem quod disungo.
Dilabidus, a, um, that fallerth or sybdeh awaye
quykely.
Dilabor, eris, abi, to styppe or go awate, to fall
downe, as an house doeth. somtyme it signi-
fith to faple or to deate.
Nostra dilabitur oratio, Our communicacion
on fallerth to some other mastre.
Male paria, male dilabuntur, Thynges pte
gotten, are pte spente.
Dilabi memoria, to fall out of ones memory.
Fortuna dilabitur, Fortunes decaterth, pte-
ettes fapleth.
Concordia parum res crescit, discordia ma-
xime dilabuntur, By concordie small thynges
doe increase, by discorde verals great thyng-
es wate and confute.
Dilacerio, aui, are, to tare or rent in pteer.
Dilatio, aui, are, idem, also to breake in sunder.
Dilapidio, aui, are, to consume goodes or spende
stoutely, or wastfully, to gather stonke out
of a place, to ptebe a place of stonke.
Dilapsus, a, um, slippng or sybpyng awate, ren-
nyng, a wate doorth.
Dilapsa et Diffusa, fallen and flouthen here

D ANTE I.

Dilator, onis, a delay, a ptepyng or defferyng.
Dilatus, a, um, defected, delayed.
Dilato, aui, are, to stretch out in pteer, to ex-
tende, to enlarge.
Imperium dilatare, to enlarge ones domyni-
onem dilatare, to make ones dynacion
moze ample or aboundant.
Dilatare et contrahere, contrary.
Dilator, onis, one that maketh delay, that by-
ueth of the tyme.
Dilaudo, aui, are, to pypse greatly for dyners
causes.
Dilemma, atis, n, g. an argument, whiche on e-
uer parte committeth hym, to whome it
is spoken.
Diligens, entis, diligent, or loupng, studious.
Diligentissimus rei familiaris, a very good
husbande.
Studiosus et diligens.
Diligenter, diligenter, aduisedly.
Diligenter hic eram, I byd harken diligente-
ly what you saide.
Studiose diligentem curare, to take heede of
or ouersee a thyng quodously and diligently.
Diligentia, e, f, g. diligence or loue.
Adhibere diligentiam, to be diligente.
Consumere diligentiam in re aliqua, to spe-
all ones diligence vpon a thyng.
Arsiduitas et diligentia.
Diligentia et industria.
Diligo, xi, ere, to fauour or loue meanely, less
than Amare. somtyme to diuide.
Diligere et charum habere.
Furtum diligere, to loue one pynfully, that he
dare not be knowen of.
Diligere se, to stande in his owne conceyte.
Valde vnice, misrice, admodum diligere.
Diloricio, aui, are, to vndoe or eat a rote or o-
ther thyng that is sowd.
Diluceo, luxi, ere, to be bryght or clere, to shine.
Dilucet res, the matier is clere & manyfat.
Dilucesco, celsere, to waxe bryght, or bryghte
to be date.
Dilucide, evidently, cleerly, manifestly.
Dilucide dilucere, to discorne a thyng, to shew
manifestly and pteynly, that it is false.
Dilucido, aui, are, to certayne or make a thyng
playne to dyners dynes.
Dilucidus, a, um, clere, bryght, manifest.
Dilucidus, an aduerbe, whiche significth betwixt
in the morning.
Quid dilucide abire, to go awate in the morn-
yng betwixt.
Primo diluculo vent, I went in the bryght-
nyng of the daye.

Dilucidus

Diluculo, *aul*, are, to waxe dale, to appeare to bee dale.
Diluculum, *li*, ne.g. that porcion of dale that is before the sonne risseth.
Diludia, *orum*, n.g. plur. the leaping of play, the space betweene recreations of playe.
Diluui, *ui*, ere, to waxe on ahe cleane, to putte awate, to celeate, to dissolve, to declare of ep plicite, to state, as wyne is alaced with water, to temper, to pource, to discharge a crime of fault that is laied to one.
Cura diluitur mero, care is washed away with wyne.
Dilgere auctoritatem, to diminish the ones auctorities.
Extenuare et diluere molestias, to assuage and put awate greife and heauynesse.
Dilutum, *ti*, n.g. wyne of other lyhoue, wherein any herbe of other thng is deaped by a certain space, which som phisitions call infused.
Dilutus, *a*, *um*, alaced of tempered.
Dilutus color, a faynt colour, of vnperfect colour. **Vinum dilutū**, wyne alaced with water.
Diluvialis, *le*, of a deluge of floudde.
Diluuius, *ei*, f.e.g. idem quod diluuium.
Diluuius, *aul*, are, to ouerflow & diuine a cūtrep
Diluuium, *un*, n.g. a deluge, a greate floudde, when the grounde is surrounded of dyouned with muche rapne.
Dimano, *aul*, are, to stowe abode, as dryers steames out of one spring, and by translatiō to come to ones hearing.
Dimembro, *aul*, are, to diuide.
Dimensio, *onis*, f.g. measuring.
Dimensum, *li*, ne.g.e. a porcion that is measured out.
Dunctus, *a*, *um*, measured, of that measureth
Dimencus, *entis*, that wherewith a thynge is measured.
Dimetor, *mensur*, *firi*, to measure of mete.
Dimetendi, *digitus*, to accompt on his fingers.
Dimetor, *aris*, *ari*, idem quod Dimetior.
Dimicatio, *onis*, battayle, contention, stryfe.
Inter illam dimicationem, whyles they were fighting.
Dimicatio praelij, the rage of hute of the battayle.
Dimicatio capitis, a battayl for the lauyng of a mans honour.
Discrimen et dimicatio.
Dimico, *aul*, of *dimicui*, are, to fyghte of contende with some thng.
Dimicare de imperio, to fyghte for the coner capitece.
Dimicare inter se, to fyghte one with an other to contende among them selues.
De capite dimicare, to fyghte for ones lyfe.
Dimidiatim, an aduerbe.
Dimidiatus, *a*, *um*, that whiche is scured and diuided into two partes.

Dimidio, an aduerbe, signifying halfe.
Dimidio plus, dimidio minus, halfe more, halfe lesse.
Dimidius, *a*, *um*, the halfe deale of that which is diuided.
Dimidium plus toto, spoken where a man intendeth to shewe that the meane is best.
Dimidium facti, qui bene caput habent, he that hath well begunne, hath synished halfe his enterpryse.
Ad dimidias coquere, to seeth the one half.
Dimidio minoris constabit, It will cost lesse by the halfe.
Dimidio carius, deerer by the halfe.
Minus dimidium, for Minus dimidio.
Reddidit dimidio stultiores quam cum arceperat, He made them more foolis by halfe than they were when he tooke them.
Dimidius modius, halfe a bushell.
Dimidium equum cecidit, halfe his horsemen were slayne.
Dimidias clepsydras dixit Plinius, pro Dimidiatas.
Diminuo, *ui*, ere, to diminish of cut of, to breake in peeces, to styke.
Diminuam ego caput tuum, nisi abeat, I will breake thyne heade, excepte thou geate the hente.
Detrahere et diminuerē.
De bonis alicuius diminuerē, to diminish a mans gooddes.
De praesidijs diminuerē, to minishe parte of the garrison.
Quod nostro negotio diminuum fuerit, exequabimur industria, If hat whiche shall lacke in oure businesse, we will supplie with diligence.
Diminutio, *onis*, f.g. diminishing of abating.
Accretio et diminutio.
Neg de bonis priuatorum publice diminutio fiat, Let not the gooddes of the comons be diminished of taken from them.
Diminutus, *a*, *um*, diminished, broken.
Diminutus capite, et diminutio capitis, vide Capitis diminutio.
Dimissio, *onis*, a leue to depart, a discharging.
Dimissorius, *a*, *um*, the adiectiue.
Dimissoria littera, letters missiue sent from one to an other.
Dimissus, *a*, *um*, dismissed, sent downe, somtyme taken for abiecte.
Deiecit vultum, et dimissa voce locutus est, He caste downe his lōke, and with an humble voyce sayde.
Dimitigo, *aul*, are, idem quod demitigo.
Dimitto, *si*, ere, to sende quere persones into diuers places somtyme it signifieth to lette to depart, to geue leaue, to leaue, to cease, to let passe, to suffer, to humble, also to passe, to let downe, to forgiue.

Dis

Dimicare folia arbor dicitur, to fighte.
Dimicare exercitum, to discharge an army.
Dimittere se in valles, to descende downe in to the valleys.
Domum dimittit, he geueth them leaue to departe home.
Dimittere et retinere, contrarie.
Dimittere se ad aurem alicuius, to incline and speake to one in his eare.
Dimittere se in comparationem alteri, to compare hym selfe with an other.
Contumeliose dimittere, to dismiss ones reprochefully.
Dimittere matrimonium, to dissolve matrimony.
Dimissa a matrimonio, a womanne repudiated.
Dimittere reum, to dismiss and discharge an offendour.
Dimittere scholam, to breake vp schoole, to geue vp teaching.
Ex manibus nō dimittere auctorem, to haue an author alwaies in his handes.
Dimittere tempus, to lette passe an occasion to doo a thng.
Dimittere litteras, to sende letters.
Dimittere boues in pascua, to sende of putte hyme into the pasture.
Dimittere consilium, to dissolve a counsaile.
Dimittere e manibus, to let one escape.
Dimittere sanguinem, to let bloudde.
Dimittere de summa, to abate of the summe totale.
Dimittere debitorem, to release a dettour.
Dimittere creditorem, to paye his debte to his credtour.
Dimittere facultatem rei gerendae, to lose of lette styppes that power that one hath to doo a thng.
Dimittere osculo, to kysse at departing.
Dimixos, a laumpe with two lychtes.
Dimoueo, *ui*, ere, to remoue of putte out of a place of roume. somtyme to vyue backe, to canle to styte.
Dimouere perfrangereq. custodias, to breake the pteace, and passe thugh the kynges gard.
Dimouere de dignitatis gradu, to putte one out of high authoritee.
Dimouere suspicionem, to put away suspicion.
Dimoueri de sententia, to be caused to change his opynion.
Labem a republica dimouere, to put a greate infamy from a common weale.
De suo cursu dimouere, to cause one to change his grade or maner of behauiour.
Dimulgo, *aul*, are, to publish a rynde.
Dimyrene, & **Dimyme**, one of the names of Cybele, called the mychere of the goddes.
Dimidymus, the edge of the hylls of Ida in

Thrace.
Diogenes, a philosopher.
Diomeratio, *onis*, a numbering, a reckning, or paryng of mynys.
Diunero, *aul*, are, to numbe, to paye money.
Diobolaris, *re*, hyed for lictell monies.
Diobolares meretrices, harlots, which be hyed for a lictell monie.
Diocles, a poete of Athens, also a philosopher in the tyme of Marius & Sulla.
Diocles, the sonne of Diocorh.
Diodorus, a philosopher abydene, also a poete, and Diobolus Piculus a poete, and an other Diobolus, a Nothe philosopher, of whome Cicero writeth.
Diocis, *sios*, f.g. a trespastion, a gouernance, also adlocus of a byshop.
Diocetes, *te*, m.g. he that hath the charge of ouersight of any thng.
Diogenes, a famous philosopher name.
Diogenianus, a grammarian of Heraclea.
Diogenus, a learned man, wherofe wrote the explication of Alexander.
Diomeda, the daughter of Phobus.
Diomedra, an yle, whereto Diomedes was hurryed.
Diomedes, a noble capytayn of the Grekes at the siege of Troye.
Dion, a noble mannes sonne of Sicile, called Hipparchus, brother to Aristomacha, wyfe to the elder Dionysus, wherofe he was longe tyme in fauour with hym, in so muche that Dionysus commaunded his officers, that they shoulde geue to Dion all that he woulde aske. But after that Dion hadde been the hearer of Plato, and also folowed his doctrine and grauitie, Dionysus no more fauoured hym. Semblably the seconde Dionysus, not withstanding that Dion endeauoured to byng hym vp in all vertue and honour: yet because he was geoue in maners, and of greate suertie, the fauoure lyttell and little relented, and at the laste Dionysus, for cheeryng suspicion of Dion, sent hym in exyle: who retournynge after dyuers conflictes for the libertie of his countrey, beeyng often betrayed of his frendes, and beeyng deceived of them, whome he most trusted, finally was slayne in Syracusa, the chiefest cite of Al Sicile. He was a manne of excellent vertue and myghthe, and of a greate courage, and was therefore fauoured of Plato above all other: but by to muche libertie in speeche, and pproverbe hee betraysed the commune people more than was necessarie, he brought hym selfe to be a pretyll vnquietnesse, and at the laste to confusion. The tyme of his byng was belied in the tyme of Plato.
Dionysus, *nia*, *nua*, *nua*, verteyngs with

Venus.

Dione, a goddess of the sea, the mother of Venus.

Dionysias, a precious stone, which hath in it redde spotted.

Dionysopolis, a citie of Thrace.

Dionysius, reade in Bacchus. It is also the name of. ii. kynge of Sicillie, whiche for theyr crueltie and avarice were called tyrannes: The first was sonne to Democritus, a speche maker of Sicillie, whome for his valpauitennesse in armes, the Sicillians ordeyned to be cheppes agaynst the Carthaginenses, whiche inuaded them, and menaced to destroye theyr countrey, and take from them theyr libertie. But after the enimies were vanquished, Dionysius, which preserued his countrey from bondage, of a benefactor became a cruell tyrant. This man despyous to see the wise Plato, who thanne was famous, with importune requestes caused hym to come to Sicillie from Athens: but haupng with hym communication, in the whiche Plato commended yghthouse gouernance, and disprayed tyrannye: Dionysius, being therewith offended, would haue slayne hym: But being letted by the intercession of Dion and Aristomenes, he gaue hym to be lpydes the ambassadour of the Lacedemonians, to see whan he came into Grece. The respyde mate rede in my booke of the knowlage, whiche maketh a wise man. The other Dionysius was sonne vnto this, lyke in condicions, but better learned. He also made meanes to haue Plato come vnto hym, and a good space hadde hym in muche reuerence, and herde his lectures in philosophie. Finally, suspecting that he conspired agaynst hym with Dion, and other, whome he had expelled, vnneth at the desyre of Archias, prince of Tarentum, and other: he suffered hym to retourne to Athens. So lpyghthe are the myndes of great men towards learning satisfied, and for small occasions offended. Except it be suche as doe set all their delite in vertue, and dooe esteeme it above other pleasures. The tyme of this man shall appere in the lyfe of Plato. The father was noted of rauynge and crueltie, for whiche he was ones bypauen out of Sicillie, and by powerie constrained to teache chylidren in Italy. Also he was reynoued for haupng his eares alwayes open and ready to heare detractours: and for his inuolous and suspicious lpyng, he would be enuyous with a greaite garde of strangers and bondemen, to instryke his owne people and kynsmen: that he would speake to the people from the toppes of a towne, that he would haue his beards, neyther shauen

not clipped by any manne, but onely with walle nutte Wales beare hote, he caused it to be bourned. And yet at the laste was he slayne of the people, curiousites not lepyng hym to saule, as beneuolence myght haue dooen, if he had folowed the doctrine of Plato.

Diopetes, looke Dryophilites.

Diophanes, a Rhetorician, the mayster of Bracthus.

Dioptra, a, fem. gener. a geometrical instrument, to discerne altitudes, and distance: Microscopius vseth it for weyghinge of place, byng vp of water.

Diores, a ppye name in Vergile.

Diorix, diorigis, mas. gen. a dyche or trench made with mens handes.

Dioscorides, called also Pedacius, and Thasac, was a woorthfull kynge of Egypt, who lopyngne learninge with chynalpye, beeyng in the Romaynes hote in dyette countreys, in tymes vacante from battayle, made diligente searche for the figures and herbes of dyuers herbes, and other thynges necessaie for medicine, and wrote most trewely of them in Grece, as Balsone testifyeth. He lyued vnder Cleopatras and Antonius.

Dioscoron, an Ilande within the boyers of Italy.

Dioscippus, a notable wrytler, also a souldier of Alexander the great.

Dioscurias, a citie of Sicillie, in the whiche were sometyme people of. iij. hundred byuers nations.

Diospolis, a citie of Egypte. There be. iij. other of the same name in Egypte, but beate small citie in comparisson of this.

Diotra, a, f. g. a vessell of earth with handes, wherin wyne was kepte.

Diphiris, a precious stone, wherof are two kynnes, the male and the female.

Diphthera, a shepherdes cote or garment, made with shepeshynnes.

Diphthongus, gi, two bowelles ioynged together, called a diphthonge, as, ai, ei, au, ei.

Diplois, idis, any garment lpyed, but it is taken for a doublette.

Diploma, mas. neut. gener. a Charter of a ppynce or citie, a wrytte, letters patentie.

Dipencus, the byrothe of Syllis, whiche two were the firste inuentours of graunge in marble.

Dipondarius, a, um, that is of. ii. weightes or values.

Dipondium, di, neut. gen. of Dipondius, di, or Dupondius, n. m. g. a weight of. ii. poundes, also a piece of monie, aboute the value

of. viij. d. frenche. It is vseth of. iij. for money.

Diplosus, or Diplosus, called also Aspalathus, Diacheton, Cacabus, Labrum Veneris, Virga pastoris, commonly Pectorius Cardo, of some Fullonius Carduus, the castile, whiche with fulling vseth to dycke clothe.

Diplos, adis, for. g. a littell wooyne lyke a leopent, of colour white, the taylor dyuideth with two blacke lynes. He is also called Preter, be that is longe with this wooyne, stretch forthwith intollerable heat, and therewith to great dyche, that no dyche maye vnto his lyf, although he shall neuer esse from dyghing, and so dyeth he without remedye, as some suppose.

Diplosia, nounes that haue onely two cases.

Dipradio, aul, are, to sette in facion of byaunche, or of the sonne beames.

Dipradiare vitem, to laye or sette a vyne in byaunches.

Ditr, arum, f. g. plu. the furies, excretions, curynges.

Dire, a womannes name, the wyfe of Iphendynge of Thebes, also an other of Babylon whiche for speakinge agaynst Dalias, was touned into a fyllie.

Directary, they that goe into other mens houses or chambers, of purpose to steale.

Directe, or Directo, an aduerbe signifyngne rightly or straightly, or in a right form, simply.

Directo aliquid optare, and sub condicione optare, contrary.

Directio, onis, for. g. a direction of lopyngne straight to a thyng.

Directum, i, n. g. eyght, streight.

Directus, a, um, streight streight.

Dirempcio, onis, a breakinge or distynnyng, or a separation, aduante, distynnyng of tyme.

Dirempus, us, m, g. a separation or distynnyng, a styng of thynges a parte.

Dirempus, a, um, distynned, separated.

Direptio, onis, a robbery, spoylage, or lopyng of a citie.

Direptor, oris, mas. gen. a robber, a spoyler, a loper.

Direptus, us, m, g. a takinge awaye.

Direptus, a, um, robbed, spoyled.

Direptus, bul, ere, to distynne or distynne.

Direptus, distynnyng of monie, or pater matera.

Direptorium, m, neut. gen. the place of pater matera.

Direptus, m, neut. gen. to distynne for coide, or for fear.

Direptus, m, neut. gen. to distynne for coide, or for fear.

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Artem, m, neut. gen. to distynne for coide, or for fear.

Diras et comitas, contrary.
Dirumpo, rupi, pere, to break or break asunder.
Dirumpere ludum, to trouble or break up a game, and let it be not finished.
Dirumpere amicitiam, to break friendship.
Dirumpi dolore, to break for sorrow.
Dirundino, looks Derundino.
Dirundio, iur, ire, to weeds out, to purge that which is naughty.
Diruo, ul, etc, to break down to the ground, to overthrow, to destroy.
Dirupus, a, um, break of broken.
Dirupus homo, a person, whose goodness and behaviour is thoroughly spent away.
Dirus, a, um, venigible, cruel, terrible, horrible, huge, great.
Diræ deprecationes, horrible curses.
Cruciatu diru, venigible and cruel torments.
Dirior, the comparative.
Dira religio, for magna.
Pugna dira, a cruel and deadly fight.
Pellis dira, a terrible or horrible pestilence.
Dirutus, a, um, broken down to the ground, destroyed, overthrowen, cast down.
Dis, diuis, called the god of sythels, sometime it signifies sythe.
Dis, a preposition, used alwaies in composition, and signifies sometime diuersity, sometimes diuision, sometime greatly, sometime diuersely, sometime partly.
Discalceatus, a, um, vnshodde.
Discalceos, aui, are, to pull of ones shoes.
Discedino, aui, are, to vncluse or open, to vncluse out of vse.
Discauo, to beware, to take good heed.
Discedo, scelsi, ere, to depart, sometime it signifies an exception, as,
Cum discederim a fratre, nemo est mihi maior, excepte mihi fratre, no man is to me more better than thou art. Also it signifies diuision or opening, as, Cum terra discedisset magnis quibusdam imbris, descendit in illum huius, When the earth by occasion of much raine opened, he went down into the chiffe of swallows.
Discedere a se, to forgett hym self or to be out of his mynd.
Discedere superiora, to go awat vanquisher.
Discedere inferiorem, to go awat vanquished.
Discedere ab armis, to leaue of warre, and to depart every man to his owne.
Discedere ab officio, to doo no more his duety, to doo contrary to reason and honestie.
Discedere a iure, to doo agaynst the lawe.
Discedere a sententia, to change his opinion.
Discedere in diuersa, to bee of sundry opinions.
Discedit visus fructus, he loseth the possession

and possesse.
Discedit mos, that maner of vse is left.
Discedere ab amicis, to break friendship.
Discedit exilium, the stement opened.
Discedere a consuetudine, to leaue a fashion or custom longe vsed.
Non discedere digitum a re aliqua, Not to departe from a thyng a finger breadth.
Sivno verbo discedis a libro, If ye speake one word otherwise than it is in your booke.
Discedamus a nobismet ipsis, Let vs cease to speake of our selfe.
Discedere in aliquam opinionem, to condescende or agree to an opinion.
A re discedere, to goe from the matter, to make digression.
Discedatur, the impersonall.
Discessio, onis, a departing, a diuision or separation, also in the Senate of Rome it was whan dyuers sentences were sayed in any matter, and the more part dyd not pronounce theyr opinions, but went to hym, whose sentence they allowed.
Discessus, idem.
Discessus animi a corpore, The departing of the soule from the body.
Discessus oculi, the opening of the eye.
Discessio facta in eius sententiam, the more parte wente on his syde, and was of his opinion.
Disceptatio, onis, disputation or contention, an arbitrement or examination of a matter.
Disceptatio libera, iudgement accordyng to the conference of hym that iudgeth.
Disceptatio legitima, iudgement accordyng to the lawe.
Disceptor, toris, a iudge, an arbitrator, of a dates man.
Disceptatrix, the feminine.
Discepto, aui, are, to dispute, to contend, to arbitrate or iudge.
Disceptare armis, to tise by battaille.
Disceptare verbis, to contend with wordes.
Disceptare causam, to tise a matter by arbitours.
In vno praelio omnis rei publice for tunc disceptat, The whole state and condition of the weale publike is ventred and tryed in one battaille.
Disceptant eodem foro Othronienses, The Othronienses resorte to the same common place for iudgement.
Discerniculum, li, n.g. a plane or other like instrument, wherewith women dyd divide the head of theyr heade before: also a difference or diuersity.
Discerno, discreui, ere, to departe a thynge from another. Also to divide or vncluse knowe distinctly, to iudge, to discern.
Discernere armis, to fight in battaille, by the use of swordes.

Litem

Litem discernere, to staphle a contention or battaille.
Nequeo satis discernere, I booe not well knowe, or I can not well discern.
Alba et atra discernere, to iudge whete from blacke.
Discernere vira pars iustitorem causam habet, to iudge whether parte hath the better cause.
Stultum a sapiente discernere, to differre and putte difference betweene a fool and a wise man.
Discerpo, psi, ere, to plucke of teare in peeces, to rente.
Discerpere et dilacerare.
Discerpere et distrahere.
Rem propositam in membra discerpere, to diuide a matter purposed into certayn members or partes.
Discerpius, a, um, toyt, rent in peeces, plucked in sunder.
Discus, a, um, a kynde of blasp, keres somewhat like a sword in faction.
Discidium, di, n.g. a diuision, or a partition.
Discindus, a, um, vnghedde, And by a metaphor discindit, negligent, careless, slouthfull, vnable for the waters, to wardye.
Discindo, scidi, ere, to cut of, to cut in peeces.
Discindere amicitias, to break friendship.
Vide, vt discidit labrum, See howe he hath cutte my lippe.
Discingo, xi, gere, to vnghede.
Disciplina, x, f, g, learning, as it is perceyued of the scholar doctrine, as it is taught of the master. It is also a good forme of luyng, an instruction, an example to good life, an institution of obedience, allowable custom.
Cicero veth it for a secte of philosphers.
Institutio et disciplina.
Militaris disciplina, martiall police, obsequation of honest behauiour in warfare.
Disciplina dicendi, the toyt.
Accipere disciplinam, to learne.
Abstrahere a disciplina, to take frome learning.
Perdiscere disciplinam rurs, to learne againe by the face of husbandry.
Colere disciplinam, to esteeme learning, to apply learning.
Disciplinabilis, le, that maye bee learned.
Disciplinosis, a, um, apte to learne.
Discipulus, u, f, g. a woman scholar.
Discipulus, li, mase, gen. a scholar, a disciple, a pupil.
Discudo, scdere, to thrust one, to discomfite, to vntyre.
Disco, didici, scire, to learne, to gett the knowlege of that, which one hath not, either by instruction, or by induction.
Discere scire, to learne, to gett the knowlege

Discolo, ere, to forgett that which was once learned.
Discobolus, a, um, wounded or hurt.
Discobolus, li, mase, he that throweth the round instrument called Discus, whiche is yonge men to playe with for exercise.
Discoctus, a, um, well boyled or boyled.
Disconuenio, ni, nire, to disagree, or discorde.
Discolor, oris, u, m, g. dyuers of colour.
Discophorus, li, mase, a frequent that carryeth a dyke to the table.
Discordabilis, le, that discordeth or disagreeeth.
Discordia, x, f, g. debate, variance.
Seditionem atq; discordiam concitare, To raise sedition and discorde.
Discensiones atq; discordia.
Discordialis, le, that toucheth or disagreeeth, debate or dysspe.
Discordiosus, a, um, contentious, prone to debate and variance.
Discordo, aui, are, to discorde or agree yll.
Aeternum discordare cum aliquo, to hate one perpetually.
Discoquo, oxi, ere, to seethe or boyle well and thoroughly.
Discordant inter se, They are at variance.
Discors, ordis, u, m, g. discordeant, agree yll together.
Discrepito, aui, are, a frequentative of Discrepo.
Discrepo, aui, oxi, ere, to discorde or disagree.
Discrepant facta cum dictis, His wordes and deedes agree not.
Sibi discrepare, to disagree with ones selfe.
Discrepat inter auctores, the opinions of authors agree not.
Inter se discrepare, to vary and disagree one with another.
Nulla in te discrepat, It hateth not frome the other in any thyng.
Discrepantia, x, f, g. difference, disagreeing.
Discrep, et discrepim, generally.
Discreto, onis, a separation, sometime it signifies of good from yll, discretion.
Discretus, a, um, separated or parted, nulla facta est in te discreta, the qualities of men, or values of thynges.
Discrimen, minis, n, g. difference or discrepation, also the weighing or parting of she heare, as to signifye perill or danger, sometime battelle.
Nulla discrimine, nullum discrimen, nullum discrimen, also without regard more of one than of another.
Discrimen et Delectus.
In discrimine est, The matter is in a point of controuersie.
Aequo discrimine, with like difference or with a iudge.

In contentionem et discrimen venire, to fall in controuersie of debate.
 In discrimen adducere, to bynne into perill of daunger.
 Dare in discrimen, to venter of put in daunger. Offerte se in discrimen, pro re aliqua, to putte hym selfe in daunger wyllynge for any thyng.
 In summo discrimine esse, to be in great perill.
 Discriminale, lis, an instrument wherewith the heare is parted of thadde.
 Discriminatum, distinctum, asunder, here & there.
 Discriminatus, a, um, distincte, in a diuerse, diuided, separated.
 Discrimino, au, are, to diuide, to seuer.
 Discrimor, aris, ari, to be muche vexed of troubled in mynde.
 Discubo, cubui, bare, to lye downe to sleape.
 Discumbo, cubui, cumbere, to lye at meales.
 Discumbitur, the impersonall.
 Discubitorius lectus, a bed, wherbyon men vsed in olde tyme to eate theyr meate.
 Discuneatus, a, um, opened of clowen with a wedde of other lyke thyng.
 Discupio, pui, pere, to despyre to see muche.
 Discuro, curri, rere, to renne hyther and thither, or to dreyne parties, to wander about.
 Discursus, us, m. g. rennyng hyther and thither, a wanderyng.
 Discussorius, a, um, that dissolueth.
 Discussoria medicamenta, medicines, whyche dissolue of dysaie thynges congeled of enough.
 Discus, ci, m. g. a dysche. also a rounde thyng made of stone, leade, or yron, haung an hole in the myddell, whiche in olde tyme men vsed to throwe vp into the ayre, to the intent to exercise them selves.
 Discutio, si, tere, to cast of shak of, to remoue to examine, to discusse, to take of put awate, to dresse, also to dissolue humours gathered into an impostume.
 Discutere ebrietatem, fastidium, metum, tristitiam, to put awate drunkenness, &c.
 Tristes cogitationes discutere, to put away heauy and sadde cogitations.
 Febrem somno et sudore discutit, Mch scape and sweating he drowe away the ague.
 Discutere cunctationem, to put awaye and sette aparte all delays.
 Morbum discutere, to make of a disease.
 Discutere caput, to bathe one on the head.
 Discussus, a, um, shaken of put awate.
 Diserte, eloquently.
 Diserte loqui, to speake welte and to the purpose.
 Disertiones, distinctions of heresyges.
 Disertus, a, um, well spoken, eloquent.
 Disiecto, disiect, disicere, to cast a sunder.
 Disiectus, a, um, caste a sunder, caste here and

there, scattered.
 Disiecta naues, wyppes byuen a sander by toyes of weather.
 Disiecti milites, the hoste dispersed.
 Disiunctio, onis, a separation.
 Disiunctio lententis, diuerse in opinion.
 Disiunctionem facere, to fall oute with one and forsake his company.
 Disiunctus, a, um, separate, vnynked, farr of, a sander.
 Terrae disiunctissimæ, verate farr countrees.
 Disiunctior a te sum, I am somewhat farr of from you.
 Disiungo, xi, ere, to vnynke, to separate a sander, to vnynke.
 Eares multo maxime disiuncti illum ab illa, That matter moste of all caused hym to forsake hys, or to withdrawe hys mynde from hys.
 Disiungere boues, to vnynke oxen.
 A familiaritate alterius aliquem disiungere, to cause one to forsake an others familiarite of company.
 Disiungere a mamma, to weane, to take fro the teate.
 Dispaleco, lescere, to publishe abjode, to make knowne to all men.
 Dispalo, au, are, to wander hyther and thither.
 Dispalaris, a, um, scattered.
 Dispando, spandi, dere, to stretche out, to sprede abjode.
 Dispansus, a, um, spredde abjode, stretched out.
 Dispar, disparis, m. g. vnlyke, vnmete, vnequall.
 Haud dispar animorum, of no lesse stomache of courage.
 Disparilis, le, vnlyke, vnequall.
 Dispariliter, dpuerit, vnequally.
 Disparo, disparui, of disparui, rare, to seuer, to separate.
 Disparatum, is that whiche is separate frome any thyng, by lating to the contrary, as Sapere and Non sapere.
 Dispartio, tiui, tere, to deuide.
 Dispartior, tiri, to deuide of be deuided.
 Dispello, dispuli, dispellere, to expell of put fro many places, of many waies.
 Dispellere et compellere, contrary.
 Dispendiosus, a, um, harmful, vnprofitable.
 Dispendium, dn, neu. gen. losse by negligence, or superstitions expences. Also it signifyeth harme: sometyme a longe waie aboute, contrary to Compendium.
 Dispendo, di, ere, to spende. also to stretche oute.
 Dispenno, ere, to stretche out of vs.
 Dispensator, toris, a steward, or other dispenser, lating out monye for householde, a dispenser of thynges.

Dis

Dispensatio, onis, lating out of monye for other man, distribution.
 Dispenso, au, are, to lase out monye, to dispense, to gentleness of power to do a thyng to distribute accordyng to the proportion of a thyng.
 Disperdo, di, ere, to lose, to spend of consume.
 Disperdere et dissipare possessiones, To spende and waste spoyntly a mannes substance.
 Disperditus, a, um, losse, distressed, vndoone.
 Disperditio, onis, an vndooyng of bestroynge.
 Disperco, disperui, and disperui, rere, to be losse utterly, to be vndoone.
 Dispercam, I pte god that I dye: It is a woode used in the stee of another in the assistance of denyng of a matter.
 Disperui, I am vndoone.
 Disperunt tui labores, thy labour is losse.
 Dispergo, sperui, spergere, to sowe abjode, of to scatter.
 Dispersus, a, um, scattered abjode.
 Dispersa et dissipata, dispersed and scattered abjode.
 Dispersus, us, a dispersyng of scatteryng of biode.
 Disperse, and Dispersim, as it were scattered here and there.
 Disperio, tiui, tere, to geue parte to one, parte to another, to diuide, to distribute.
 Inuria dispersiuit, pinguiorem agnum is habuit, Thou haste not parted it equally: for they haue the fatter lambe.
 In membra orationem disperire, to diuide an oration into membris.
 Aequaliter prædam disperire, to deuyde the praye equally.
 Disperitilis, a, um, departed, deuided.
 Disperco, cui, ere, to dysper beastes from theyr pasture, also to separate of diuide.
 Dispersio, si, ere, to sprede abjode.
 Dispectus, us, consideration, viewyng, also de resection of chorpe.
 Dispicentia, e, for. g. circumspection, aduersment, diligent consideration, prouidence.
 Dispicio, xi, ere, to discerne, to espye, to consider, to take about diligently.
 Dispiceo, plicui, ere, to displice, to mispiche.
 Si quando tibi displicere consilia tuum ceperis, If your counsaill shall chide hereafter to mispiche you, or if ye shall chynke hereafter, that your owne aduise be not good.
 Dispicentia, e, a displicyng, of mpleone contrary.
 Displacina, e, for. g. the chastitee of dooth displacene.
 Displaco, plicui, plicui, plicare, to vnfold.
 Displacatus, a, um, vnfolded, and vnfolded on scattered of displice.
 Displacare voluntas, here intente and

Displodo, si, ere, to make a clapping of noise with the hande of feete.
 Displuuium, un, and Displuuiarium, a parte of the house, wherby euen water was recedde.
 Dispollo, au, are, idem quod Despolio, to spoyle of robbe.
 Dispoliabilum, a despoyle, a place, where all mischance of robbery is doone. also hebyrdom naughtynesse.
 Dispondus, a foot in meter, that hath foure syllables long, as Oratores.
 Dispono, sul, ere, to dispose, to orde.
 Describere et disponere culcy munus suum, to appoynte and assigne euery manne his office.
 Disponere comas, to dresse the bushe.
 Disponere classem, to sette in orde a nacy.
 Dispositus, a, um, disposed, sette in orde, eadged.
 Dispositus vir, he that setteth hys woyses in good orde.
 Disposita hominum vita, the lyfe of man well ordered and factored.
 Dispositus, us, idem quod Dispositio.
 Dispositio, onis, disposition, orde, placing of a thyng.
 Dispositor, oris, a disposer, one that setteth thynges in good orde.
 Dispositi, ordinatly, in good orde.
 Dispudet, I am ashamed, or he is ashamed of that whiche is doone.
 Dispudet mihi sic data esse verba, I am gretey ashamed, that I was so shamefully begyled.
 Dispulero, au, are, to make a thyng in point: ber of bushe, to dissolue.
 Dispumo, au, are, to shumme of.
 Dispunctio, onis, an examination.
 Dispungo, xi, ere, to put out thynges wyse sen, scyng piches vnder euery letter.
 Dispungere rationes, to examyne an accompte.
 Dispungere dies, to note and marke dates.
 Disputo, au, are, to dispute, to make playns to be vnderstande, to reason, to talke, to treat.
 Neque in hac sententia disputo, neque ther doos I speake these thynges to this intente.
 Disputare rationem cum aliquo, to reason of make accompte with one.
 Aliquid suble verbi disputare, to talke of create of a thyng with many woordes.
 Neque ego vllam in hac sententia disputo, I dispute not vther on the fur parte of on the other.
 Disputare verbum in vtriusq; partem, to talke of the relation of both parties.
 Disputatio, onis, a disputing, a reasonyng, a disputing of a matter.
 Disputatio, Z.iii.

Disputator, oris, one that disputeth or reasoneth.
 Disputatrix, the fem. infm.
 Disquamarus, a, um, vntholed.
 Disquiro, lui, re, to inseeche diligently, to enquire.
 Disquisitio, onis, wha e uery mans opinton of sentence is demanded upon a matiere in iudgement, an inquisition of inquerie, a triall.
 Venire in disquisitionem, to come into iudgement, when euery man is demanded what he thynketh of the matiere.
 Disraro, aui, are, to cut awate here and there, and make thynne that is thicke.
 Disrumpo, rupi, rumpere, looke Dirumpo.
 Disruior, aui, are, to hyffe twerely.
 Dissacra, a, um, cut as a body is in an anatomy.
 Dissico, fecui, of fecui, care, to cut in pices, to cleaue in sundre.
 Dissectio, onis, an anatomie.
 Dissemio, aui, are, to sowe ouer all, to spreade abrode, to publyshe.
 Disseminare et dispergere.
 Disseminatus, a, um, sowed, sprede abrode, publyshed.
 Dissentaneus, a, um, not accordyng.
 Dissentio, fenti, tire, to thynke contrarie, or to disagree, to be of a contrarie opinton.
 Longe dissentire, to bee vterly of an other opinton.
 De veritate ab aliquo dissentire, to dissent from one concerning the truthe.
 A seipso dissentire, to disagree with ones selfe.
 Dissentit voluntas scriptoris cum scripto, the wytyng and the will of the wyter dooe not agree: of the wyter ment otherwise than is expessed in the wytyng. Inter se dissentia uit, they agree not among theim selues.
 Dissensus, us, idem quod dissentio.
 Dissensio, onis, dissention, variance, debate.
 Dissidium, et dissensio.
 Commouere dissensionem, to reple disscoyde and debate.
 Dissipio, sepi, sepire, to byke down an hedge, or any other thyng, wherwith a place is enclosed.
 Dissiparo, aui, are, to disseyue one fro an other.
 Dissipimentum, ti, n. g. the partition in a wall matre, wherwith the hennell is diuided.
 Dissipero, aui, are, to wate fayne weathe.
 Dissero, disseui, of serui, ere, to sowe sedes. Also to dispute or debase, to reason.
 Aggredi de re aliqua dissere, to go aboute to dispute or reason of a matiere.
 Dissertabundus, one that reasoneth or disputeth.
 Dissertatio, onis, dissertation of, treatise of any thyng, contention, reasoning.
 Dissertio, onis, a partition of land &c.
 Disserto, aui, are, to somende or argue in wordes, to reason vehemently.
 Dissideo, dissedi, ere, to be at variance, or at

coyde, to dissent, to disagree.
 Dissidere animo et voluntate ab aliquo, to dissent from one with herte and mynde.
 A seipso dissidere, to dysfens from hym selfe.
 A veri fide dissidet, it is vnlike to be true.
 Multis rebus cum illo dissidet, he varyeth of disagreeeth from hym in many thynges.
 Cum causa dissidere, non cum homine, to hate the cause of quarrell, and not the person.
 Inter se dissident et discordant, They bee at variance and debate among theim selues.
 Capitali odio a Pompeio dissidet, he hateth moostall hatrede agaynst Pompey: or there is deadly hatrede betweene hym and Pompey.
 Adamas dissidet a magnete, The diamond and the lodestone be diuers.
 Dissidiosus, one that loueth dyscoyde or variance.
 Dissidium, dii, n. g. variance of dyscoyde, dissension, debate, diuorce, breach of frendshipp, the separation of frendes beyngs sacre asunder.
 Dissidentia, x, f. g. idem.
 Designatio, onis, f. g. looke Designatio.
 Designatores, looke Designatores.
 Dissigno, aui, are, looke Designo.
 Dissilio, iui, ire, to leape downe frome a place.
 Sometime to byst of cracles a sunder, to leape here and there.
 Dissimilis, le, vnlike.
 Dissimilitur, in a dyces faction.
 In dissimiles incidere naturas, to chaunge to haue dyuers naturas.
 Nihil tam dissimile, quam Cora Sulpicio, No wayne be so vnlike in theyr nyles as Lot and Sulpicius.
 Sui dissimilis, vnlike hym selfe.
 Forma haud dissimilis in dominum erat, In shappe he was not muche vnlike his matiere.
 Habere dissimilitudinem cum re aliqua, To be somewhat vnlike a thyng.
 Dissimulanter, without any semblant, or countenance.
 Dissimulatio, idem.
 Dissimulatio, onis, dissimbling.
 Dissimulatio, idem.
 Dissimulator, oris, m. g. a dissembler.
 Ut qui dissimulatores studiorum fuerint, Whiche made semblant as they hadde not studyed.
 Dissimulatus, a, um, dyssembled.
 Dissimulo, aui, are, to dissemble a thyng not to be so, that is so in deede, as, Dissimulare i ram, to to hyde anger, or to make as if one wer not angry, that is verite anger in deede, to make as if he knew nothing, to shewe countenance contrarye to his thought.
 Dissimulabo hos quasi non videam, I will make as though I dyd not see theim.

Dissip

Dissimulabo me harum sermoni abstinere dare, I made as though I dyd not heare to theyr communication.
 Dissipabilis, le, easy to be broken in pices, that maye be spardled or scattered abrode.
 Dissipatio, onis, a scattering of bypynge of one thyng into many smalle pices, or a wyngynge.
 Dissipatus, a, um, scattered, byed abrode, broken a sunder.
 Classis dissipata, a nauie of shippes byuen a sunder with weathe.
 Dissipo, aui, are, to scatter of sprede abrode. Also to byng into noughe, to consume of spende, to byake into pices.
 Alio aliud dissipare, to cast of scatter one thyng here and an other there.
 Disturbare, ac dissipare.
 Disperdere ac dissipare possessiones, to consume and spende a mans gooddes spottouly.
 Contrahere amicitiam, et dissipare discordiam, to get frendshipp, and dissolve hatred and debate.
 Dissipare famam alicuius rei, to sprede the byre and fumes of any thyng.
 Dissipare humores, to dyscolur humours congeled.
 Maledictum late dissipatur, a shewed resorte is sprede farr abrode.
 Dissipare conuius patrimonium, to spende ones heritage stotouly in banquettyng.
 Zephelops Pecuniam, and Rem familiarem dissipare.
 Dissitus, a, um, set farr of, distant.
 Dissociabilis, le, that can not bee brought into felowshipp or company.
 Dissociatio, onis, byekynge of felowshipp or company.
 Dissocio, aui, are, to byake company, to dissolue felowshyppe.
 Dissoluo, aui, are, to leue of vnbynde, to sperde, to paie furell bettes, to paie that whiche is owed.
 Dissoluere aliquem, to dispatche one frome longe taryng.
 Dissoluere religionem, to baue agaynst religion, to byake religion.
 Dissoluerunt interrogationem, to asple a question.
 Dissoluerunt se, to dispatche him self of bytters.
 Dissoluerunt alieni, to discharge of pay bet.
 Dissoluerunt amicitias, to byake frendshipp.
 Coagulare et dissoluere, contrarie.
 Conglutinare et dissoluere, contrarie.
 Dissolubilis, le, easy to leue.
 Dissoluitur, aui, are, to byake the signification of someth without cause.
 Dissoluitur rem, Aliquam rem dissoluitur, a thyng maye be dissolved without cause.
 Dissolatio, onis, f. g. dissolving of

beginning of a thyng, and byake of the late.
 Dissolutio, nativae, beache.
 Dissolutio criminis, a pardon.
 Dissolutio stomachi, vide Nausea.
 Dissolurus, a, um, leuure. Also he that lyeth as his owne pleasure, contrarye to the lawe of good customes, dissolute.
 Dissolutis criminibus, after that he had made answer to that, whiche was layd to his charge, and was thereof acquit.
 Dissonantia, x, f. g. dyscoyde in bypces of tunes.
 Dissono, ui, of aui, are, to dyscoyde, to disagree.
 Dissonus, a, um, that whiche dooth not agree, dissonant.
 Dissuadeo, si, ere, to dissuade, to assaie to tourne one from his opinton or purpose.
 Dissuasio, onis, the acte of dissuading, dissuasion.
 Dissuasor, oris, he that dissuadeth.
 Dissuasio, onis, the acte of bytting sweetly.
 Dissuasior, aui, are, to byde sweetly, and with muche delectation.
 Dissuasio, and Dissuasio, seere, to leaue the olde maner and custome.
 Dissuetudo, lacke of vse.
 Dissuetus, a, um, vnwont, not accustomed.
 Dissulus, an hogge that hath a space betweene the byttes in the necke.
 Dissulco, aui, are, to leape byther and thither.
 Dissuo, dissui, ere, to vndo a thyng, to rppc.
 Dissuere amicitias, to byake of frendshipp by littel and littel.
 Dissabesco, idem quod tabesco.
 Dissceder, I am werte of a thyng, & togeth me greatly.
 Dissantia, x, f. g. gen. difference, space betweene place and place.
 Dissendo, di, ere, to steeche out of reche, to fyll as a bottell is fylled.
 Rictum dissendere, to gape wyde.
 Dissentio, onis, a stratching of growyng out.
 Dissertus, a, um, the participle of Dissento, fall, dollen out, growyng.
 Pabulo dissentus, to looke that his bytles chadeth out.
 Dissentus, a, um, the participle of Dissento, greatly outgred, bytles, chadeth, litle, witholdeth.
 Cum ipse dissentus sit in iudicio, where an yowre is in a bytles outgred, but as hee is the dissentus of the iudice.
 Dissentus aui, are, to byake a thyng, and make it dissentus.
 Dissimulatio, onis, a partition of ground, a partition of land.
 Dissimulatio, aui, are, to byake the face frome the iudice, to byake the face frome the iudice.
 Dissimulatio, aui, are, to byake the face frome the iudice, to byake the face frome the iudice.
 Dissimulatio, aui, are, to byake the face frome the iudice, to byake the face frome the iudice.

Distichon, *chi*, two verses contempryng one matter.
Ditichum hordeum, a kynde of barley.
Distillatio, onis, f.g. a distilling, specially from the heade, called a reume, or catarre, the poffe.
Distillo, *au*, *are*, to distille, or drop downe.
Distincte, distinctly, severally, wherof euer-thing is in his place and orde.
Distinctio, onis, a diuersities, distinction, separation.
Distinctus, us, m.g. a separation, or distincte.
Distinctus, a, um, deuided, separated, distincte, poynted, noted.
Dutineo, ui, *ere*, to leat or withhold with busi-ness of urgent causes, to holde or put backe, so leat or stoppe.
Dutineri, to be leat.
Dutineri pace, to see that peace be not made.
Dutineri occupationibus, to be greatly occu-pled, or busied.
Nos alio bello dutineri putat, he thynketh that we are occupied with other warre.
Occupat, et dutineri.
Distinguo, xi, *ere*, to deuide, also to make dis-tinction, to put difference, to distinct with notes and markes.
Grauiora opera lufibus iocis q. distingo, I myngle myne earnest and waghce affayres, with recreations and pastimes.
Distinguere artificem ab inficio, to put diffe-rence betwene a counnyngt maune and a bungler.
Distinguere gemmis pocula, to sette and garnishe the place with pretious stones.
Djudicare ac distinguere uera a falsis, to differre and put difference betwene true thin-ges and falsse.
Distinguere ac separare, .
Vocem distinguere lingua, to pronounce wordes distinctly and leasurely.
Colore vario distinguere aliquid, to dis-tincte a thing with diuers colours.
Distinguo, re, the passue.
Caudis inter se distinguunt, they differ one from an other by theyr tales.
Distitum, olde wyttres used for **Distitum**.
**Distito, au, *are*, to stande aparte to be distants one from an other.
Disto, itti, *are*, to differ, or bee distant, to bee a certayne space one from an other.
Spacio pari ditare vrring, to be equally in the mybble of two thynges.
Vides quantum distat oratio a veritate, you see howe farre your wordes differ from the truthe.
Mulum inter se distat, they differre muche one from the other.
Distorguo, fi, *ere*, to set twise to twise a spde.
Ahiliud vide, os vt sibi carosset distorsit, Wh, loke howe the hangman stretcht his**

monthé awaye : oꝝ what a wyfe monthé the
 hause maketh.
Distorio, onis, a wythþynge oꝝ wythþynge.
Distorus, a, um, set awaye out of faction, be-
 soymed, crooked.
Crura distorta, crooked legges.
Distractio, onis, separacion, alienacion, oꝝ pul-
 linge awaye oꝝ a funder.
Distractor, oris, he that draweth oꝝ pulleth in
 funder.
Anima distracta in toto corpore, the soule
 defused in the whole body.
Distractus, a, um, pulled in funder.
Distraho, xi, here, to plucke awaye, to denie,
 to separate, to drawe a funder, to withdrawe
 a thyng oꝝ persone, to alienate, sometyms by
 transacion, it is taken foy to sell, also to sta-
 nyste oꝝ conclude matters in variance, to
 deferre oꝝ bypse of a thyng.
Controversias distrahere, to ende contro-
 versies oꝝ lutes.
Distrahuntur animi in varias sententias,
 they mynde be drawen now into one opina-
 on nowe into another.
Distraham cum illo societatem, I wyll foy-
 sake his fellowship oꝝ familiaritee, oꝝ I will
 have no longer company with hym.
U pluris poitea distraheret, what he myght
 after sell it foy moze money.
Quilanc rem distraheret, whiche myght
 deferre this matter.
Distrahu mediam Asiam Taurus, the mounte-
 ayne Taurus deuideth Asia in the myddes.
Distrahor, the passus.
Distribuo, ui, ere, to distribute oꝝ geue in sundry
 parte, to geue to sundrye persones, to
 deuide.
Distribuere causam, to deuide his pleadyng
 into sundrye partes, oꝝ to make many pleas
 of one matter.
Distribuere in singulos, to geue to every one
 a portion.
Distribuere in ministeria, to appoynte dy-
 uerse persons to diuers offices.
Distribuere milites, in numeros, to distri-
 bute oꝝ deuide souldiours into certain bades.
Distribute, in partes oꝝ portions.
Distributio, onis, partitio, distribution, also
 a figure of rhetorjke.
Distributor, oris, a distributor oꝝ deuides.
Distributus, a, um, distributed, deuided.
Districte, Greatly, in fewe wythes.
Districte denegare, to denie strictly.
Districte minari, to threaten strictly.
Districtus, a, um, let from dooynge of a thyng,
 constrained, bounde, drawne as a funder.
Districtus mihi videris esse, me thyng thou
 art brought into suche a straitte, that thou
 canste not tell what to dooe.
Districtus est obligatus.

[illegible][illegible]

Dare frons, et dare habenas, to give the type.

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Dare probo, to reprobo, to rebuke.

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D. ANTE G.

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Abstract

Domo shire, to go forth of the doores.
 Domo luc accersius sum, I was sent for
 from home to come hyther.
 Domo canare, to suppe forth of the doores.
 Domus suas quemq; ire iubet, he commaun-
 deth euery man to go home to his own house.
 Ex hac domu, out of this house.
 Domus, i. o. a dwelling house.
 Donarium, n. g. an house where such thynges
 were kepte, as were geuen to the goddis,
 after seruine, but after Sulla it is a gyfte,
 and not the house, where the gyfte is kepte,
 also it maye bee taken for a dole of monie.
 Donatice corona, garlandes that in old tyme
 were wyne to plaies.
 Donatio, onis, for g. a free geuyng.
 Donatio propter nuptias, a womans dowry.
 Donatistæ, heretikes that assymed the congrega-
 tion of christen people to bee no where
 but with them. Wherfore those that came
 from the catholike parte vnto them, they
 hadde esteemes baptysme. Also they assy-
 med, that in the church were not people good
 and pī, but onely good. And that they on-
 ly preteyned to the church. The authoure of
 this heresie was Donatus, a Numidian, as
 about the yere of our lord. 353.
 Donarium, i. n. g. a gyfte in monie or gown,
 geuen by emperours to the people, also to souer-
 aines aboute theyr wages.
 Donatus, he that is able to geue.
 Donatus, i. m. gen. a grammarian, master to
 sapient ystom.
 Donatus, a, um, to whome any thyng is geuen.
 Donax, acis, a reede of cane, whereof menne
 made arrowes. It maye bee vied for an an-
 gling tobbe made of a cane.
 Donec, vntill, sometyne as longe.
 Vsq; donec veniat, vntill he come agepne.
 Donec viuo, as longe as I liue.
 Donicum, idem quod Donec.
 Dono, aui, arc, to geue lyberrallly or freely.
 Donare ciuitate, to make a citisen.
 Donare xermitate, to make a perpetuall mes-
 moyall of one.
 Donote hacre, et dono tibi hanc rem, I
 geue the this thyng.
 Donare alicui multa, large, & effuse, to re-
 trade one bountifullly and liberrallly.
 Donare vacacione, to exempte one from a
 charge.
 Donare aliquem gaudijs, to make one glad.
 Donare aliquem dono, to presente one with
 a gyfte, to geue freely to one.
 Donum, i. n. g. a gyfte, a reward.
 Accumulare aliquem donis, to geue one ma-
 ny gyfts. or many presences.
 Conferre donum, to bestowe a gyfte.
 Dona peragere, to geue that one hath
 promysed.

Donyfa, an ple in the sea Egeum.
 Dorcas, adis, fig. a burke of a doe. Item quod
 caprea, a doe burke.
 Dorca, and Dorica, names of countreys lyng
 nyng to Athens.
 Dorica lingua, the language of the people
 called Dorics, the v. kind of the Greekes.
 Dorica, a certayne fourme of musike, whiche
 represented a wonderfull graunted land wher-
 fore was assigned vnto noble personages,
 and vsh in tragedies.
 Dorij, Dorienises, or Dorics, a people in Grece
 so called of a people inhabyng by the mountayns
 sayne Dora, whiche wanderpyng lyke to the
 Gothes, by force wanne certayne countreys,
 and finally subdued the olde inhabitants.
 Doron, a towne of Beata.
 Doris, id. s. the countreie by the hill Dora.
 Doris, a nymph of the sea, and is interpreted
 by eternelle. Also an herbe called Anchusa.
 Doriscus, a place in Thace, whiche conteyneth
 120000 men, by the whiche Xerxes
 numbred his great army.
 Dorius, a ryuer of Portugal.
 Dorius, a, um, idem quod Doriscus, a, um.
 Dormio, iui, ire, to sleape.
 Dormire in viramuis aurem, to pynne, be-
 signifying to bee without any manner of care.
 It maye bee englished to sleape soundely on
 bothe sides.
 Dormire in dextram aurem, fiducia alterius
 whan a man putteth his truste in an other,
 and is no longer carefull for a thyng.
 In viramuis oculum dormire, idem quod in
 viramuis aurem dormire.
 Dormire ad, or in lacem, to sleape vntill it
 bee late.
 Dormire totum mane, to sleape all the
 moynyng.
 Non omnibus dormio, I am not readye as
 euery mans calling.
 Dormisco, scere, to sleape or begyn to sleape.
 Dormitor, onis, a sleaper, a sluggarde, a ne-
 gligene person.
 Dormito, aui, arc, to slumbe, to be almost on
 sleape, to nappe.
 Dormitandum tibi non est, Thou must not
 lenger the matter negligently, or go aboute
 it as thou were a sleape.
 Dormitorium, rij, ne. ge. a doytour or place to
 sleape in.
 Dormitorius, a, um, that whiche perteyneth
 to sleape.
 Dorodocia, corrupcion of iudges with gyftes
 and rewardes.
 Doron, a gyfte or reward.
 Doronicum, a plectouse and holsonne roote,
 broughte frome albanienta, whiche is of
 the quantitee of a mannes finger, and is
 knotte,

knotte as it were squyres. It is pulle into
 confectiones made for diseases of the stomake
 and lacke of perfect digestion. Ruellius sup-
 poseth it to be that, whiche of the grekes is
 called Arnabo, of som Carnabi, or Zamabu.
 It is hot and dry in the thyrde degree.
 Dorophorus, he that carryeth a plectus.
 Dorpia, were certayne dayes, whiche the Ma-
 chentenses kepte solempne, in open feastynge
 and banquettyng.
 Dorualia, pannelles, whiche hofes doo weare
 on theyr backs, whan they doo carpe of byaw.
 Doruarius, looke Doruarius.
 Dorium, i. n. g. a bacis of a man or beaste.
 sometyne a promontory.
 Dorum in mari, an heape of sande gathered
 in the sea, whiche watermen doo call a Meise.
 Doruarius, a, um, that hath many vnequall pla-
 ces lyke backes.
 Dorus, us, idem quod Dorum.
 Dorici, a citee of Mysia, by the riuier Danubis.
 Dorus, the sonne of Reptunus, whiche reigned
 in a parte of Grece.
 Doryclus, the ballarde sonne of Pyramus.
 Doryla, or Doryla, a great citee of Phrygia.
 Dorylus, one of the Centaures.
 Doryphorus, ri, m. g. a certayn gentylman, as-
 tendyng aboute the persone of a kynge, which
 bare a ramayn in his hande. Such of late ye-
 res also pyncks haue vied to haue, and are
 called speares, though they beare onely in
 theyr handes battail spears.
 Dos, otis, f. g. dowerye, lande geuen in mary-
 age to the husbande for cause of the marriage
 only. It is also a qualitee of a person geuen by
 nature. Votes animi, indowementes of the
 soule, that is to saye, the gyftes of grace.
 Dotes corporis, indowementes of the body,
 that is to saye, beautee, strenght, helth, &c. the
 gyftes of nature.
 Dos profecticia, dowerye that the parentes
 geue of theyr owne gooddes.
 Dos aduenticia, dowerye that other geue
 to the parentes to beflow vpon theyr daughters.
 Doiones, are they that promise many thynges.
 Dosuarius, that beareth or carryeth any thyng
 on the backe.
 Dosum, olde wyrters vied for dorsum.
 Doralis, le, that perteyneth to dowerye.
 Bona dotalia, dotalis fundus, gooddes of
 landes geuen with a woman in marriage.
 Dotatus, a, um, indowed, that hath dowerye
 geuen vnto it.
 Dro, aui, arc, to indowe.
 Dux, a, f. g. in greke signifiaeth opynion, store.

Racra, x, f. g. the female dragon.
 Dracrus, a capytaine of Beata, vaine-
 quysed by Lucius Aquinas the 140.

mayne.
 Drachma, x, fur. genic. the. viii. parte of an
 ounce in weyght of measure. It was also a
 coyne signed with a bullocke, whiche counte-
 recepyed as muche as a poble grete, beynge
 viii. gretes the weyght of an ounce.
 Drachina auri, was. xii. silver drachmas, of
 our monie nowe. v. s. i. d.
 Vix drachmis obsonatus est decem, he stant
 ly bestoweb. x. d. vpon the bancket.
 Draco, onis, m. ge. a dragon. Draco, is also
 the name of hym, whiche fyrste gaue lawes
 to the Atheniens, whereto he appoynted
 death for euery smalle faulte. Wherfore it
 was said, he wyate his lawes with the bloud
 of men.
 Draconarius, a standarde beare.
 Dracones, of white bee taken for olde bysma-
 ches of bynes. Also it is an herbe called Py-
 retum, it bourneth and byteth the tongue,
 as well the leafe as the roote: In english the
 Polypode of Spayne.
 Draconigena, of poetes was called the citee
 of Beotia, because it was buildd by Cad-
 mus, and the first men that spang of the dra-
 gons teethe.
 Dracontias, a stone taken oute of a serpent's
 head, so delynt Stephen of, or elles it resolueth
 in the byayne, whyle he lyeth. It is also cal-
 led Draconites.
 Dracontium, rij, neut. genic. an herbe called
 Dragons.
 Dracunculus, li, m. ge. a litle dragon. It is
 also an herbe called Dragons, named also
 Dracontea. for Dracontium, Dracunculus,
 and Dracontea, reade diligently Ruellius in
 his seconde booke. 96. and. 97. chapters.
 Dragma, atis, n. g. a gripe of handfull.
 Draguncea, an herbe called Dragons.
 Drama, atis, n. g. where in a comedie or inter-
 lade, byuers personages be brought in, some
 abydyng, some departing.
 Drangiana, a prouince in Asia the moie.
 Draui, a people of Thace, whiche at the birth
 of chyldren make great lamentacion, and as
 the death make great joy.
 Drepanu, a citee in Italy called nowe Trapani.
 Drilon, a ryuer of Dalmatia, called commonly
 by Dyrus.
 Dromas, dromadis, th. g. a hynde of camels,
 whiche haue two bunches on theyr backes,
 and are thorowlyng swyfte, and maye
 sustayne to be chace dades without dyneke,
 whan they be domestick.
 Dromones, certayne fyshes.
 Dromus, the place, where men doo renne hof-
 ses to tye the swyftnesse of them.
 Dropax, acis, m. g. a noble opturist made with
 pische, excellently commended of Galenus,
 and other famous physiciens.
 As. li. Drus

Druides dum, or Druida, aram, were some-
time in fraunce called Gallia, one of the ii.
ethates, of the condiction, as the spiritual-
tie is nowe amonge vs. They had in greete
estimation, wooddes of greete oles, and in
mercayous reserue all thynges that grew
on oles especially mistelden, aspyng that
it was sent from heuen. They sacrifice was
in this forme. Under an oke, wheron grew
mistelden, they caused meate to be prepared
and set, and two white bulles to be broughte
forth, whose voices were than spide bounden,
that is to saye, were than sette spide in
the plough of wayne. Then the piteste (be-
ing cladde in white) clamb vp to the tree,
and hauing a byll of golde in his hande, dyd
threde or cutte of the mistelden: than offer-
ed ther the sacrifice, prayng, that the gyfte
that shoulde be geuen, myght be to them that
shoulde receyue it prosperous and fortunate,
supposing that the best, which was barren
yf he drinke of the mistelden, could be fruit-
full, and that it was a sure remedy agaynst
all pson. It is supposed, that they super-
stition came spide out of this ple called Wy-
tarn.

Drupae, are olives or oyle bearers, whiche are
betwene greene and rype, and dooe begynne
to waxe blacke.

Drusmagus, a citie of Aethia, called com-
monly exempt.

Drusus, the name of a Roman, of right no-
ble tyngage, and eloquence, but he was proude
and ambitious.

Dryas, the people name of a man of Thes-
aly, friende of Nestor.

Dryades, were fayres of wooddes.

Dryada, idem quod Druida.

Dryas, a litell wooyne founde in the roote
of an oke, so mischeuous a poyson, that yf
one treade on hym barefooted, foot the with
the thorne cometh of, and all the legges swel-
leth: And that whiche is moxe to be mer-
uayled at, they that dooe handle hym, that is
hurte. dooe lose theyr synne. Aboute the
place where the said wooyne hath byren,
to a rednesse, with a swelling, and there ex-
sent itell wheates, out of the whiche cometh
a waile humour. also there happeneth vn-
to hym that is hurte, fecatynge in the doo-
marke and beat. One remedy therfore is a
horne beaten in a moyer, and drunken with
wyne. also the roote of an holly byrped, and
larde vnto the place, dooeth myrrigate the
payne.

Drylon, looke Drilon.

Drymodis, afterward Pelasgus, is nowe cal-
led Archadie.

Dryopes, people of Eptus.

Dryophlutes, a kynde of frogges.

Dryophanon, a cecayne herbe.

Dryopteris, an herbe that groweth on olde
hen trees, amonge the mosse, and is lyke to
ferne: but the reues of incisions of the lea-
ues bee lesse, and the rootes bee rougher, and
twisted together, and in taste somewhat sweete,
some call it Dryanderis roset.

Dryos, sygne growng in oles.

D ANTE V.

D Va, olde wynters used for Duo, in the
neut. gen. plur. num.

Dualis, i.e. perceiving to two.

Dubat, for Dubitat, a woode out of use.

Dubenus, ni. m.g. was of old Romans taken
for Dominus.

Dubiosus, a. um, doubtful.

Dubis, a ruyne in fraunce, called Le doux.

Dubitabilis, i.e. that may be doubted of.

Dubitatim, Dubie, Dubitanter, doubtfully.

Dubitatio, onis, i.g. a doubt.

Adducere in dubitatione, to bring in doubt.

Adferre dubitationem alicui, to bring one
in doubt.

Cesar responder, eo sibi minus dubitatione
nis dari, quod. &c. Cesar answered, that he
doubted the lesse of the matter, because. &c.

Quod quamquam dubitationem non ha-
beat, Whiche thyng all thoughtes be not
to be doubted of.

Nulla apud me dubitationem reliquisti,
You haue put me cleare out of doubt: or ye
haue not caused me to doubt any thing at all.

Dubiratus, a. um, doubtful, vncertaine.

Dubiro, aui, are, to be in doubt, or to tracte
tyme, to mystifie, to bee astrayde, to stande
in a mule of studie.

Dub ratur, men doute.

Dubitare et haurire.

Quid dubitas dicere? why arte thou asrayd
to speake it?

Quid dubitat dare? Why standeth he mus-
syng, whether he make geue it or no?

Dubitare de fide alienius, to mistrust ont.

Hac dum dubitas, mentes abierunt decem,
Whyle thou haste been doubtinge of these
matters, tenne monethes be come and gone.

Dubius, a. um, doubtful, dangerous, pe-
rilous.

Dubius, is he that hath two wayes, and wo-
teth not whiche to take.

Dubia cerna, a bankette, wherent are so
many and dyuers meates, that a man know-
eth not of whiche he make eate.

Dubiz res, thynges doubtful, or daun-
gerous.

Haud dubium est mihi, I doubt not.

Dubium id ne est? Dooe you doubt therof?

Is there any doubt therein?

Dubio

Dubio procul, without doubt.

Perspicuum et dubium, contrary.

Dubium argentum, monete wherof one is in
doubte whether it be good or no.

Accipe argentum, liquid est dubium, im-
mutabo, Take the monete, yf there bee any
that ye be in doubte of, whether it be good,
I will change it.

Dubium celum, The aye partly cleere, part-
ly ouercast with cloudes.

Lux dubia, daupnyng of the date.

Dubij rumores, vncertaine rumours.

Dubia tempora, dangerous and perillous
tymes.

Ducatus, us, m.g. the gouernance of conduct
of men. also a duchie.

Ducatus praetore, to bee capitayn of an host
to byng men to battayle.

Ducatus, ti, a copie called a ducate.

Ducenarius, a capityn of two hundred men.

Ducenarius, a. um, of. 200. weight.

Ducenti, x. a, two hundred.

Ducentimus, a. um, the two hundred.

Ducenties, two hundred tymes.

Ducenus, a. um, two hundred.

Ducenit am, two hundred piers.

Duco, x. ere, to bringe of to leade them that
bee withyng, to haue respecte to a thyng, to
attende of thyng by some pleasurouse mane,

to euolue, to drawe, as a manne draweth a
swoorde, to gear, to gouerne of goues, to go,

to spende, or passe the tyme, to bypde of
make up, to delaye of prolonge, to wedde of
dooe the acte of marriage. sometime it signi-
fith dooeinge, as Ducere somnos, to slepe.

Sometime to tourne away, as Ducere vul-
tus, to tourne away the countenance of
byface, to goe downe, as, Ego me duco ab
arbore, I wente downe of the tree. somtyme
to suppose, to iudge, to esteeme of thyng.

Hanc esse in re sapientiam existimant, vt oz
monia tua in re posita esse ducas, men thyng
that wylsome to bee in pou, that ye thyng
all that whiche is yours, to be in your selfe,
and not in fortune.

Ducere aetatem, to spende ones tyme.

Ducere animum, to lyue. Also to drawe
breath.

Ducere animo, to consyder of thyng.

Ducere animam, to recreate the mynde.

Ducere aquam, to conueyge water from a
springe.

Ducere bellum, to prolonge battayle of
warre.

Ducere colorem, to waxe ruddy.

Ducere damno, to take it to a losse of hurt.

Ducere aliquem ex aere, to counterfeit one
in metall.

Ducere diem ex die, to putte of frome date
to date.

Ducere diem ex die, to putte of frome date
to date.

Ducere diem ex die, to putte of frome date
to date.

Ducere diem ex die, to putte of frome date
to date.

Ducere diem ex die, to putte of frome date
to date.

Ducere diem ex die, to putte of frome date
to date.

Ducere diem ex die, to putte of frome date
to date.

Ducere diem ex die, to putte of frome date
to date.

Ducere diem ex die, to putte of frome date
to date.

Ducere diem ex die, to putte of frome date
to date.

Ducere diem ex die, to putte of frome date
to date.

Ducere fossam, to caste or make a dyche.

Ducere honori, to esteeme it honourable.

Ducere horas extremas, to lye a dyng.

Ducere infra se omnia numalia, to esteeme all
thynges lesse than hym selfe.

Ducere lateres, to make tyles.

Ducere laudi, to tourne it to prayse.

Ducere liniam, to drawe a lynce.

Ducere minoris, to esteeme it lesse, or sette
lesse by.

Ducere mortuum, to bee dead.

Meos ne ego ante oculos illam patiar alios
amplexari? mortuum hercle me duco tas-
tus, Shall I suffer hym to embrace hie bee-
scie myne eyes? By god I hadde rather bee
dead.

Ducere mucronem, to drawe a swoorde.

Ducere noctem iucundis sermonibus, to passe
foorth the nyght with pleasurouse talkyng.

Ducere nomen ex re aliqua, to be named af-
ter some thyng.

Ducere officij, to suppose it to be his duetie.

Ducere parui, to sette bytall by.

Ducere prae se neminem, to sette by no manne
but hym selfe.

Ducere principium, exordium, initium, to be-
gynne, or to take a begynnyng.

Ducere probro, to dispraple.

Ducere pro falsis, to take it for lyes.

Ducere similitudinem ex aliquo, to take a pa-
terne of a thyng.

Ducere somnos, to sleape.

Ducere spiritum, to fetche of drawe breathe,
to lyue.

Ducere sulcos, to make foytrowes.

Ducere suspiria, to sygh.

Ducere vilitatem ex re aliqua, to gette profite
by a thyng.

Ducuntur suspiciones, ex ipso facto, of that
acte men shall gather suspicion.

Ducere viuras, to continue payement of money
taken by vlture.

Vallum ducere, to make a trench.

Vultum ducere, to frowne or lowe.

Duci re aliqua, to bee deluded with a thyng.

Duci errore, to be deceyved, to be in a wynged
opinion.

Duci inceptis ac fabulis, to take pleasure in fan-
tastes and fables, to beleue saynges and flat-
terpunges.

Duci ventre, to tone good morselles.

Rationem salutis ducere, to regarde health.

Ducuntur omnia dei nutu, All thynges be go-
uerned and disposed by the will of god.

Iam ad regem recta me ducam, Now wyl I
go dreight to the kynge.

Duc te ab aribus, Set the out of the house.

Ducere ad credendum, to induce one to beleue
a thyng.

Ducere cicatricem, when the scrotche of scars
is.

of a wounde healeth oꝝ groweth together.
Ex quibus coniectura ducitur, By whiche
thynges a man make coniecture oꝝ gather.
Diem somno ducere, to spend away the day
in sleape, to sleape all the day longe.
Fumus et exequias ducere, to keepe an obse-
quie oꝝ funerals.
Gen^o ab aliquo ducere, to descende lineally fro
one. In ius ducto hominem, comence an acti-
on against the man, oꝝ sue hym in the lawe.
Ducere laminam, to make a thynne plate.
In matrimonium ducere, to marry.
Ducere et consilare mendacium, to dawse oꝝ
pymage a lye.
Muros ducere, to make oꝝ buylde walles.
Nubium ducere, to make the wether cloudy
and darke, and by transfection, referred to the
countenance, to make to lisse sadly a heavily
Ducere obliuia vite prioris, to forget the life
that one hath ledde before.
Exquisitis modis os ducere, To fashion the
mouth cariously in speaking.
Ducere rationem salutis, to haue considera-
tion of ones sautesgarde oꝝ health.
Sortem ducere, to drawe lotes.
E luto vasa ducere, to make vessels of earthe
oꝝ clape.
Ope uno duci, to thynke.
Tantummodo coniectura ducor ad suspican-
dum, I am onely moued by coniecture, to
thynte oꝝ deeme so.
Duci despiciatur, to be despised, to be lptell
regarded oꝝ sette by.
Duci palmaris dictis, to be flattered with
faine wordes.
In luto numero duci, to be counted oꝝ
tugged an enemy.
Ducere rem per altercationem, to pꝛolonge
and dꝛue of the matter by contention.
Ducere aliquem, to fode of a man by pꝛolon-
gynge the matter.
Nisi ducere in bonis pꝛæter virtutem, to se-
tyme nothing good but verue.
Plerumq; in gloria, oꝝ gloria ducunt, the moste
parte esteme it for a great renoume oꝝ gloꝛye.
Quod apud Numidas honori ducitur, whiche
among the Numidians, is counted an
honourable thyng.
Duci, aui, are, to gouerne, after Cæleptine, but
the place that he citeth of Cæro hath ducere.
Duona, the citee of Laoye in France.
Ducarius, a, um, he that dwyleth oꝝ leadeth.
Ducarius funis, a coꝛde that is putte into a
troote to drawe a thyng.
Duculis, le, casp to be drawen, oꝝ that maye bee
be bearen into places.
Ducum, with leasure.
Ducum, aui, are, to leade about often.
Ducro, aui, are, to leade about, to take a wile,
so esteme, to haue a wate with hym, to obteyn

to haue a thyng.
Ductare cestum, to leade the baunce.
Ductare exercitum, to leade an army.
Dolis ductare, to deceiue oꝝ beggle.
Nunc qui nihil habes maledictis eam duc-
tare postulas, Nowe because thou hast no
thyng to geue, thou wouldest geat oꝝ obteyne
hie by thynde wordes, oꝝ froward language.
Ductor, oris, m. gen. a guide oꝝ a capitayne,
a leader.
Ductus, a, um, ledde, moued, guyded.
Ducta cicatrix, a wounde cleane healed, no
thyng remaynyng but a seame oꝝ marke.
Sorte ductus, that hath chaunced by lot.
Ductus, us, m. g. a cundyte, wherby water do-
eth renne, a leadyng oꝝ traynyng of a thyng,
a gouernynge oꝝ guydynge.
Ductus aquarum, The course of water by
reenches oꝝ pꝛeꝛes.
Ductus oris, the fashionynge of the face oꝝ
mouthe in speaking oꝝ pronouncynge.
Ductus literarum, the drawynge oꝝ fashio-
nyng of the letters in wytyng.
Dudum, but late, ere whyle, whyle ere, not long
sente, somtyme before, somtyme long agone,
oꝝ a great whyle.
Incertior multo quam dudum, muche moꝛe
vncertayne than I was before.
Quam dudum? howe long ago? howe longe
sente.
Quanto formosior mihi videre quam du-
dum? Howe muche fayer doo ye seme to me
than ye dꝛd whyle ere?
Vt dudum audiebamus, As we heard longe
before.
Dudum et nunc opponuntur.
Duella, x, f. g. the thynge part of an ounce.
Duellator, oris, m. g. a warrtour.
Duellus, a, um, warrellyng, pꝛeteynyng vnto
to warre.
Duellum, li, n. g. a battayle betweene two.
Duellum, x, f. g. in olde tyme called Bellona.
Duicentus, he that is toptwely rasked with an
other, as the father with the sonne.
Duidens, a sheepe of two teethe.
Duellus, oꝝ Duillus, a citizen of Rome, whiche
epistle triumphed for victorie on the sea.
Duis, of the auncient authours was vsed for
Dederis.
Dulcadium, eueꝛy sweete meate.
Dulce et Dulciter, sweetely, genyly.
Dulcedo, inis, Dulcitas, Dulcitus, et dulcor,
sweetenesse.
Dulceo, ere, to bee sweete.
Dulcesco, scere, to waxe sweete.
Dulciarius, a, um, pꝛeteynyng to sweete thyngs
ge, sweets.

Dulcis

Dulciarius panis, a marchepayne made with
almondes and sugar.
Dulciarius pistor, a make of marchepaynes
oꝝ other sweete thynges in paste.
Dulciculus, a, u, a little sweete, somewhat sweete.
Dulcissus, a, um, flowynge sweetely.
Dulciloquus, a, um, he that speaketh sweetely.
Dulcis, ce, sweete, pleasant, contrary to sharpe
and belement.
Dulcis epistola, a sweete oꝝ pleasant epistle
oꝝ letter.
Dulcisonus, a, um, soundynge sweetely.
Dulco, aui, are, to make sweete.
Dulia, the seruise of a bondeman oꝝ slave.
Dulichium, an yle in the sea Adalish, oꝝ as some
saye Ionio.
Dulopolis, a citee of Ethiopia called by an oꝝ
ther name Acanthus.
Dum, somtyme signifieth whan, oꝝ whyles, as
Dum dormis, fures domum intrant, whyles
thou slepest, theues enter into thy house. Some
tyme buttill. Somtyme as longe. Vsq; ne vas
lucit. C. Perpetuo recte dum quidem illic
fui, Whedest thou welle all that whyle? E.
Yes, alwaie well as long as I was there, at-
to it signifieth wherfoꝛe. Also, so that. Some-
tyme it dooeth but make by a woꝛde: as,
Ades dum paucis te volo, Come hither, I
woulde speake a woꝛde oꝝ two with you.
Nihil dum, nothyng yet.
Dum conderet urbem, whan oꝝ whyle he
dꝛd buylde the citee.
Dum socꝛi venirent, vntyle theys fellows
dꝛd come.
Dum illum modo habeam mecum, So that
I maye onely haue hym with me.
Hæc dum incipias graui sunt, These thyngs
ges be harde tyl a man haue begun.
Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, As longe as
the tyme was conuenient.
Audieris dum, for Postq; audieris.
Dum ne tibi videar, non laboro, So that I
doo not seme so to you, I passe not.
Dumetum, n. g. a thynge oꝝ bushy grounde.
Dummodo, so that.
Dumofus, a, um, full of bushes, byters, byams
bles and thornes.
Dumus, m, n. g. a hynde of thornes oꝝ byters.
Dunium, the roune of Dorchester.
Duntaxat, onely, at the least wate. Somtyme for
Pꝛæterim, specially.
Non duntaxat, for Non solum.
Dunum, a countrey in England called Durha.
Duo, ui, ere, to geue.
Duo, duæ, duo, two.
Duodecim, twelue.
Duodecies, twelue tymes.
Duodecies Sesterium, xii. hundred thons
sande Sesteria.
Duodecimus, a, um, the twelfthe.

Duodeni, twelue together. Vide Deni.
Duodequadragenipedes, xxxviii. foots.
Duodequadraginta anni, xxxviii. yeres.
Duodequingagesimus annus, the xlviij. yere.
Duodeviginti, eightene.
Duodeuiceni denarij, xliij. pence.
Duodetriginta, xxxv.
Duodeuicesimus, a, um, the. xlvij.
Duodetrices, xxxv. tymes.
Duodenonaginta, lxxxviii. yeres.
Duonum, olde wyters vsed for Bonum.
Duplars, knyghtes, oꝝ such souldiours as had
double allowaunce.
Duplaris numerus, a numbre that is doubled.
Duplex, icis, om. g. double oꝝ two; oꝝ twyse
as muche.
Duplici spe vii, to haue hope two wates, oꝝ as
we saye pꝛouerbially, to haue two strenges on
his bowe.
Duplex comædia, two comedies.
Duplex damnus, double losse oꝝ domage.
Duplicita q̃ seruorū numerus exigit, double so
many as the nūbre of hys seruantes requyryth.
Duplicatio, oris, f. g. a doublynge.
Duplicato, at the double.
Duplicatus, a, u, doubled, made twyse so muche.
Duplicarius, ij, a souldiour that hath double
allowaunce.
Dupliger, two wates.
Duplico, aui, are, to make double, to increase, to
make twyse so muche.
Duplicare verba, to compound .ii. wordes in
one. Bellum duplicare, to make the warre
twyse so muche as it was.
Duplio, oris, m. g. the double.
Duplum, pli, the double.
Duplus, a, um, double.
Dupondius et Dupondij, two pound weight.
Durabilis, le, durable.
Duracinus, a, um, that hath an harde skynne, oꝝ
couerynge of the grapes.
Duracina vva, grapes, with thicke skynnes.
Duram, some thyng to be the name of a ciuer,
nere vnto which, the gꝛantes made the toure
Babel, some will it to be a fælde, as in Daniel.
Duramen, inis, et duramentum, n. g. the arm
of a vine. Also stablesse, constance, hardynge.
Durata, plur. nu, woodde, tymbre.
Durateus, oꝝ Durus, a, um, wooden, oꝝ of wood.
Duratrix, icis, that hardneth.
Duratus, a, um, hardened.
Dure, cruelly, hardely, rigourously, vngentyly.
Dureo, ui, ere, to be harde oꝝ cruell.
Duresco, ui, scere, to waxe harde, to harden.
Durera, the Spaniards call a vessel that they
vse to wathe and bathe thẽ in in.
Duris, oꝝ Turia, the name of a rꝛuer nere to
Valencia, called commonly Duero.
Duricia, x, f. g. Durities, ei, et duritas, aris, f. g.
hardnes, rudenes, rigour, asperitee, crueltie.
Aa. lllij. Dun

Duricoria, thynges that haue harde skynnes.
Duricordium, n. hardnesse of herte.
Duricors, harde herte.

Duriter, hardely, with muche peprie. somtyme cruelly, seuerely.

Parce ac duriter, sparingly and hardly.

Vitam duriter agebat, He luyed an hard and pepnfull lyfe.

Durisculus, a, um, a diminutiue of durus.

Duro, a, are, to endure or continue, to susteyn or suffer, to harden or make harde.

Durare animum, to harden ones herte, and not to heare one that intreateth hym.

Cor dura, feeble thy mnd to take it patiently
In eternum durare, to continue for ever.

Durocorum, the cite of Retnes in France.

Durus, a, um, harde, soude, pepnfull, cruell, rigorous, also dull, harde witted, rude.

Duro animo es, thou arte harde herte.

Durus, ferreus, et inhumanus.

Ammon durior, fearlesse of come or vittalles

Durore fortuna confictari, to bee troubled with aduersitee.

Durus homo, an harde and rigorous person.

Durum ingenium, an vngentill nature, hard to intreate.

Dura trans partes prædicas, My brother is in an harde case by thy sayng.

Durus et agrestis, vntureys and rude.

Data provincia, a sove charge, a thyng harde to be broughte to passe.

Data vita, a weerie and pepnfull lyfe.

Durumq; vni, a man rigorous and cruell in nature.

Durum ingenio, dull witted.

Dumofus, idem quod dumofus.

Dumofus, a certayne officer in Rome, whiche had authorities ouer the pysons and gyles, so our shiriffes haue in Englaunde.

Dumofus, idem, pertaining to that office.

Dumofus, u, m, g. an office, wherein the auctoritie is committed to two men.

Dux, uis, com, g. a capitayn, a leader, a gyde, a chiefe of principall doer in any thyng.

Ducem rationem habere, to folowe reason, as a gyde and capitayne.

D ANTE Y.

Dyscolia, is a liffing or rising vp of the herte, the arteries, the vyane, and ex- me that dooe inclose the vyane, and that is in length, breadth, and depeneth, fen- sible to feeble by the pulles.

Dynamene, a nymphe.

Dynasta, vel Dynastes, x, m, g. a lord of great power, a prince, a ruler.

Dynastia, a rule of gouernance, might, power.

Dyora, looke Diosa.

Dyrinachium, a cite in Sicilie, whiche was feile called Epidamnus. It is now called

Dura30.

Dys, in composition significth euill, distaste, or impossible.

Dyscolia, difficultee.

Dyscolus, li, m, g. he that is shewde, and pite to intreate.

Dysenteria, a perillous flisse, with excoction of rasng of the bowelles, continuall tourmentes, som bloud issuing forth. The cause be sharpe & venomous humours, proceeding of yealowe cholet vnnaturall, Warpenesse of bloude, false fleume, melancoly aduult. Some tyme of ill medicines or impostumacions of the liver. Somtyme by default of the mem- bres annexed. Somtyme by the yle habite of all the bodie.

Dysentericus, a, um, greened with that disease.

Dysphilus, an ill frende.

Dyspnea, difficultee in fetchng of breathe.

The causes be stoppgng of the waies, where by the breathe shoulde passe: distillacions of ecumes harte and sharpe, or colde and fleu- matyke. Somtyme leproy by hnores in the chote or lunges comen of a melancoly matter.

Dysnoicus, a, um, diseased with that spence.

Dysuria, a spechenesse, whiche letteth a man to pisse. It be caused be extencion of bollyng out of the bladder, after vehement retencion of keepng backe of the vrine, congealng of bloude or matter in the necke of the bladder or instrument of vrine, of stones or impostu- macion there: Of stones, grauell, an impos- tume, warre or hard fleshe, bredde in the ret- nes of the backe.

E ANTE A.



FOR THE moste parte significth, of.

E, of the olde wryters was often used for I.

E conspectu fugere, to go out of sight.

E diuerso, on the contra- ry parte, or on the other

spde. E facili, easly.

E longinquo, farre of.

E me, ne quidem meruas, nihil scier, I care not, he shall knowe nothyng of me.

E Pamphilo grauida est, She is with chylde by Pamphilus.

E Pamphilo peperit, She had a chylde by Pamphilus.

E proximo aspicere, to see nrygh hande.

E proximo vicinus, my nexte neighbour.

E regione, face to face, one directly agaynst an other, or on the other spde directly.

E regione solis, ouer right agaynst the sunne.

Ere nata, conspyderng the matter.

Ere

Ere nata melius fieri haud potuit, Consyder- yng the matter, or as the case requyred, it mought be no better.

Erenibus laborat, he is speke in his backe, or greened with the stone.

Ere tua, pertaining to thy pposite, or for thy pposite.

Ere publica, concernng the common weale

E via languet, he is weery of his tourney, or speke with goring or rydng.

E vestigio, footstapth.

E meo quidem animo, after myne opynion, as I thinke.

E contrario, contraspyde.

E natura, accordng to nature.

E sublimi facere, to caste from hygh.

Eale, a beast in Indye, lyke an hoise, found a- bout greates rpyres.

He hath a raple lyke an ollyphant, in colour blache or bale, and hath sawes lyke a boze, and therein tuskas a rus- bte longe and more, whiche are apt to what

be the beaste will, for they stande not faste, but are bowed as he lusteth: so that whan he

fyghteth, he setteth vp the one, and holdeth downe the other; to the intent that yf the one

in fighing wyxe dull, or be broken, the other

shall serue hym.

Eanus, the god of the pere, whom the Phent- rians pincted, a serpente with his tayle in his mouth.

Eantes, the name of a stoy wryter, that was in

that age that Bismalian reigned in the east

part.

Eapropier, therefore.

Easio, the cite called saint Sebastian in Spain

Eatenus, vnto that, in that manner of wyse, till that tyme, vntill, vntill than, so farre.

Eatenus ne quid, pro solum.

E ANTE B.

Ebeat, they that from great prosperitee are fallen into miserie.

Ebenus, n, vel Ebenum, a tree blache in colour, and odouriferous whan it is burned, it

hath vertue to clemente the eyes. This tree groweth in Indye, and beeyng cut, it waxeth as

harde as a stone.

Sola India nigrum fert ebenum, onely In- dye bypgeth forth blache Ebenus. It is also

wryten with H. rebe Hebenus.

Ebeo, aui, are, to bypng out of prosperitee.

Ebibio, ebibere, to bypke all out.

Ebionitæ, heretikes, whiche denyed Christ to be god, and affirmed, that all paeres of the

olde lawe, oughte to bee kepte with the newe lawe. They receyued only the gospell of saint

Mathew, and resected the other, and also all the epistles of saynt Paule. The authour of

that secte was one Ebion, about the yere of our loyde. 88.

Eblana, a cite in Yerlande called Dublyn or Duellin.

Eblandior, iris, iri, to geat a thyng by flatterp- also to lye.

Eblandiri solitudines ruris, to make that the lacke of company in the countreys, shall not be grieuous.

Eblandiri iustitragia, to obteyne the voyce and consent of men by flatterng.

Eblanditus, a, um, gotten by flatterpge. also thaclytheth or pleaseth.

Eboiacum, or Eburacum, ci, a cite in Englad called York.

Eboratus, a, um, of puoy without.

Ebores, a, um, of puoy.

Ebolus, an yle betwene Sardinia & Aethiopia, the earth wherof, will suffer no venomous thyng to lye, where is suche byede of conies, that they bestee the yles next adioyngng.

Ebricatus, a, um, dyunk.

Ebricitas, aui, dyunknesse.

Ebrilius, a, um, a littell dyunk.

Ebricitas, aui, g. continuall dyunknesse.

Ebricitas, a, um, often dyunk.

Ebrilio, aui, are, to make dyunk.

Ebrus, a, um, dyunk.

Ebrus, a, um, dyunk.

Ebrus, a, um, dyunk.

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Ebrus, a, um, dyunk.

Aa v

Eblu

E ANTE C.

Eburones, people of the countreys called Alege
of Lukie, beyonde Babylon.
Eburonics, a people of Fraunce.
Eburum, a cite of Germany called commonly
Dumung.

E ANTE C.

E Cameda, the daughter of the valiaunte
Aristonous, which at the batayle of Theop
was gotten to Nestor.
Ecardia, a kynde of numbze, whiche hath in it
the figure of an herie blake and grene.
Ecaton, an othe by Ladoz, whiche male stand
for by my faith: onely by faith of women.
Ecbans, a figure in spearyng, called digression,
where a man teacheth for the tyme the pynce
pall matters.
Ecbatana, the chief cite of the realme of Mede.
There is a cite in Siria of the same name.
Some tyme called Epiphania, and male bee
wysen Egbatana.
Echolia, orum, newge, or Echolia, a, or Ec
holia, a kynde of medecine, whiche phy
sicians doo vse to rydde forth the infants that
be made in the mothers wombe.
Ece, an aduerbe demonstratiue, whiche signi
fith to, see, properly where a thyng sodenly
happenech: but it is vied, where as happen
ech to sodenly thyng: as, Vn carbone ece
ce eremere, as you see in the cole and ashe.
Ece ubi, write thou se, take heed.
Ece me, lo here I am.
Ece rem, lo here to all the matter.
Ece tabula Domini litera, Behold sobas
in Domini litera were brought to me.
Ecece, an aduerbe of superlative, signifyinge
as muche as Per Cererem. Some vse it for ec
ce, to name, for now.
Eccentricus, a, are spheres one inclosyng an
other, so that the one is ouer the other and the
one is contayned within the holownesse of
the other.
Eccipium, for Ecce illum, see hym.
Eccitum, for Ecce istum, see he.
Ecclesia, a, for g. an assembly, a counsaile. As
among christen outbowes it signifieth the con
gregation of people in the faith of Christe,
the church.
Ecclesiastes, a, m. g. a preacher.
Eccubi, to where.
Eccum, Eccum, Eccus, Eccus, to he is here, to
he is here, lo these men be here, to these wo
men be here.
Eccus, certayne officers in other citees lyke to
the Tribunes in Rome. It was theryn office
to summon theym that withheld the common
treasure.
Echemon, Echinus sonne slayn by Demetrius
Echemythia, cartwrighte of Spynesse, Silene.

E ANTE C.

Echemythius, he that in a common counsaile
assemble heperth silence, and onely harsheneth
what other saie.
Echeneis, a fyre called also Remora, whiche
clawpyn to the keele of a shyppe, will reteryn
hym, not withstanding the violence of any
wynde that bloweth.
Echenes, a veray courtesie and genyll person,
of the people called Phaeaces.
Echi, littell narrowe vales or dales betwene
two hilles.
Echidna, a water serpent, properly that whys
che was slayne by Hercules, called Hydra.
Echinades, been playdes in a tyue in Grece,
called Achelous, whiche disuiderth Actolia,
from Acarnania.
Echinatus, a, um, haupng a rough or pyrchyng
state of shell.
Echinata folia, leaues haupng pythies.
Echineis, anple in the sea Aegium.
Echinometra, a, looke Echinus.
Echinon, a cite of Thrace.
Echinophora, a kynde of shell fyre.
Echinus, m. g. the covering or vicermost shale
of a chelton nutte, or other whiche is rough
or pyrchyng. It is also a sea fyre, which hart
on hym a shell with pythies, a hath the pythies
in the dede of feete, but he goeth not, but on
ly tumblyeth, for when he is taken, the pythies
keepe some wyne and made blunr. Som haue
veray long pythies and littell shelles, and they
be called Echinometra. There fyndes hee of
sundry colours, some white, some redde, some
purple, some blew, some grene, as Perotus
wyreth in his Cornucopie, that he sawe
thym: but he sayeth, that when they be dead
the feefle and delectable colour vanysheth a
way. It is also a beast called an echin of hedge
hogge. It was also a vessel of brasse among
the Grekes, wherinto the sayyng of witness
ses were put and sealed: After som, where
in cuppes were washed, also a popylon of wyer
and a sorte of porres, also a certayne sort of
braceletes, whiche women vse to weare.
+ Echinus parum procratinat: or, Echinus
parroniens cunctatur, A prouerbe applyed
vnto hym that delayeth a matter to his owne
pynne and trouble.
Echion, an herbe called also Alcibiadion, grow
yng in vales and rough groundes like vnto
to languedcheefe, and hath floures lyke bo
rage: but as they be full ryed, they be purple
of colour, and the seede therof is lyke the head
of an adder. Echion, is also a medecine for
sores eyes.
Echioni, Thebans, so called of Echion, one of
the fyue that helpe Ladmus to build Thebes.
Echites, a stone, specked lyke a serpent.
Echo, or Echus, f. g. a fowne, whiche reboun
deth to the noyse of voyce, that is made in a
vale

E ANTE C.

vale of in a great woodde.
Ecligma, or Eclegma, atis, a medecine, whiche
must not be eaten or chewed, but byng in the
mouthe, suffered to spile downe into the stom
acke by littell and littell: the Arabian phy
sicians doo call it Lohoch.
Eclipsis, is, f. g. a wanyng or sayyng.
Eclipsis lunæ, the eclipse of the moone.
Eclipticus, a, um, pertynyng to the ecliptic.
Ecloga, a communicacion, a sayyng, election,
chorse.
Ecnephias, a storme, where a cloude is broken
and falleth.
Econ, an image.
Econcula, a littell ymage.
Econtra, contrarywise.
Econtrario, idem.
Ecpetala, were cuppes amonge the Grekes,
whych were large and wyde. Our flat bolles,
wherin we drynke wyne, maye bee so called.
Ecliptica medicamenta, medecines, whiche
doo open the cunclies or passages in
the body, whiche are stopped or farrid.
Eclipsis, a playn interpretation of the letter,
leauyng no parte vnderclared.
Ecquando, at what tyme, or to what.
Ecquis, ecqua, ecquod, vel ecquid, But to who
see who, see what.
Ecquid, but what, to what.
Ecquis in villa est? Is there any manne in
the ferme?
Ecquid te pudet? arte thou not ashamed?
Ecquid sit, (in Plautus) for quicquid sit.
Ecquisnam, quoniam, quodnam, vel quidnam,
idem quod Ecquis.
Ectasis, a contynge, a damps, a cramp, a traunce,
whan a man forgetteth hym selfe.
Ectasis, a figure, vnder the syllable, natural
to thore, is produced or made longe.
Ectilipis, where the letter M, is signed with a
bowell (and) sounded.
Ectrapis, they whiche abhorre the common fas
tion of nature or olde vices.
Ectropium, whan the nyther liddes of the eye
falleth, and can not lopyne with the ouer lpd.
Ectypum, that whiche is made accordyng to
the paterne.
Eculeus, idem quod Equuleus.

E ANTE D.

E Dacitas, atis, vnfaciable feedyng, gours
mandyng.
Edax, acis, om. g. a great eater of con
suete, a glutton, or deuourer of meate.
Edaxia, they whiche haue the orderyng of the
kynges meate.
Eden, signifieth pleasure or delectacion.
Edentatus, a, um, that hath his teethe taken or
steepon out.
Edento, aui, are, to make toothlesse, so styph

E ANTE D.

or beate out ones teethe.
Edentulus, a, um, toothlesse.
Edera, looke Hedera.
Edessa, a cite beyonde the estur of Euphrates.
Edico, xi, cere, to commande or ordyne, to de
clare or publyshe, to pronounce, to pproclaime,
also to speake or pronounce aloud, without
fear or dissimulation.
Comitia edicere, to appoynt a conuocacion.
Edicere senatum, to ordyne a parliament to
be holden.
Edicere diem ad conueniendum, to appoynt
a date to mete with one.
Edictio, onis, idem quod Edictum.
Edicto, aui, are, to declare or pronounce often
tymes.
Edictum, i, n. g. an ordynance or commande
ment of them that be in great authorite, a
proclamation or intinccion.
Edictum circumducere, to breake an ordy
nance or commandement of any officer.
Edilis, le, any thyng that is or maye be eaten.
Edisco, didici, fecere, to learne by heere, to cunne
without booke.
Edissero, uir, ere, to explaine or declare, to tell or
reherse.
Edissero nobis fabulam hanc, telle or reherse
vnto vs that tale.
Edissero, aui, are, to tell or declare often.
Editio, onis, f. g. a sayyng forth or publyshyng
of a thyng, as of booke or proclamacion.
Edictus iudex, a iudge named and chosen of
the one parte.
Editor, cris, one that publysheth or setteth a
byode.
Editus, us, m. g. a publyshyng or puttynge forth
of a thyng.
Editus boum, ore dunge.
Editus, a, um, publyshed, sette abrode, bygh.
Edita in vulgus, publyshed abrode.
In lucem editus, boyn.
Edita facinora, naughtie actes made notable
or known, or naughtie actes committed.
Arx edita, an bygh castell.
Editiuus, a, f. g. of a church. looke Aedituus.
Eduerfo, contray wise.
Edo, es, eit, or Edo, edis, edi, ere, esum, vel es
sum, to eate or feede.
+ Ede naturum, is applyed to a bulle and a
grosse person. And so muche as Naturis
um, called cresles, byng eaten, dooth make
the nose synkle, and thereby causeth the bulle
spittes to wake: therfore by this prouerbe is
ment, Edeche by the spittes, or awake bul
lards of luste.
Edor, cris, edi, to be eaten.
Edo, edidi, ere, to exerce or doo a thyng, or to
cause a thyng to be doone, to byng, to deli
uer in writyng, to publyshe or set abrode.
Edere animam, to dye.

Edere

E ANTE D.

Edere annos, to tell what age a man is of.
 Edere auctoritatem, to name the author.
 Edere eandem, to make a great slaughter.
 Edere cantus, to singe.
 Edere certamen, to fight valiantly.
 Edere clamorem, to crye out.
 Edere exemplum, to shewe an example.
 Edere memoria, to doo miscellaneous debes.
 Edere fetus, to bring forth fruite.
 Edere frondem, to burgein, to put forth leaues.
 Edere iudicium, to tell of discorde who were his companions in any ill dede dooing.
 Edere iudicium, to rehearse of gods iudgement.
 Edere leges, to geue lawes.
 Edere librum, to sette forth a booke.
 Edere lucem, to bring to light.
 Edere ludibrium, to mocke at a thyng.
 Edere latus et spectacula, to cause plaies and pageants to be shewed to the people.
 Edere mandata, to declare his message as he was commaunded.
 Edere nomen, to geue a name to one.
 Edere nomina, to bring forth names in wisdom, as we use to doo in talles, subsidies, and murther.
 Edere operam annuam, to serue one yere.
 Edere operam totum annum, to doo valiantly and as men of great prowesse.
 Edere oracula, belongs to god, what which is taken for god, to make answers to the thing which was demaunded.
 Edere ovum, to lare an egge.
 Edere partum, to be deliuered of chyld.
 Edere potestatem, to deliuer a bylle of requeste or commaundment.
 Edere primum, or bellum, to make warre.
 Edere pugnam, to fight.
 Edere rationes, to make accompte.
 Edere semina, to seuge.
 Edere sedas, to doo a miscellaneous debes.
 Edere signum, to be doo forth wyspnyng.
 Edere signum, to make or geue a signe or token.
 Edere specimen, to shewe a prooffe.
 Edere spiritum extremum, to dye.
 Edere stagem, to make a greaite slaughter of menne.
 Edere thepitum, to make a nopp.
 Edere testes, to bring forth witnesses.
 Edere viam, to doe.
 Edere verba, to speake.
 Edere voces, to crye.
 Edere vinum, to pisse.
 Edere pugnos, to be buffeted.
 Edere feminam, ther bynge forth a female.
 Edere et exponant, let euery dyce and declare.
 Edere et orem aliam doctrinam, to name the art of any learning.
 Edere is edere, to nre.
 Edere in githra, the henne layeth an egge.
 Edere quod potest, Every man dooeth

E ANTE D.

what he can doo, of every man dooth for his parte as muche as he is able.
 Ploratum virginalem edere, to wepe lyke a wenche of gyle.
 Victoriam edere, to archtise the victorie.
 Edo, onis, m. g. idem quod Edax.
 Edoceo, cui, ere, to instructe of instructing one of a thyng, to teache diligently, to declare.
 Edocuit ratio, reason shewed of declared: of reason taughte thesly what was to be dooen.
 Edolo, to hewe or cut cleane or smooth.
 Edom, Esau was so called, and the countre where he reigned.
 Edomo, au, are, to make tame, to subdue.
 Edomitus, a, um, made tame, brought vnder.
 Edomus, an hille nexte unto Danium in the borders of Thessalia.
 Edon, onis, m. g. a mountaigne of Thace.
 Edones, a people of Thessalia.
 Edoni, of Edoni, people of Thace, or in the borders of Macedonia, nere to Thace.
 Edonides, were women, whiche byng spred with a diuine furour, byd celebrate the mysteries of Bacchus.
 Edonis, idis, a citie of Aetolia, and a countrey of Thace.
 Edonius, a, um, of Aedonis.
 Edonus, idem quod Edon.
 Edonus, a, um, of Thace.
 Edor, a hynde of sacrifice nowe called Ador.
 Edormio, mi, ire, to slepe out, to slepe soundly to the full.
 Edormio, i, mi, ire, idem quod Edormio.
 Edormiere crapulam, to slepe vntill he be sober agayne, when one is drunken, to digeste his surfeit with sleape.
 Edormiere crapulam, to sleape out a surfeit.
 Dam edormificat vnum somnum, while he dooeth sleape one sleape: of while he dooeth take a napp.
 Edri, an ple on the east parte of Iezelands.
 Educatio, onis, nourysshing of byngge up of chyldren.
 Mollis educatio, a nyce or wanton byngge up.
 Educator, oris, one that nouryssheth of byngge up.
 Educatrix, the femine.
 Educo, xui, ere, to bynge forth, also to draw out, as, Hoc dicens, eduxit corpore telum, That sayng, he drew the weapon out of his body. Sometime to reple up, as Mollem educere caelo, to reple or make up the hepe cun to the skye. Sometime it signifyeth Educare, to byng up, to nouryssh.
 Educere custodia, to byng out of prison.
 Educere gladium, to drawe out a sword.
 Educere aliquem in ius, to bynge one before a iudge.
 Educere naues ex portu, the byng the shippes

E ANTE D.

out of the haven.
 Educere mater pro sua, my mother broughte hie up, such as his owne daughter.
 Educere, au, are, to marrye or: byng up frome chyldehode.
 Procreare et educere, to bynge forth and nouryssh.
 Educere factum, to byng forth or be deliuered, also to nouryssh of byng up.
 Eductus, a, um, brought forth, also nourysshed, brought up.
 Edulco, au, are, to make verate swete.
 Edulis, le, that maye bee eaten.
 Edulium, in, n. g. is what so ever to set on the table at dyner or supper to bee eaten, saue the byrads.
 Eduro, au, are, to make verate harde.
 Edurum, not harde, softe.
 Edure, verate hardly.
 Edurus, a, um, verate harde.
 Edya, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Cethys.

E ANTE E, & F.

E Erion, Andymachus father, that reigned at Thebes in Aethia.
 Effari, to speake, but propriely it pertained to byshops and Augures, when they bestrode any place, or consecrated any thyng.
 Effabilis, le, that maye bee spoken.
 Effario, effari, ire, to stuffe or fill a thyng hard.
 Effascination, onis, a bewitchyng.
 Effascino, au, are, to bewitch a thyng, where by the foume is chaunged, the thyng dyeth, or is in some wyse destroyed. By this wordes Solinus maketh mention, that in Africa by certayne hymenes, whereof the men and women, of they praye faile trees, goodly roynes, preate chyldren, galant hoyses and far: forth with they die. Solinus wytteth of some, whiche beholding any persons steadfastly, with an angry countenance, they destroye them. The experience hath beene scene in this realme, as credible persons haue reported.
 Effatus, were certayne praiers, whiche the diuynours used to make at the ende of their divination: of telling the successe of thynges.
 Effatus ager, a filde nere the citee, where diuynours made theyr praiers.
 Effatum, ti, a dialetheall proposition.
 Effaxillo, au, are, to entre of by the same pitte: or rather to put out a thyng with the same, so that the arme pitte be scene.
 Effectus, a, um, dooen, dispatched, made, brought to passe.
 Effectum dare, to byng to passe.
 Effectum reddere, idem.
 Effectus, us, m. g. effect of byngnyng of a thyng so conclusion, making of a thyng to be.

E ANTE D.

Ad effectum vires dare aliquid, to heale one that be made byng a thyng to passe.
 Effector, oris, a maker, woocher, or doer.
 Effectrix, the femine.
 Effectio, onis, fer. gen. a byngnyng of a thyng so effecte.
 Effero, au, are, to make images of wyld bestes, also to make wordes, fustles, or wyldes, as saunge beastes are.
 Efferratus, a, um, made wyld and bestiall.
 Efferratus militum animis, menes wyndes byng made fierce and wyldes with warfare.
 Efferrata et immania, wood and outrageous.
 Effero, extuli, efferre, to byng or carry forth, to put out, to stauigate or tell above, to aduance of promote, to overcome of subdome, also to commende. Sometime to holbe up, to sette forth, sometime to minyssh of appaire, also to lisse up, to vltie in language, to speke of pronounce.
 Efferre aliquem laudibus, to extoll one with praies.
 Efferre cadaver, to cary a body to be buryed.
 Efferre clamorem, to crye out.
 Efferre in humeros, to beare on the shulders.
 Efferre manum, to lisse by the hand.
 Efferre sese, to aduance hym selfe.
 Efferre pedem, to go out, of go forth.
 Scruate istum fulis intrus ferui, ne quoquam pedem efferrat, keepe hym in bys, if he wille, that he go forth no whither.
 Efferre se letitia, to be glad without measure.
 Efferru funere, to be caryed to buryng for temply.
 Num quidnam effert? Dooth he byng forth any thyng?
 Efferre caput vndis, to holbe up the head above the water.
 Signa efferre, to aduance forwarde with the standerdes.
 Efferre aliquem ad summum imperium, to aduance one to mozte high authoritee.
 Quos fortuna extulit, quos fortuna hashe aduanced, promoted, sette alofte.
 Hic me magnifice effero, in this I aduance my selfe rolyde.
 Priusquam clandestina eorum consilia efferrantur. Before theyr pryue counsailes be published of spredd above.
 Quod non natura humana paciendo efferrat, whiche the nature of man can not vanquish and overcome by sufferance.
 Ager vberiores fruges efferre solet, The grounde was wont to byng forth fruite moze abundantly.
 Non indecenter aliquid efferre, to speake of better a thyng comely.
 Efferruo, ues, of Efferruo, uis, offerui, and efferru but, offeruere, and offeruere, to be beete hot, so boyle vehemently.

Effera

E ANTE F.

Effuerco, scere, idem quod effuerco, and by translation, to bee hot of chaufed, to be troubled of greatly moued: and contrary wyle, to alate of wate colde.
 Effuere in dicendo, to bee chaufed, of wate angry in fpeaking.
 Gratulatio effuerco, The gratulation of gladness wateh lesse.
 Effuerco uerba, hotte angry wordes.
 Effexis, for effecris.
 Efficacia, f. g. g. effecre of vertue, effecre of strengthe.
 Efficax, acis, om. g. effectuall, that hath strengthe of powce.
 Efficacia, aus, f. g. idem quod efficacia.
 Efficiter, effectually.
 I. fricacissima auxilia deep effectual remedies.
 Efficax vir, a strong and vnpaine man.
 Efficientia, idem quod effectus.
 Efficiens, entis, that maketh of causeth a thyng to bee.
 Efficienter, in manner of making of causyng a thyng to be.
 Efficio, feci, ficere, to byng to effect, to wylde, to finish, to accomplishe, to make, to dooe, to pout by argument, to conclude.
 Efficere argentum alicui, to great monete for a man by some meane of diuise.
 Efficere morbos, to ingender diseases.
 Efficere nuptias alicui, to be the cause of the marriage of any, to cause one to be married.
 Efficere pollicita, to kepe promise, to do that one hath promised.
 Effluuium panis efficiebat, is serued in the stede of breade.
 Effluuium ubi tua uisit, I wille bynge it to passe, that the shall be thyng.
 Effluere cauidem operis, to wylde and to finish as geat a taske of worke.
 Ausida exercitatio peritos efficit, diligente exercysing maketh men counnyng.
 Instruere et efficere, to enterpris a matter, and byng it to passe.
 Efficere cladem, to cause a murdree of slaughteer, Hen effect epistolam ad Casarem, per sterdate I made an epistle, of I wrote a letter to Casar.
 Tu mandata effice, que receperis, Doo pou, of dispatche pou those thynges, whiche pou tooke charge of.
 Clamores efficere, to crye out.
 Efficere magna facinora, to wooche of dooe some great feates.
 Officium suum efficere, to doo his duetie.
 Vicem efficient, they serue in the stede of place of any thyng.
 Inni et efficere, to endoe a byng to passe.
 Efficitur, the impersonall.
 Effigies, ex. f. g. a signe made to the similitude of a man of beait, shappe, lykenesse, foyme.

E ANTE F.

Effigies virtutis, the ymage of vertue.
 Effigiem alicuius rei habere, to bee lyke as ny thyng.
 Effigiem dei in se ostendere, to resemble god of to shewe ones selfe to bee lyke god.
 In effigiem pelagi exundabat lacus, That pool of myere overflowed lyke to the sea, of as it had been the sea, of in manner of the sea.
 Columna effigie, after the foyme of the pillop.
 Effigia, x. f. g. idem quod effigies.
 Effigio, aui, are, to counterfette ones ymage in peynting of kerayng.
 Effilo, aui, are, to sowe.
 Effilatum, ai, n. g. that whiche is sowed of sited on a garment, as a garde of purfle.
 Effingo, finxi, gere, to make lyke, to diuise and expresse the foyme of faction of any thyng.
 Animo effingere aliquid, to byuise of ymagine a thyng in the mynde.
 Similitudinem ex vero effingere, to represent of expresse the faction of a thyng lyuely.
 Mores effingere, to represent of expresse a mans maners of condicions.
 Effluxit Cicero vim Demosthenis, Cicerro attened and expessed the force and pitchynesse of Demosthenes eloquence.
 Efficitus, a. um, represented expessed.
 Efficio, onis, a representation of diuysing.
 Effio, fieri, to bee dooen, to be brought to passe.
 Efflagito, aui, are, to desyre of aske a thyng unpouertatly.
 Efflagitare conuino, with tauntyng and chechynge, to requere a thyng.
 Requiere et efflagitare.
 Efflagitus, a. um, required importunatly.
 Efflagitatio, onis, an importune sute of requiering of a thyng, an instant desyng.
 Efflagitatus, us, m. g. idem.
 Effleo, fleui, flere, to weep out.
 Efflere oculos, to weep out ones eyes.
 Efflictum, excedyngly, greatly, vehemently, beate earnestly.
 Efflictum amare, to loue ardently, to loue out of measure.
 Effligo, flexi, fligere, to tourment, to afflicte.
 Efflo, aui, are, to blowe awate, of blowe oute, to breath out.
 Efflare animam, to dye.
 Efflare colorem, to leste the colour.
 Efflaui animam spes, I haue no maner of hope of trust, all my hope is past and gone.
 Efflaui extremum halitus, he gauch his last gaulpe, he see his last breath, he dyed.
 Effluere, efflorui, rescere, to blow as a floure doozeth at the spike comyng out, to spryng: and by translation to growe, to increase, to abounde, to be brought forth.
 Effluo, fluxi, ere, to flowe of renne out, as was ser doozeth out of a fountayne, to flyde out of of ones memory, to be forgotten, to be published.

E ANTE F.

Med of speche abode, to passe awate.
 Effluet, it shall bee to be abode, I wille not kepe counsaile, all men shall knowe it.
 Effluxerat, it was out of remembrance, it was forgotten.
 Effluxit, it is quite gone.
 Effluxit aestas, the sommer is passed.
 Effluunt voluprates, pleasures dooe passe a wate lyghtly.
 Ex animo effluere, to flyde out of memory, to be forgotten.
 Abundare & effluere.
 Aeris effluit, age passeth awate.
 Effluunt vires lassitudine, he waxeth seynt with weepynesse.
 Effluxit vita cum sanguine, he died bleedynge.
 Quod totum effluxit, all whiche I haue forgotten, of is gone out of my remembrance.
 Bona praterita effluere sapienti non oportet, A wyle man muste not forgoe the good thynges, that haue chaunced to hym be a fore tyme.
 Effluentia, x. f. g. a flowyng of rennyng out.
 Effluuium, ui, n. g. a flowyng out, of rennyng ouer, an overflowyng.
 Effuso, aui, are, to choke of strangle.
 Effodio, di, dere, to dygge, to dygge oute, to make a dyche.
 Effodere ex terra, to dygge out of the earth.
 Effodere oculos alicui, to scratche out ones eyes.
 Effodit illius memoria peccatus meum, The memory of that man percereth myn heart, of greueth my mynde soye.
 Effossus, a. um, digged out, scratched out.
 Effeminatus, a. um, wanton, delicate, tender, endurynge no hardnesse, womanly.
 Effeminatum et molle.
 Effeminare artes, artes, whiche effeminate and abate the manlynesse of a mans mynde.
 Effeminare, womanly, tenderly, wantonly, nyce ly.
 Effemino, aui, are, to effeminate of make delicate, to make wanton, tender, of nyce.
 Effeta, the that hath lately brought forth a chyld, also a woman past seemyng.
 Effetus, a. um, hatched, as a byrd that is come out of the shel, that hath lately brought forth, past broodyng: also consumed, feeble, made barene with ouer much fertilityte.
 Vires corporis effert, the strengthe of the body debilitate and made weake.
 Efferta gallina, an hen past broode of layng.
 Terra efferta, land spent of woyns with beasynge of muche graspe.
 Effertum corpus, a weake bodie.
 Efferte, barenyng.
 Effor, looks Effari.
 Efforo, aui, are, to boye thynge, to make holes through a thyng.
 Efforatus, a. um, boied thynge, of that hath

E ANTE F.

many holes through it.
 Effractarius, a. um, that breaketh down of open.
 Effractor, oris, a robber that breaketh downe places.
 Effractura, x. for. gen. a breakyng open of into a place.
 Effractus, a. um, broken, broken downe, broken open, consumed, made weake.
 Effractus fame, made feble for faute of wate.
 Effrenatus, a. um, vnybridled, vnculye, tame, without moderation of measure.
 Effrenatus et furiosus.
 Effrenatus & preceps.
 Effrenatus animus, an vnybridled mynde.
 Proiecta & effrenata cupiditas, a dissolute and vnybridled appetyte.
 Effrenate, proudly, rashly, fiercely, vnculye, without consideration.
 Effrenatio, onis, vnybridling, tameynesse.
 Effreno, aui, are, to vnybridle.
 Effrenus, a. um, vnybridled, tame in maners.
 Mors effrena, a violent deathe.
 Gens effrena, a fierce and an vnybridled nation.
 Effrico, aui, are, to rubbe of.
 Effringo, fregi, gere, to breake to peeces, to burde violently.
 Effugio, gi, ere, to escape, to flee, to eschewe of auoyde.
 Sime effugerit memoria, yf I forget, of yf my memory feyle me.
 Effugere nuptias, to auoyde of eschue marriage.
 Effugere contumeliam, to eschewe reproche. Sillium effugerit diem, yf he might escape that daye.
 Effugere ex urbe, to flee out of the citee.
 Effugere periculum, to escape of auoyde daungier.
 Vituperationem effugere, to auoyde blame.
 In quibus non dubito, quin negligentia ofensionem effugere non possum, In whiche thynges I doubt not, but that I can fynde no meane to auoyde the blame of negligence: of I am sure I can not choose, but be hored of negligence.
 Effugium, gn. n. g. flight, refuge, a place of succour, a place of waye, whereby one maye flee of escape, a passage.
 Alias habere effugia pennarum, that othe haue the meane to flee awate with theyr wynges. Qui effugia infederant, which kept the passages.
 Precludere effugium alicui, to stoppe the passage that one can not escape.
 Effulcio, ciui, ere, to shawe by.
 Effulgeo, fulsi, gere, to shyne byghte, and by translation to appere of shawe it selfe.
 Effundo, fudi, dere, to powre out, sometyng is signified to consume, to spende of waste spouentously, to come forth in great compaignie to put forth, to byng forth plentifully, as the

E ANTE F.

the earth dooeth, to overflowe of renne over
the banke as rivers doo.
Esfundere gratium, to waste the treasure.
Esfundere extremum spiritum, to dye.
Esfundere honores in mortuū, to make say
him that is dead a sumptuous burfall, of an
honourable interment.
Esfundere patrimonium, to spende and con-
sume his inheritance.
Esfundere pedicatum, to discomfite the foote
men. Esfunduntur omnibus portis ad opem
ferendam, They gathered together in great
routes at every gate, to defende the citie.
Lachrymas esfundere, to weepe.
Esfundit se in publicum maxima frequentia
mulierum, A verate great route of company
of women came abode.
Esfundere se cluitas dicitur, when at the peo-
ple cometh forth in great numbers.
Ne esfundantur ad luxuriam, periculum est,
It is to be feared, lest they geue them selfe
wholly, or lest they be wholly geuen to eyote
and wantonnesse.
Esfundere nam in aliquem, to utter of be-
ware him selfe to be extremely angry with
one, to shewe his anger and toiothe.
Esfundunt herbas frugibus inimicissimas,
They bring forth a greate sort of weedes,
verate hurtfull to the coyne.
Querelas esfundere, to make greatte come-
plaintes.
Quorum stomachus in vomitiones esfun-
ditur, whose stomache is pene and ready to
vomite.
Esmus risus, a dissolute laughter.
Esmus lina, with hys bosome open, with hys
quote open as aye.
Esmus, etiam, esfusime, oute of measure,
exceedingly, abundantly, more vehemently,
prodigally.
Esmus aliquam diligere, to loue a womanne
out of measure.
Esmus exultationis, The mynde reioyceth
exceedingly, or ouermuche.
Esmus iugere, to flee of renne awaie on euery
spede.
Esmus, onis, f.g. a pouring out. Sometime it
signifieth prodigalitie or outrageous spending
Esmus aqua, a pouring out of water.
Esmus hominum ex oppidis, when greate
routes of companies of men come out of tow-
nes. Esmus animi, and contractio contrarij.
Esmus, a, um, discomfited, scattered, put out,
or poured out, ransping abode, overflowing
or renning ouer the banke as rivers doo.
also bountifull, liberall in spending.
Esmus lina, exceeding top of myche.
Esmus in fugam, they ranne awaie on every
spede. Esmus cursu, he that runneth with all
hys myght.

E ANTE G.

Effusio, tui, fire, to speake vnadvisably, or fool-
ly of his halfe, of that whiche shoulde be
kept secrete.
Effusare aliquid ex tempore, to speake a thyng
sodainly without study of aduiseiment.
Effusus, a, um, casidly, or foolishly spoken a-
bode of vttered.
E ANTE G.
E Celaste, a towne in the hygher Spayne.
Egelidor, aris, ari, to relent of dissolue, as
pes that thaweth.
Egelidus, a, um, neyther hott nor colde, but a
littell out of the colde. Sometime it is taken
for verate colde.
Egens, entis, om. g. lackyng, needie, poore.
Egens est consiliū, he lacketh counsaile.
Animo egens, one that hath no courage.
Egeo, egui, ere, to neede of lacke, to bee in ex-
treme pouertie.
Egere authoritate, to be without office.
Egeo consiliū, of consilio, I lacke counsaile
I can not tell what to doo.
Eger humanitate, he hath lytell gentynesse,
pitye, or mercy.
Non eger interpretatione, it is playn, it ne-
edeth no declaration.
Egeur acriter, I am in great necessitee.
Egeo tempore, I lacke tyme.
Egetia, an ybold, to whom women with childe
dye offer: supposing that thereby they shal
trauaple easily.
Egenes, ei, f.g. a callyng out of auoydngs of
dunge or ordure.
Egenus, a, ū, neddy, or lackyng somewhat, poore.
Egero, geci, ere, to beare or carp out, to cast
out. Egerit aquam fons, the fountayne pas-
seth out water.
Egermino, aui, are, to bounge, to spynge, to
budde out.
Egelinus, a philosopher, the scholar of Euander.
Egeita, a citee in Sicilie, whiche Aeneas built
do, also the daughter of Hippolyta, the
Trojan, mother of Aecle.
Egeitas, tuis, f.g. necessitee of lacke of thynges
necessary, pouertie, needynesse.
Assere egeitatem, to make one poore and
needye.
Vitam in egestate degere, to leade ones life
in pouertie and neede.
Egestio, onis, distribution abode. it is also the
callyng forth of ordure or dounge. also the
auoydng of ordure out of the body.
Egestolus, a, um, verate poore.
Egis, idis, looke Aegis.
Egestus, us, idem quod egestio.
Egestus, a, um, cast out, or put out.
Ego, I.
Egomel, I my selfe.

Ego

E ANTE G.

Egomel memet verbaui, I haue beattin
my selfe.
Ibo egomet, I will go my selfe alone.
Eorum ego vitam mortemq; iuxta aestimo,
As for me truly: or truly I for my paste es-
tyme that life and deathe to be all one.
Egomel mecum cogitabam, I thoughte
with my selfe.
Mihi satis pulchra est, she is fayne enough in
my syght, or hie beautee pleaseth me welde
enough.
Mihi quidem esurio, non tibi, In desre my
selfe feelth the pynne of the hunger, and
not you.
Non credebam mihi met, I byd not beleue
my selfe.
Egome et who I?
Potin est hic tacere? P. Egome et optime,
Can this felowe keepe countaile? P. Who
I? in the best wyse.
Egredior, eris, gredi, to goe forth, or go out.
Egredior ab ea, he cometh forth of hie
howse.
Egredi obuiam alicui, to go forth to meete
one. Extra prescriptum egredi, to passe the
boundes prescribed or limited to one.
A proposito egredi, to make digression, to
go from the purpose.
Terminos egredi, to passe the boundes.
Nos nostro officio nihil egredios, That we
haue dooen nothyng agaynst our duety, or as
therwyle than we ought to doo.
Egressus, a, um, gone forth, passed forth,
fer forth.
Domo egressus est ad bellum, he went forth
to warfare.
Egressus annum vndeigesimum, past nine-
teene yere olde.
Egressus, us, m. g. a goyng forth.
Egregius, a, um, excellent.
Egregia et preclara indoles, an excellent and
goodly towardnesse.
Egregia forma, excellent of passyng goodly
by fauour.
Egregius, the comparatiue, more excellent.
Egregie, excellently. Sometime for Valde, or
Nimis, greatly, passyngly, verate muche,
chiefly, princypally, especially.
Egregie cordatus homo, a verate wyse and
discrete persone.
Seruus egregie fidelis, a verate faithfull and
trustie seruant.
Egregie grece loqui, to speake greke excel-
lently, and passyngly well.
Quod ab eo egregie diligeris, he canst he
loueth you exceedingly.
Horum ille nihil egregie, prater cetera su-
debat, he gaue hym selfe to none of these
thynges specially more than other.
Egula, a, f.g. a hynde or byppions bled to

E ANTE H et I.

make woulde whist.
Egurgio, aui, are, to drawe out, asyrons out
of a place.

E ANTE H.

E Hein, is a woode spoken when a man is
moued with some thyng, whyche is
newly happened.
Eheu, alas.
Eho, an interfection of callyng, it signifieth,
ho. also of one that moueth his eare to here
some secrete thyng: or of a troubled mynde:
or when one persecuteth a thyng sodainly. al-
so of merrynng.
Ehodom ad me, Ho, come hyther to me.
Eho tu, ho, siera, when one calleth a man to
hym, forgettyng his name.
Eho, is used in ashyng a question, as Eho
quis, laudas qui heros fallunt? Ab sy, or
why sy, dooe peperle them, that begyle
these masters?
Eho tu, eho tu, ho, siera siera.

E ANTE I.

Eia, sometime it exhorteth. Sometime it bla-
meth or correcteth one, that chiefteneth of
counteith.
Eia vero age, dic, Well go to, speake on.
Eia haud sic decet, what softe, that is not se-
myng: P. it shoulde not bee for your hon-
our so to doo.
Eia vt elegans est, Eth what a minyon it is.
Eia autem inimicos? what sy your ena-
mies.
Eia, in principio epistolę positum.
Elaculor, aris, ari, or Elaculo, aui, are, to shote
thyngs or caste a farre of.
Eiectio, onis, a thyngyng of callyng out.
Eiectamentum, ti, n. gen. pourgeyng of such
thyngs as the sea or ryuers doo cast on lande.
Eiero, aui, are, to refuse or forsake a iudge.
Eiectus, a, um, begunge cast out, or that cas-
teth out.
Eiecto, aui, are, to thympe or caste out.
Eiectus, a, um, thyngyng cast out.
Encio, ieci, icere, to cast out, or put out.
Encere et excludere.
Retinere et encere, contrary.
Encere foras, to cast out of doores.
Encere in exilium, to banyshe or to sende
in exile.
Encere ex animo memoriam aliquam, To
putte one out of our remembrance, to for-
gette any thyng.
Encere dicitur mulier, subaudi partum, to
spynge before the tyme.
Encere suum animum de aliquo, to tounse
his mynde, affection, or loue from one.
Encere urinam, to make water, to piss.
Wh. l. Eiect

E ANTE L.

Enclenda hanc animi molities, I muste call
awake this tendernes of herte.
Eioncus, one of the pyncks of Grece, whiche
came to Trote: an other of Chpace, whiche
apbed the Troians.
Eiulatio, onis, a baying out with lamentacion.
Eiulatus, us, m. g. idem.
Eiulo, aui, are, to cry out, to waille.
Eiuro, aui, are, to doo besyde the lawe, to re-
nounce, to resigne, to refuse a iudge.
Eiurare magistratum, to resigne an office.
Eiuratio, onis, a renouncing, a resignation.
Eiufmodi, et eiufemodi, suche, lyke, of the
same sorte of faction.
Eiufdem faring, of the same sorte of combet-
on. Eiufdem notr, of the same estimation
of rate.
Eiufdem modi, of the same sorte, lyke.

E ANTE L.

E Labor, cris, elapsus sum, elabi, to slippe o-
fide awake, to escape.
E memoria elabi, to go out of memory,
to be forgotten.
Elabi de, e, o, ex manibus, to slippe oute of
ones handes, to escape from one.
Satis te clapsurum omni suspitione arbitra-
bare, You thought you shoulde escape well e-
nough without any suspition: of you thought
you shoulde auoyde all suspition.
Elaboratus, a, um, perfectly of counnyngly
wrought, doon exactly with study & diligence.
Omnes apud hunc ornati elaboratius sumi
verius, All the verus that he wytteth, are ele-
gant and counnyngly made.
Elaboro, aui, are, to labour of endenore dis-
gently, to trauple of take payne in a thyng,
to wooke counnyngly and exactly.
Quicquid elaborati efficit potuit, what so
euer coulde be endenoured of doon.
Eniti et elaborare.
Sed in literis certe elaboravi, But in deede
in the study of good letters I have laboured
and taken payne.
Elaborare aliquid, to wooke a thyng with
great counnyng and diligence.
In his potissimu elaborauimus, in these thyng-
ges we haue chesly traupled.
Ad iudicium alterius elaborare, to endenore
and take payn to conctis and satisfie the iudge-
ment of an other.
Elacata, o, elacata, a hynde of salte fysh:
o, after some a sause bled in olde tyme.
Elactico, scere, to coune into mythe, o, wate
white as mythe.
Eliza, a citee of Aita, an other of Teate: the
people whereof be called Eliez, o, Eliz. It
is also a citee of Pheneia, an other of Sic-
ilypta.

E ANTE L.

Elasmell, a certayne hynde of gumme thyn-
ner than honse, thynner than rosein, faster,
and vntuous, whiche connecte oute of the
stemmes of olde trees, whiche growe in a
countre called Palmyra in Syria.
Elamir, be called the pyncks of the Persiane,
of Elam the son of Sem, as Josephus saith.
Elaxon, oyle.
Elanguo, gui, ere, to besyche, to languish,
to pene away.
Elanguesco, scere, to wake feble.
Elape, es, f. a hynde of serpentes.
Elaphoboscon, an herbe, whiche some doo call
Gratia dei, commonly Pabulum cerui.
Elapido, aui, are, to pene a place of stones.
Elapsus, a, um, escaped out of some daunger.
Elapsa ex spes, hope is losse.
Elapsa ex oculis hominum anguis, the adder
stale awake out of euer mans sygh.
Elargior, giris, gisi, to graunte of geue bonnetis
fully or liberally.
Elasisco, to wate weep, to decate.
Elate, es, for, gen. after Dioscorides to that,
wherin a palme of date tree bearynge fruite,
is wypped. Calene taketh it for the tender
and ponge bjaunche of a palme. Hesychus
dooth affirme the same: some take it for a
hynde of palme trees.
Elate, pondeit, losely, grauely, with an high
style, haughty.
Elaterium, a wyde encumbe, whiche hath lea-
ues lyke unto garbeyne cucumbers, but the
fruite is muche lesse, lyke as it were longe as
coynes, and hath a greater roote and a white.
Some calle theim Cucumeres angini.
There is also a medicine so called, made of
the iupes of them, to purge choler and flume
vpwarde and downwarde.
Elatine, es, for, g. an herbe, whiche hath lea-
ues lyke to peiltoxe of the walle, but lesse
and rounder, hearpe and thynne, haupge
bjaunches, halfe a foote hygh. v. o. vi. co-
mynge out of the roote, full of leaues, byn-
dyng in taste. It groweth for the moste parte
amonge roys. Ruellius saith, it is called
Campestre rapistrum, wyde rapes.
Elatio, onis, for, g. losynesse, hautesse: it is
taken sometyms in the good parte, and some-
tyme in the ylle. In the good parte: as,
In hac elatione et magnitudine animi facili-
lime pertinacia, et nimia cupiditas principa-
tus innascitur. In this highnes of hert, and
greatnes of conage, there is bydde veris
lightly wilfull appetite, and to muche brise
of great authorites, in an yll parte, as,
Parium comparatio, nec elationem habet,
nec submissionem. The comparison of them
that are equal, hath in it neither arrogancie,
nor yet submission.
Elaties, a hynde of Rome;

Ela

E ANTE L.

Elatro, aui, are, to backe.
Elatro, a, um, hynde of aduancer. propriety
herte of courage, sometyms it signifith proud-
or arrogant.
Elaudo, aui, are, to name one to his plaite.
Elaus, elaus, aui, are, swae, ere, to wate
cleane, to crye clothes, to robe of to pyle,
to robe one of all that he hath.
Elauare se bonis, to be cleane washed from
all his gooddes, to spend all away, and leaue
nothyng.
Elebus, a citee in France, called communely
Schelestad.
Eldana, a citee in Spayne, called Duennas.
Elea, a citee in the countreys of Lurania.
Eleares, a man of that citee.
Elebrex argentaria, harlots.
Electio, onis, f. g. an election, an appoynt-
ment, choys.
Electo, aui, are, to entice of allure.
Electra, the daughter of Oceanus and Ceo-
rho, she had a daughter of the same name,
in whome Iupiter begat Tarsdanius.
Electron, the father of Amphitrion, and sonne
of Alceus.
Electrides, certayn ples in the sea Abysciticum.
Electrius, a, um, of Electra.
Electrum, l. n. g. that whiche is in englyshe
called ambre, wherof beades be made. It is
also taken for a metallis, parts golde, and
parts silver.
Electus, a, um, chosen, pished out.
Electus, us, m. g. choys.
Electro, oris, m. g. a chooser, an electour.
Eleemofyna, e, f. g. almes, pices.
Elegans, antijs, om. g. elegant, seche, gorgeous
cleane, polite, minyon, triche, pished, fene.
Muhans et elegans.
Elegans formarum spectator, one veris
well fene and skiled in faire women: a de-
cite and fene felowe in choyse of faye wo-
men. Elegans in omni iudicio, he that hath
a fene and a good iudgement in all thynges.
Elegans in ribis, fims, pished in meate.
Eleganter, nately, fimsly, eloquently, de-
pynge, m. g. pished.
Elegans, e, f. g. elegans, gorgeous, cleane,
nate, beaute in woordes, netensse, fane-
m. g. pished.
Elegans morum, honeste, veris bonis
behaviour.
Elegia, e, for, g. lamentableness, a lamenta-
ble songe.
Elegia, orum, lamentable verses.
Elegiacus, a, um, pertainyng to elegies.
Elegidium, a lamentable verse.
Elegographus, a writer of lamentable verses
of laments.
Elegus, a, um, lamentable.
Eleg, pished in fere in the countreys of

E ANTE L.

Elia, a citee in Syria, whiche was the
place where the prophet Elia dwelt.
Eliphaz, a, um, pertainyng to eliphaz,
a pynck of principis.
Elementaria littera, the roots ewe.
Elementarius senex, an olde man that leaue
meth his crose rowe.
Elementum, l. n. g. the firste of principis man-
ner, wherof all thynges doo take their be-
gynnyng, whiche be fons in noumye, fyre,
ayre, water, and erth. Also the letters, wher-
of syllables be made, are called Elementa.
Elenchus, chi, m. g. an argument, reprouyng
fabrily an other argument. It is also a
table in a booke, to shewe the places by letters
or otherwise. It is also a great pindle, o, a
ther pious flour that women were wont
to hange at theyr eares.
Eleo, eui, ere, to spoote of saple.
Eleoselinu, an herbe, which is called smallache.
Elephantographi, be called those painters,
that pynctis with people.
Elephantia, seu Elephantiasis, a hynde of lea-
pys, wherin the fleshe dooth swell, and is
full of spots, it is incured of black cholen.
Elephantiacus, a leaper.
Elephantia, e, serpentes, so called, because he,
whan they doo byte, falleth into the kynd of
leap, whiche is called Elephantia.
Elephantinus, a citee of Egypt.
Elephantinus, a, um, pertainyng vnto an olya-
phant.
Elephantini libri, amonge the Romans were
bookes, wherin there inwe were wyttis,
whiche concerned the nobilitie.
Elephantis, an plaide in the fere Aitas.
Elephas, antijs, m. g. o, Elephantus, ti, an olya-
phant, the greatest of all foure footed beas-
tes, his foyleges be longer than his hy-
ndes. He hath an hie in the lower part of his
hynder legges, and frui coe on his feete be-
neath, his sidest of nose is so longe, and in
suche fowere, that it is to hym in steede of
an hande. For he neyther catcheth nor bynde
hath, but by byngyng his nose to his mou-
the: therewith he healeth up his mayne
of hisse, therewith he quetheneth trees,
he hath fower eares on either syde of his
mouthe, wherewith he catcheth and gryneth
his mayne. He hath also two great eares,
the more greatesse than the fowere. He byng-
geth bynggeth. His conage is veris libell,
and he lye in his mouthe, that bynggeth
he bynggeth. He hath also a fowere, whiche
is so longe, and both wherewith he may
the fowere he bynggeth to a fowere, he
bynggeth bynggeth, and bynggeth in
bynggeth.

Eluere pocula, to raine cuppes.
Eluere crimen, to purge ones selfe of a crime
laid to his charge
Eluere maculis furtorum suorum sanguine
sociorum, to purge and waite awaye the in-
fame of ones owne thefes and robberies,
with the bloude of his felowes, or by putting
his felowes wrongfully to deathe.

Eluo aui, are, to lye in gluttonye, or to spende
superfluously.

Elurus, looke Aclurus.

Eluta, an rite agaynst Lepres.

Elusco, aui, are, to make purblinde.

Elusis, & Elusin, a citee in the prouince of Atti-
ca, not farre from Athens.

Elusus, a, um, illuded, mocked, deceiued.

Elutheria, freethome, gentrified.

Elutherius, the name of a man, and is interpre-
ted, free, gentill.

Elutia, orum, golde oze.

Eluto, aui, are, to sucke out water, after Cal-
pine, but the place that he cteeth out of Aes-
gile, hath cluctabitur.

Elutio, aui, are, to pour out of one vessell in-
to another.

Elutus, a, um, washed, rnsed cleane.

Elumes, ei and Eluuo, onis, for g. oydure or
fithie caused of abudaunce of water or
thee lpcour, a deluge or breaking of the earth
by a great floudde. And by translation, a pe-
stilentie of contagious thngs, corrupting and
destroying all goodnesse, as one should saie,
a frinke of mischete.

Eluxatus, a, um, idem quod Luxatus.

Eluxurari, to aboude, to be ouer ranke or fee-
till, to geue ones selfe to riot and pleasure.

Elumais, a, countreie nere Iherosolima.

Elum camp, the same place that is called
Elum.

Elum, a place of pleasure, where poestes dyd
suppoe the soules of good men to dwell.

E ANTE M.

E Maciatus, a, um, made leane.
Emacio, aui, are, to make leane.
Emacitas, aris, affection or desyre to be o-
waies bing of some thng.

Emactor, aris, ari, to make leane or haraue.

Emaculo, aui, are, to take awaye the spots or
make cleane a thng.

Emancipati, are they that are out of theyr fa-
thers rule, or they that are made subiectes to
an other man.

Emancipator, oris, a seoffour or assenour.

Emancipatus, a, um, aliened, or geuen to an o-
ther mans possession.

Emancipo, or emancupo, aui, are, to enfran-
chise or make free, to sette at libertie, propie-
ty ones chylderne. Sometime it is vied in the

contrapence, to bynde or make bonde, it is
commonly, where a manne disposseth hym
selfe, and putteth an other man in possession
of lande.

Emancipare agrum, to disposseth hym selfe
of a peece of lande, or to put land in an other
mans hande to a certayne vse.

Emancupo me tibi, I submytte my selfe to
you, or I put my selfe vnder your obsequance,
I geue my selfe to you.

Emanco, si, ere, to dwell out of a place.

Emano, aui, are, to issue or flowe out, to auoide
or renne out, and by translation, to be spied,
published and knowne abode.

Emanauit fama, the bytte came abode, or
was spredde abode.

Emanauit in vulgus, it was spredde or pro-
blymed abode among the people.

Multis enim emanauit inditijs, For it was
knowne by many tokens.

Emanfor, oris, m. g. he that wandjeth longe,
and at the laste retourneth home, a larkie.

Emarcum, a bynde of grapes.

Emargino, aui, are, to take awaye the scurfie a-
bout the bymmes of woundes or sores.

Emasculo, aui, are, to gelde, or to take awaye
the courage of a man, or to abuse a man child
in lecherie.

Emath, a citee that is nowe called Antioche.

Emathia, a part of the costales of Macedonia.

Emathius, a, um, of Emathia.

Ematurelco, turui, scere, to wake rype.

Emaus, a noble citee of Palestine, whiche is
nowe called Nicopolis.

Emax, acis, an adiectiue, he or she that is redy
to bye any thng, a great byer.

Embamma, atis, n. g. cance.

Embata, or epibade, a shyppe called a barke, or
a passager.

Emblema, atis, n. g. pictures made of wodde,
stone, or metall of one colour, see in wodde,

stone, or metall of another colour, as we see
the chesse booydes and tables called counters.

It is muche vied in Itraie. It is of some
taken generally for all smalle ymages, flow-
res, or other thngs, attached to any other
thng, as on cuppes of golde or syluer. It
is vied by translation, for the figures or yma-
mentes of oracion.

Embolismus, m, m. g. the abdyng of a daye
in the peere.

Embolium, li, the argument or steele entrie into
a plate or entrie.

Embolium, li, neu. gen. a barre of a doore, al-
so a mans parde.

Embryon, i, n. g. signifith the chyldre concey-
ued, before it receyueh perfect shape of a ma-
or woman.

Emedullo, aui, are, to take out marowe. And
by translation to declare or make manifest.

Emem

Emem, olde wysees vied for eundem.

Emendare, purely, without fault.

Emendatio, onis, an amendement.

Emendator, oris, a correctour, or an amender.

Emendatrix, icis, the feminine.

Emendatus, a, um, amended, made better.

Emendicatus, a, um, begged.

Emendico, aui, are, to aske in fourme of beg-
ging, to desyre lyke a begger.

Emendo, aui, are, to amende, to correcte, to
make better, to take awaye a thng that is
yll, to heale.

Aluum citam emendat flos Hederæ, The
floure of ruy stoppeth the flyte, or helpeth
one that is laxative.

Ementis, a, um, that hath measured, or that
by going hath passed ouer a place: or passus
is, that is measured, or that by goeing hath
been passed ouer.

Ementior, tris, titus sum, iri, to make a man
nised lye, to saigne that is not true, to coun-
terfalte.

Illum quem ementitus es, ego sum, I am
he, whom thou dydest counterfalte.

In aliquos ementiri, to make a lye vpon as
any persons.

Ementiri et fingere.

Ementiri auctoritatem alicuius, to take vpon
hym falsely the auctoritee of any man.

Ementitus, a, um, falsely feigned.

Emecor, aris, ari, to bye.

Emereo, rui, ere, to merite, to deserue, to offe.

Emergo, eris, ere, to issue or com out of a place
where a thng is dyowed, or where it was
dyd, to appere or shewe it selfe, to escape.

Delitescere et emergere, contrap.

Emergere extra aquam, to rpe and appere
aboue the water.

Emergere ex mendicite, to rpe out of po-
ueretes and become rpe.

Emergere vtero puer dicitur, to come fyllis
out of the mothers wombe.

Emergere ex iudicio peculatus, to escape the
iudgement, wherein one is accused for ro-
bing a pryue or common weale.

Cum venus emerit, when the wynde be-
gan to rpe.

Amor emerit, the loue appereth or sheweth
it selfe playne.

Emergit depressa veritas, The truth beyn
oppesled aspyeth and sheweth it selfe.

Emergere, et se ad bonam frugem recipere,
to rpe from lewdnesse, and become thristie
and honeste.

Ad summam emergere opes, to become be-
rate rpe, to rpe to great rcheffe.

Emergi, the impersonall.

Emergere ex aliquo negotio, to dispatche
hym selfe of a busynesse.

Emergere ex incommoda valetudine, to be

recovered of a tysonne offese.
Emeritum ex modo ex Antiphi Appium,
I departed in good lye from Antium vnto
to Appium.

Emergor, eris, eri, to deserue to the vetermost.

Emeritum, ti, n. ge. a typride of pension that
those soultours had that were pardoned fro
the warres.

Emeritus, a, um, that hath deserued or serued
for his duetie, sometime complete, tymeth.
also that is deserued.

Emeriti milites, olde wyne soultours, whi-
che were pardoned of warres, and per not-
withstandyng had pensions, whiche wer cal-
led Emeriti stipendia.

Emeritum stipendium, the laste wages that
a man taketh in warres.

Emeriti senes, olde men excused from laboure
by age.

Emeriti anni, the peeres of a mans age, when
he is past laboure and trauaile.

Emeriti apes, doores or greates bees that
make no more hong.

Emeriti bones, open werked and ouer laboure
red, that bynde no more in the plough.

Emeriti a suis functionibus, discharged
by reason of age, fro bearinge publicke offices,
dispensed withall, exempted.

Emerita Augusta, a citee of Ioyugall.

Emersus, a, um, that appereth out of the water
afte it is dyowed, or out of a place, where
it was dyde.

Emersus ab admiratione animus, a mynde
that is come to hym selfe afte a great wona
despyng.

Emetior, iris, ensus sum, iri, to measure, and by
translation, with tournespyng or goyng, to
passe ouer a place or waie.

Emetiri iter vehiculis, to trauaile or tourney
in wagons.

Emetiri vno die ingens spacium, to trauaile
or rpe a great space in one daie.

Emeto, emellui, ere, to scape coine or other
thngs.

Emico, emicui, e emicui, are, to thynge forth,
to holde vp the spynge or some other thng, to
daunce or leape, to appere higher than other,
to exell, to come or issue forth todeynip.

Multis calamis ex vno radice emicantibus,
with many Remmes rpyng of spryngyng out
of one roote.

Sanguis emicat per mille foramina, bloude
issues or spryngs out at a thousande places.

Sol emicuit, the sonne arose or appered a-
boue the earthe.

Cor meum capit in pectus emicare, Myne
hearte beganne to leape in my body.

In prelio victor emicat, he appered in the
felde as vanquisher or conquerour.

Emicuit longe ante omnes Eufanor, Eua-
phor.

Emicuit

Emicuit

ferant facere excellit aliother.
 Emigro, aui, are, to go from one place to dwell in another.
 Emigrare e vita, to dye.
 Eminacio, onis, a theaping of manafing.
 Eminens, entis, om. g. that appeareth higher than other, that is more excellent.
 Eminencia, e, f. g. excellencie.
 Eminco, ui, nre, to shewe or excell above all other, to bee higher than other.
 Eminere et apparere.
 Eminere extra terram, to appeere about the grounde.
 Eminere quatuor digitos transversos, to be higher than other the thichnesse of foure fingers. Moles eminet aquam, the huge heape appeared above the water, or it was higher than the water.
 Eminent ira indices maior, his anger appeareth daily greater and greater.
 Nemo magnopere eminebat, no man was greatly higher advanced than other, or of muche greater authoritie than other.
 Eminor, aris, ari, to theaten slightly.
 Emulus, a, um, a littell lesse in height, a littell about other.
 Emulus, facere of.
 Emularum, ri, n. g. a flure of place to let water out of a ponde or puer.
 Emularius, ri, n. g. significeth sometime hym, which is sente before in baptis to espye, or to thepythe, sometime a seruant that is always at hande, ready to bee sent forth. Also it significeth suche a persone as is ordeined of hym that is in authoritie of any great office, to advance his bybeepe, or to harken and tell tales. Also it significeth an horse halpman, which serueth to geat colles. sometime a countour or talfe accuser, suborned by ones enuencie.
 Emulus palmes, a vine byaunche cut of, or that is bent out from his fellows.
 Emulo, onis, a callng, hurlyng, or thootyng forth.
 Emulus, a, um, that is sent or caste forth.
 Emulsi oculi, rolling eyes, galyng here and there about.
 Emulus, a, um, sent out.
 Emulo, li, ere, to finde forth, to pabysh, to menumise, to sette abode.
 Emittre aculeum in hominem, to thyste his spyn in one, and by translacon, to shewe the extremitie of his wrath agaynst one.
 Aliquid dignum suo nomine emittre, to pabysh of sette some thyng abode woth the his name.
 Emittre ouum, to lase an egge.
 Emittre figuras arcu, to shote.
 Emittre futurum, to empyte the bealy.
 Emittre vocem, to speake. also to grone.

Emittre manum, amonge the lawers to make a caution or pduction with ones owne hande. Emittre manu, to manumpe, to make free.
 Emmanuel, is interpreted, God is with vs.
 Emmaus, looke Emaus.
 Emo, emi, emere, to dye, to purchase.
 Care emere, to dye deere.
 Bene emere, to dye good cheape.
 Piper pondera emitur, pepper is bought by weyght.
 Emere precio alterius, to bye at an other mans price or valuing.
 Emere aliquid in publicum, to dye a thyng to the intene it shuld bee common.
 Emere aliquem doli, to corrupte one with gyfte. Ego spem precio non emo, I purpose not to bye hope with monete. I will not paye out of hande, in hope of that that is to come.
 Emolador, aris, ari, to syng in measure and proportion.
 Emodus, an hyl, whiche about the borders of Indie, is diuided into boughes.
 Emolulus, a, um, foster, tender.
 Emolior, iris, iri, with recchyng to auoyd out, as one dooth flume with coughyng. also to moue or shake.
 Emollio, liul, lire, to make softe or pleasant, to make tender or nyce.
 Emolumentum, i, n. g. profit gotten of labo.
 Emolumento esse alium, to bee profitable to one.
 Emoneo, ui, ere, to warne, to put one in myght of a thyng.
 Emorior, iris, or eris, emori, to dye betterly.
 Emortalis, le, of ones deathe.
 Emortalis dies, the date of deathe.
 Emortuus, a, um, deade.
 Emotus, a, um, remoued, put awale.
 Emouco, ui, ere, to put awale, to remoue.
 Empedocles, the name of a philosopher, whiche supposed all thynges to haue their beginning of amitee and variance.
 Empetrum, tri, n. g. an herbe, whiche is commonly called Stampet, it groweth on the sea rocks, and is kept in salt and byne to sece for sauces. It is medicinable agaynst the stone. It is called also Calcifraga, of some Creta marina.
 Empanda, a goddess that had tustion of those thynges that are abode.
 Emphasis, an expresse signification of that whiche is intended.
 Empiracta, hyppes or barges conered.
 Empylosides febris, a vehement heate, whiche causeth to bee in the mouth, wheales and inflammationes.
 Emphyteosis, the making of a thyng better than it was, when it was receyued or lessen.

as lands.
 Emphyteota, he that taketh a thyng, and pposeth or conpacteth to make it better than he receyued it.
 Emphyte, or, phithe conpacting in practice, or gorth by practice.
 Empiricus, a, u, that practiseth, pposeth phithe.
 Emplacum, a playster.
 Emplastratio, onis, a playstinge betweene the backe and the woodde, or rather a playstinge by taking the budde of one tree, with a part of the backe, and setting it on another stock with a playster made of clate or wate.
 Emplastro, aui, are, to graffe betweene the wende and the woodde. to doct emplastratio.
 Emplastrum, a playster or confection made of dyuers thynges.
 Emplastrum in arboribus, a playster of clate or wate, to lay about the tree of graffe, whiche the backe is taken awate.
 Emporeticus, a, um, pertaining to marchandise.
 Emporetica charta, paper, wherein marchantes or groffers doo put their wares.
 Emporia, a citee of Spayne, called commonly Castellon Dempurias.
 Emporium, i, n. g. a place wherein is kepte a marke of saye, a marke towne.
 Emporeum, a, chapmanshop.
 Empio, onis, a bring or purchase syng.
 Emptionem facere, to dye.
 Emptionalis, le, that haunteth sayes or marchantes, or that useth to bye muche.
 Emptius, a, um, that whiche is or maye bee boughte.
 Emptius miles, an hyed souldiour.
 Emptio, aui, are, to use to bye, to dye ostentpance it is sometime used to be wylt emptiare.
 Emptor, oris, a bye.
 Empturio, iui, ire, to haue a lust or desyre to bye.
 Emptus, a, um, boughte, purchased.
 Emptum conupratum iudicium, a iudge ment boughte and corrupted with bybes.
 Empusa, a certayne gosse.
 Emphyema, a collection of matter in the bulke of a mans body.
 Empyrium cælum, the heauen, that is next above all the seven spheres, and signifieth the fpy heuen.
 Emucius, a, um, beate fithie, muche binured.
 Emugio, iui, ire, to blowe or blowe out lyke a come: and by translacon, to cry out, or speche out aloud.
 Emulgeo, mulsi, gere, to myke.
 Emunctio, onis, snuffyng or weppynge of the nose.
 Emunctorium, an instrument, wherewith the snuffe of a candell is taken awate, a snuffer.
 Emunctus, a, um, snuffed, made cleane. also spoiled or destroyed.
 Emunctus sum auro, I am spoiled or dest-

royed of all my monete, my monete is snuffed or spoiled.
 Emunctus harris homib, a man of a fine and exacte iudgement.
 Emundo, aui, are, to make cleane.
 Emungo, unli, ere, to snuffe a candelle, also to make cleane a mans nose. sometime it signifieth to despoile a man of monete, pposely by craft.
 Emunio, iui, ire, to fortifie or make stronge, to fence.
 Emunitus, a, um, fortified, fenced.
 Emusco, aui, are, to rubbe of the wolfe of a tree or other thyng.
 Emusiratum, made of woughte by rule.
 Emurio, iui, ire, to humme or make any other sowne lyke a man that is dumme.
 Emuro, aui, are, to chaunge.

En, lo, see. En, was used of olde wyrtowen for Eum.
 Enema, a medicine of busky colour, good to heate frede woundes.
 Enargia, an euident and playne demonstration whan a thyng is so described, that it seemeth to the reader or hearer, that he beholdeth it as it were in booyng euidentie, perspicutue.
 Enarrabilis, le, that maye be declared of the web.
 Enarratio, onis, a playne declaration or exposition.
 Enarro, aui, are, to tell a thyng at length.
 Enarcor, keris, sci, to growe or spryng of a thyng, to be boyn.
 Enato, aui, are, to swymme out, to swymme to a place, sometime to escape.
 Enatus, a, um, that hath growen or spryng.
 Enaigo, aui, are, to laye thoyough to a place that one purposed, to escape awate by callpyng.
 Enauo, aui, are, to employe or bestowe all a mans diligence.
 Operam enauant, they employe thier labours with all diligence.
 Enecania, a renouacion or renupge. It was among the Jewes the fraile of dedication of the temple.
 Encanthis, a disease of the eyes.
 Encardia, a pious done, that hath the figure of a blache herte in it.
 Encantes, ri, n. g. he that fourmeth or factos with a thyng with fye.
 Encantice, es, f. g. making of ymages with fye.
 Encanticus, and Encastus, a, um, enamelled or wought with fye.
 Encantica pictura, an ymage enamelled.
 Encantum, i, n. g. beynesse, enamel, or other picture, wought with fye.
 Enceladus, a gyaunt, the sonne of Terra, polyph

whiche was aspen with the lightnesse of
Jupiter, and buried under the hill Aetna.
Enchimidomata, a hynde of garments for
gyles of women servants, maidens hyppes,
or pett coates.
Enchiridion, dñ. n. g. an handell of a thyng.
Some tyme a dagger. Some tyme that parte of
an oie, that the water man holdeth. It is blue
ped for a booke of so litell a volume, that one
maye alwaie carpe it with hym.
Enchiro, a beall byrde in the orient, as great
as a bulle.
Enchirista, thyrne opyntmentes.
Enchisis, inclination.
Encyclos, encyclycia, the circle of al doctrynes.
Encyclopaedia, that learning that comprehen-
deth all liberall studies and sciences.
Endelechia, looke Entelechia.
Endo, a ppositiō for in.
Endonitium, for Initium, a begynnyng.
Endo calum, for in calum, into heauen.
Endoploro, for Imploro.
Endo prociñtu, for in prociñtu.
Endromis, idis. f. g. a certayne garment, whiche
is hearyp like to jyrthe mantelles, whiche
men used in banyes and places of exercise.
Encymion, the name of a man which founde
the course of the moone, wherfore the poetes
feigned, that the moone toucht hym, and de-
scended downe to hyffe hym, while he slepte.
Eneco, ui, are, to kysse.
Enectus, a, um, slayne, almost kylled.
Enectus hunc, almoite dead for hunger.
Energia, a, u, g. an efficacie, or effectuall ope-
ration.
Energemenus, one possessed of an yll spirite.
also lunaticke.
Eneruatus, a, um, made feeble or weak, also
tender or nyce.
Languidus et eneruatus.
Enerus, e, et Enerus, a, um, without strenght
without strenght, feeble, weak, effeminate,
tender.
Enervat, ui, are, to debilitate or make feeble.
Animos enervare, to effeminate mens myn-
des, to make them tender and nyce.
Engaddi, a citee in Judea, from whence the
precious baulme cometh.
Enhydri, dridis, and Enhydrius, i, a water
snake of adder.
Enim, for, forsothe. Some tyme it is expletive,
and dooth but spilithe sentence, to make it
sounde wel. Some tyme it is a copulatiue, some-
tyme affirmatiue, and is set in the begynnyng
Sed enim, but for as much.
Enim vero, forsothe.
Enim me nominat, in deeds he nameth me.
At enim itæ in eudetur faba, But in
deeds the perill of this will lyght on my neck.
Mortendum enim certe est, For certaynly

we must all dye.
Certe enim scio, yea in deeds, I know surely
that it is so.
Enim vero, pro ex aduerso, on the other parte.
Eniochi, A fierce and wilde people of Thracia,
nere to Pontus, whiche hadde theyr be-
gynnyng of Rhocas and Amphistratus, the
chierest men of Castor and Pollux.
Eniopeus, Hector's chierest man, whom Iliad
methews shewe.
Enipeus, a ryuer of Thessaly, nere to the wher
the battaille was fought betwene Xeser
and Pompey.
Enisus, a, um, that embowreth, laboureth, or
enfoyleth it selfe to doo a thyng.
Eniteo, ui, are, to hyne, to bee gorgeous and
cleane, to appare faire and hyghlye, to shewe
it selfe evidently, to be famous and notable
or greatly renowned.
In eo bello et virtus et fortuna Tullij enituit.
In that warre both the valiantnesse and for-
tune of Tullie appered and shewed it selfe evi-
dently.
Enitens Athenæ cunctis gentibus, The A-
theniens be famous and renowned throughe
all nations.
Crassim agis enitebat oratio, Crassus spke
was more beautifull & eloquent.
Eniteco, enitui, enitescere, idem quod eniteo.
Enitor, eris, enixus et enisus sum eniti, to ende-
uore or labour, to enforce ones selfe to doo a
thyng, to ascende upward with great diffi-
culties. also to trouble or byng forth a child.
Eniti oua dicitur gallina, to lay an egge.
Eniti et contendere.
Eniti partum, et Eniti puerum, to trouble
and byng forth a child.
Enixi, and Enixim, diligently, & with all force.
Enixus, a, um, that hath brought forth, also
trauayling or labouryng to byng forth, al-
so laboyous, full of trauayle and payne.
Enixa opera, trauayle, wherein a man em-
ployeth all his puissance.
Enixior opera, more earnest & greater laboy.
Enna, a citee of Sicke, situate in an high place,
and is compted to bee the verie myddell of
that countre.
Enneacrinos, a founteyn in Athens, made by
Demetrius.
Enneaphyllon, an herbe haung. fr. longe lea-
ues, of nature burning, and verie hollosome
for diseases of the lynes and backe bones.
Ennius, an olde latine poete, boyme at Carina-
rum, a citee nere in the royalme of Naples,
as some suppose in a towne called Rhodis in
Zeale, and was brought to the citee of Rome
by Cato the Censour. For his learninge and
most honest conditiōs, he was entercly belou-
ed of Scipio African, wherfore he caused
his ymage to be set on his sepulchre, he made
many

many booke in sundry kyndes of verses, but
the stile that he used was verie auncient and
homely, but that concerned graue and suban-
till sentences of great wisdom. he dyed at
the age of .lxx. yeres.
Ennosigamus, the surname of Pseptonus.
Eno, ui, are, to swym out, to swym throughe
to any place.
Enoch, a mans name in holy scripture.
Enodari, manifesti.
Enodatio, onis, f. g. an explicatiō of declaratiō.
Enodatus, a, um, declared, made manifest.
Enodis, de, without knotte. also without dif-
ficulties or hardnesse.
Enodo, ui, are, to cut awaie the knottes, or to
vnhante: by translatiō to declare or make
manifest, to explicate or dissolue doubtes.
Enoma, a citee of Dalmatia.
Enope, a citee nere to Prius.
Enormis, e, great out of measure. also out of
square, or out of rule.
Enormiter, naughtily, without measure, vni-
measurably, far out of square, greatly amisse.
Enos, was a greatte citee, nigh to the moun-
tayne Lybanus, before Noes floude, wher
in dwelled gygantes, the whiche hadde do-
minion ouer all the world, frome the sunne
goyng downe, to the sonne ryng. They tra-
uayling in the greatnesse of their bodies, and
strength, inuented armour and weapons, op-
pyssed all men, and geuyng them selues to
all bodily lustes, found pauitons, iustumen-
tes of milke, and all wanton pleasures.
They dyd also eate men, procured deliuerance
of children before the tyme, & prepared them
in to delicate meates. They copanted carnal-
ly with theyr owne mothers, sisters, dought-
ters, men, and beastes: And no mischefe there
was, whiche they did not commit, bespousers
of god and all religion.
Enoresco, scere, to come to knowlage, to bee
known.
Ens, entis, beeyng.
Ensculus, li, a litell sweerde or hanger.
Ensifer, ferri, that beareth a sweerde.
Ensis, sis, m. g. a sweerde.
Crudus ensis, looke Crudus.
Accommodare enses, & applicare enses
lateri, to hange ones sweerde by his syde.
Adigere enses in pectus, and Condere en-
ses in pectore, to thrust one to the hart with
his sweerde.
Districus ensis, a sweerde redy byawen.
Recondere enses, to put by ones sweerde.
Transuerberare aliquem ensis, to thrust one
throughe with his sweerde.
Entelechia, perfection, power to moue it selfe,
or after Thermolus continuall agitiō and
mouyng.
Enterocela, or Enterocle, a disease when the

gutter called Cecum Intestinum, is fallen in-
to the coddies.
Enterocelicus, ci, he that hath his bowels fallen
into his coddies.
Entheos, full of diuine inspiration, inspired.
Enthymema, atis, n. g. an imperfect Allegisme,
lacking the maior of the minoy.
Enubo, nuppi, ere, to marry.
Enucleat, clerely, manifestly, exquisitely.
Some tyme without difficulties or hardnesse.
Enucleatus, a, um, opened, made manifest.
Enucleo, ui, are, to take oute the kernell of a
nutte. It is also to declare or make plaine a
sentence.
Enudo, ui, are, to make naked. also to inter-
prete, to expounde.
Enumeratio, onis, a numbyng or recknyng of
many thynges together.
Enumero, ui, are, to numbye, to reckon or cast.
Enumerare per singula, to numbye euery one
after another.
Enuntiatio, onis, a ppositiō.
Enuntiatus, a, u, that is pronounced or vttered.
Enuntiatix, one that pronounceth or vttereth.
Enuntiatum, i, n. g. a ppositiō.
Enuntiaus, a, um, spoken, pronounced, vttered.
Enunrio, ui, are, to pronounce or speake, to de-
clare, to signifie, to publyshe, to disclose, to
reuele or vtter abyode.
Enuntiare consilia amicorum aduersarijs,
to vtter or disclose the counsaile of ones fren-
des, to theyr aduersaries.
Commisisti enuntiare, to vtter abyode such
thynges as were tolde one in secreete.
Enuntiare apud homines, to tell abyode as
mong men.
Enurro, triui, ire, to noutpryse.
Enyo, enyus, the name of Bellons.
Enyalis, the soonne of Bellons.

EO, therfore, for as much, vnto that.
Ed loci, in that state or conditiō. also
in that place, or in the same place.
Eodem loci, in the same place or estate.
Nec eo fecius, and yet neuertheless.
Ed vsq, in so much.
Ed, for in tantum, so much.
Ed creuit, it increased and grew so much.
Ed insolentia processit, he became so insol-
ent and proude.
Ed, for propterea, as,
Ed ad eam admissa non sum, For that cause
I was not suffred to come in to her.
Hæc ad te eo pluribus scripsi, v. &c. I haue
therfore writt these thynges more at large &c.
Non eo, quin tibi non cupiam quæ vellis, not
so, but that I would be glad to doo that you
would haue me.

E ANTE O.

Non eo hoc dico, quin. &c. I speake not this for any further intent, but that. &c.
 Non eo dico, I speake it not therfore.
 Eo magis, so muche the more.
 Annos sexaginta natus es, aut plus eo, thou arte. lx. yeres olde or above.
 Eo redacta res erat, The matter was brought into that case.
 Nisi eo veniam, Excepte I come thyther.
 Sed vix eo quo opus erit, yet at the least, as farre as neche shall requyre.
 Hac quo scripti eo spectant, These thynges that I haue wrytten, pertaine to this end.
 Hac quo alia eodem pertinentia, these thynges, and such other lyke, pertainyng to the same ende, or spoken for the same purpose.
 Eo fuerunt cariora, They were so muche the deerer.
 Eo, is, iul, ne, to go.
 Eo iunctus, I henge.
 Eo obuiam, I go to meete with one.
 Eo venum, ire venum, to besolde.
 Celeriter iher rediit, Thou dydest come end go quickly.
 Ire grandibus gradibus, to go with longe stremes.
 Panamur illum ire nostris itineribus, Let vs followe hym to go the same waie that we haue gone before hym. And by translation, to kepe the same trade in thynges that we dyd before hym. Ire nauigio, to passe ouer in a shyppe.
 Ire pedibus, to go on foote.
 Ire in aciem, to go to warre.
 Ire in aliquem, to rushe or runne violently agaynst one.
 Ire in iunctum, go and be hanged.
 Ire in exilium, to be banished.
 Ire in iudicium, to begyn to be lothed of a shew.
 Ire in ius ad aliquem, to pleade or go to lawe before one sitting as a iudge.
 Ire in matrimonium sine dote, to be married without dowrie.
 Vulgabat, ire in melius valetudinem hominis, he published alhode, that the man began to recouer his helth, and wax better & better.
 In neruum potius ibit, he will rather bee cast in prison.
 Ire in possessionem, to take possession.
 In rixam non ibimus, we will not fall to chydnyng. In in scula nomen tuum, Thy name shall be spoken of as long as the worlde standeth, or thou shalt get the a perpetuall name.
 Ire in sententiam, to condescende to ones opinion, to saie as one hath said before.
 Ire in subdolum, to abyde of surcoure.
 Ire consilium male aliquem, to damage or hurte one.
 Ire datum operam amico, to go to helpe or see friends.

E ANTE P.

Ibam ad te, I was comyng to you.
 Ire cubitum, and Ire dormitum, to go to bed.
 Ire habitum honorem alium, to dooe honours and worship to one.
 Perditum ire, to destitute, to vndoo.
 It dies, the daie passeth awaye.
 It ad me lucrum, the vantage to myne, or the profite cometh to me.
 Eunt precipites mores, the manners of men gonne headlong into all mischefe.
 Puppis it, the shyppe capteyn.
 Prorsus ibat res, the matter proceeded or went well forward.
 Is questum laudem tibi in mea vita? Dost thou go about to get the laude and prayse by puttyn my lyfe in danger.
 Icar, the impersonall.
 Eon, the compasse of the eye.
 Eos, the morning.
 Eous, the east.
 Eous, i, m. g. one of the howles of the sonne. It is vied for the daie deere.

E ANTE P.

E Pacta, thynges added to.
 Epagris, one of the ples called Cyclades.
 Epagoge, a figure when lyke argumentes of thynges be conferred together.
 Epaminondas, a Theban boine, foones of a honest gentil man called Polymnus) in many qualittes excellent, as well of the body as of the mynde, in all kyndes of manlye, he was perfectly instructed, and dancet exceedingly well. He was a valiant, and ranne no man better. In armes stronge, hardy, and valiant. In martiall policie, equall to any than hymne, wonderfulle welle learned in philosophie, especially in that whiche was taught of Pythagoras, the moste discrete and pure doctrine containyng most secretes and diuine misteries, wherunto he added most noble vertues. For he was temperate, wysse, of great grauitie, vying tyme wysse, of courage insatiable, so diligent in obseruyng trowth, that he would be at no tyme lye, neither in earnest nor in game. He was continet, mercifull, wonderfull patient, sufferyn wronges not only of the people, but also of his frendes. He was secreete and trusty, so faithfull and loyng to his frendes, that when any of them were taken in warres, or any of theyr daughters readye to bee married, and theyr not able to sette them forth, accordyng to theyr degrees: he would assemble the respydue of his frendes and exhorte them to geue vnto hym that lacked, accordyng to their powres. he hym selfe would liberally geue to the quantite of his subdies whiche was but litle, although he were in great authoritie (so) he refused al rewardes, sayng

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sayng thanks only, when he had made a good summe of that, whiche was gauged, before he receyued it, he brought hym, that should haue it, vnto them whiche should geue it, that he might receyue it of them, and knowe howe muche he was bounde vnto euery of them. he often tymes refused great summes of monie and riche presents sente to hym by princes (all thought he were poore) sayng: If the thyng were honest, whi che he was requyred to dooe, he would dooe it, because it was good without any reward: If it were yll, or not honest, all the goodnes of the worlde, should not make hym dooe it. If it were profitable to his carriere, he was bounde and ready to doo it freely. If it were otherwise, al the riches in the worlde might not countenayle the loue that he bare to his commune weale. In eloquence no Theban might be compared vnto hym, and his sentences were graue, and verie comendable, wherby in counsailes he vanquished and byd put to rebuke great and famous orators. In battaile he ouercam the Atheniens and Lacedemons, and in one daie had the victorie of all Grece. At the last, in the battaile at Mantinea, betwene the Thebans and the Lacedemons, he was strepen and wounded vnto death with a longe speare, the head remagnyn still in his body: yet receyued he lyfe vntill it was tolde hym, that his howe had the victorie. Then sated he, I haue lyed long enough, for I dyd vnbauquished. The pyon beyn drawn out of his bodye he dyed, before the incarnation of Christ. 372. yeres. This one thyng is well to bee consydered (as Probos saith) the citee of Thebes before Epaminondas was boine, and al so after he was dead, was vnder the rule and in subiection of other people: But durynge the tyme that he was a gouernour in the weale publike, the citee was head and gouernour of all Grece, wherby it made bee wel perceiued, that one such noble manne is more than a whole citee.

Epanadiplosis, a figure, when a sentence be gynneth with a woorde, and endeth with the same.

Epanados, a figure, when two thynges reher sed together, he spake of afterward seuerally.

Epanalepsis, a replication, or repetition.

Epanaphora, a figure, when dyuers clausles begyn with one woorde.

Epaphus, the sonne of Jupiter and Io, of his, that builded Memphis in Egypt.

Eparcus, the president of a province.

Epatica, an herbe called tyer woode.

Eparius, looke Hepatarius.

Epaticus, looke Hepaticus.

Epauxis, an increase.

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Ephemella, a figure, when a letter or syllable is added in the myddes of a woorde.
 Epeus, the sonne of Eudymion, whiche made the howe that was conueighed into Troie.
 Ephebia, a, f, g, the age, wherein one entereth into to mans estate. xv. or. xvi. yeres.
 Ephebiu, i, n, g, the place wher yonge scypps lynges exercised wandlyng.
 Ephebus, bi, m, g, he that is of the age of. xv. or. xvi. yeres.
 Ephemeris febris, a feure apte to bee cured in one daie, but neglected, it cometh to be in dyuers sortes of fevers, and accordynge to the nature of them, contineth longer. The cause thereof is sometyme of ourward heates, some tyme of muche labour or weyrynesse, sometyme of oppilation, sometyme of replecion, especially of dyuers meates and dyunkes, other whyles of longe abstynence or watche. or of corruption of that wherewith the bodye is nourished.
 Ephemeris, ris, f, g, a booke, wherunto is wrytten that whiche is dooen daily, or a booke of rekenyng.
 Ephemerion, is that, whiche apothecaries call Pharmocattilus, an extreme purger of steme, also a certain beast that byedeth about the riuer Hippanis, and a certayn herbe, hangynge leaues lyke a lily.
 Ephestrades, certayne ples, called of the latins Vulcania, and Acolia.
 Ephesus, si, a noble auncient citee in Asia the lesse. It is interpreted by saint Hierome, my will. There remeneth by it a great ruere called Caystrus, out of whiche be deriued many other riuers. In this citee was the famous temple of Diana, nedyd among the vii. wonderes of the woorld, edified by all Asia in an. lxx. yeres, and was set in a fen or marsh ground, the foundation beyn layde laied with colre, troden or rammed hard, then steeles of wolle laied thereon, and all this was to saue it from earthquakes. The temple was in length. 425. foote, in breadth. 220. In it were. 127. piloures, euery of them. lx. foote high, made by kynges, the route was of cedar trees, and the doores of Lippes. The temple was bourned by a lewde persone, of purpose to geat a reuonume in his dayes therby. For he deeyng consumed of glopy, and having none excellent qualittes to atchepe therunto (puttyng wyde fyre into the route) dyd burne all the temple, whiche name was Hierostratus (as Hierabo wryteth) thereof pceded a piousnes:
 Hierostrati gloria, applyed vnto the that seke for a reuonume or prayse of a mischeuous act.
 Eph, a measure containyng. iiii. bathells.
 Ephialtes, a disease, when one slepyng chyneth that a great weight lyeth vpon hym, and chyneth his wynde from hym. It is of some kat led the

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blache choler: or after other, it is a webe that
sareth holde of the dyauiches of tyme, and
so wyndeth aboute it, that it is nouerlyd
of the tyme roots, and beareth a flower
lyke tyme.

Epithyrum, a meane to conserue olives.

Epithymium, n. g. a garmente wyne vpon a
gowne. It may be used for such an hoodde
as graduates weare in vniuersities, or elles
that whiche they call their habitte.

Epitome, es, or Epitoma, x, f. g. a byldgmet,
or bycrate.

Epitritus, a foote of foure sillables, of the whiche
the one differeth euer from the other thys.

Epitrope, p. or curacion, wardshipp.

Epitryum, a chese cake.

Epodus, di, a kynde of verser, whiche hath the
fyrst verse longer than the seconde: as,

Beatus ille, qui procul negotijs,

Vt prisca gens mortalium.

Epulones, olde wyters used for Epulones.

Eporedia, a cite of the Salaris.

Eporthedice, good breakers of hoyses.

Epous odos, a woode of a kynde of verse of
longe, whiche concerneth thynges concerning
as will god an man.

Epoto, au, are, to dymke vpon all.

Epotos, a, um, dymke vpon.

Epulaz, a, um, meate. also a bankette made to
many persons. Sometime pasture for beastes.

Mente epulis conquisitissimis extruenda
tur, the tables were set or garnished with most
deuine and costly dishes.

Epulante epula, feastes to superuous or costly.

Epula, x, was used of olde wyters in the
regular numbys.

Epulans, p, belonging to a feast or banquet.

Epulans in mo, communication meete for a
feast or banquet.

Epulans dies, a feast date.

Epulatio, onis, feasting.

Epulatio, a, um, apte to be eaten at a feast
or bankette.

Epulans, a, um, that hath feasted or banketted

Epulis, n. l. the thar groweth on the gummes a-
bout a mannes teethe.

Epulis, onis, plural. epulones, men bode to a
great feast, or they whiche come vnboden to
eate the reueren. Among the gentiles it were
they that were called by the priestes to eate
that whiche was left of the sacrifice, or ra-
ther to helpe to make the feast as the sacrifice

Epulor, aris, an, to eate at feastes or bankettes

Epulum, i, n. g. a great feast, wherunto all the
people assembled, whiche among the old Ro-
mans was made either to the honoy of some
of their goodde: or at the buryng of some
notable personage. It may bee nowe taken
for a thurche feast, or feast of a brotherhead,
or dyner made at a buryall or interment. It

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hath beene sometymes used to be taken for
a bankette.

E ANTE Q.

EQuapiam, an herbe called also Hippocys
linon, Olys atrum, and Olys pullum,
in english mistlemaunder.

Equa, x, f. g. a mare.

Equaria, x, f. g. an herde of hoyses and mares.

Equarius, m. g. an hoise leache.

Equarius, a, um, pertaining to hoyses.

Equarius medicus, an hoise leache.

Eques, tris, com. g. an hoysman, contrary to
the footemaun. Sometime it is taken for a
knigght. But I suppose that among the Ro-
mans, Equites were taken for them, to be
the we call gentill men. It is sometyme used
for iudges, because they were chosen oute of
that order. also Eques is taken in Virgil for
an hoise.

Locare equites pro cornibus, to see the hoys
men in the wynges of the battayle.

Equestris, are, pertaining to Eques, as,

Equestris ordo, the state or degree of gen-
till men.

Equestres copie, the numbys of compaigns
of hoysmen.

Equestris, the places assigned for gentill men,
where they satte to beholde any solemne sighte
of playes.

Pes equestris, an hoise foote.

Equestris, are, castle in France.

Equicernus, ui, m. g. called also Hippelaphus,
a beast in the orient, hauing hoynes & a longe
mane to the shulders, and a bearde vnder his
chynne, and feete round clouen lyke an hare,
and is as great as an harte.

Equidem, veratly, truely. Sometime in a sen-
tence it signifyeth nothyng, but supplicth the
numbre.

Equidem certe idem sum, qui semper fui,
As for me truely I am the same man, that I
haue beene alwayes.

Equiferus, a wynde hoise.

Equila, a littell mare.

Equile, lis, n. g. a stable for hoyses.

Equimentum, i, n. g. the hye of the halgon to
couer a mare.

Equinus, a, um, of an hoise.

Equio, iui, ire, when a mare despayeth to be co-
uered.

Equiria, orum, n. g. plu. a rennyng with hoys
tes, a playe dedicated vnto Mars.

Equifelis, an herbe lyke an hoise mane.

Equifessor, a man on hoysbacke.

Equifertum, i, n. g. an herbe called hoysfayle.

Equifo, onis, m. g. an hoise bycatcher. Sometime
an hoise keeper. Of olde wyters it was used
for all theym that had oversight of any thyng

Equi-

E ANTE Q.

Equitabilis, i. e. able to be rydden. also a place
where hoyses myght easily walke.

Equiratio, onis, a ryddenge.

Equitatus, us, m. g. an hoise of hoysmen. also
the acte of ryddenge. Sometime the state or
order of gentill men.

Equium, i, n. g. the esquire or compaign of
the stable, or rather a troope of hoyses.

Equitius, the propre name of a man, and sur-
name of a familie in Rome.

Equito, aui, ate, to ryde.

In orbem equitare, to ryde rounde about.

Equitare in arundine longa, to ryde on a
staffe of reede: And by translacon to playe
the chyldre.

Equitari, the passie, to be ridden on.

Equuleus, lei, m. g. an hoise colte. also a maner
of tourment made of burning plates, lyke to
an hoise, wherein men were tourmented.

Equulus, li, m. g. a nagge or littell hoise.

Equus, i, m. g. an hoise.

Equus carpentarius, a carte hoise, or charre
otte hoise.

Generosus equus, an hoise of a toly lusty cou-
rage. Equus ciatus, an hoise taken by.

Caspiratores equi, stumbling hoyses.

Equus intractatus, and indomitus, an hoise
that is not broken.

Equum accendere stimulis, to quyen an
hoise with the spurs.

Admittere equum, looke Admitto.

In equum ascendere, and Insilire, to leape
on hoise backe, to take ones hoise.

Cadere de equo, looke Cado.

Concitare equum, to take by his hoise with
the spurs.

Exhortari equum, to encourage an hoise.

Frenare equum, to byddell an hoise.

Incidere equo, and Herere in equo, to fyte
on an hoise.

Interneere equum, to trappe an hoise, or to
saddell an hoise.

Equus, is also a sterre.

Equus Troianus, a pouverbe, notyng the de-
struction of a cite to be nouerlyd within
the same.

Velis equis, pouverbially, with all speeds
and endenour.

E ANTE R.

ERadico, caui, care, to pluche by by the
rootes.

Eradicare aures alterius, to annoye a
man by telling ouer many tales.

Erado, si, ere, so scrape of or out of a thyng, to
putte out.

Alto senatorio erasit, like put his name out
of the table of Senators.

Branchemum, a kynde of camomill, hauynge
purple flowers.

E ANTE R.

Erast, men put out of wages.

Erastus, the name of a ryner.

Erastus, a noble physician of the house of
Aristotle, who for healing kynge Antiochus,
receyued of Ptolomeus his soonne, an hun-
drieth talentes, whiche doos amounte of our
monete, to. xiii. pp. x. l. x. l. x. l. he was
before the incarnation of Christ. x. l. x. l. x. l.

Erastus, a, um, rased or scraped out.

Erast, es, a nymph, the daughter of Oceanus
and Cetheus.

Erato, the name of one of the muses, whiche
had preeminence ouer louers. it is sometyme
taken for Calliope.

Erasthenes, the name of a philosopher.

Erastia, a wonderfull great woode in Ger-
manie.

Erastor, sceris, sceri, to diste or make par-
ticion of gooddes or landes, betwene diuers
hepes, assignng to euery one his porcion.

Erastunda familiar iudicium, a subgement for
the distyng of parting of gooddes betwene
diuers hepes.

Erastus, one of the names of Iupiter.

Erastum, used of olde wyters for Arctum.

Erebus, a, um, of Erebus.

Erebus, bi, m. g. one of the states of hell. some
tyme it is taken for a certayne darkenesse,
whiche poetes feigne to be in hell.

Erectheus, a kyng of Athens.

Erectio, onis, an aduancynge and lysterne vpon
of a thyng.

Erectus, a, um, sette or rased vpright, lyft by,
auanced, in a readynesse.

Erectus expectatione, attentue and readye
to heare that shall be spoken.

Erecti ad libertatem recuperandam, readye
and glad to recouere their libertee.

Capillo erecto euolare ex aliquo loco, To
renne speedly out of a place with his heare
flaryng and standyng vpright.

In armos erectus equus, an hoise that com-
meth aloft, and standeth on his hynder legges.

Erectiore animo esse, to haue a more iustye
courage.

Erembi, people in Arabia, whiche goe naked.

Eremigo, aui, are, to sape or passe oder, to ren
ouer, to rowe ouer.

Eremita, x, m. g. an heremite, one that dwel-
leth in wyldenesse.

Eremodicium, defaults of apperance at the
date when one is bounde to appere, whiche
in the digestes Tit. de minor. infra. et in co-
dicis de iudicijs, is corruptly red Hermodicium.

Eremus, mi, f. g. a desert or solitary place.

Ereps, repli, ere, to crepe by, to signe by hard
ly with geat payne.

Ereptus, a, um, take away, deliuered, sometime
dead. Humanis ereptus, dead.

Ec. i.

Ereptic

Erefichon, one of Theſſaly, whiche for con-
ſeemynge Leers was made ſo hungry, that he
dyd eate the partes of his owne body.
Eretria, a famous citee of the iſle Eubora.
Eretria, a kinde of Ceruſe.
Ereum, n, a ſtrete in the Sabines towne.
Ereuthalion, a man of huge greatneſſe, why-
che was ſlayne by Heſtor.
Erga, towards, agaynſt.
Erga feſtum natalis Chriſti, agaynſt Chriſt-
maſſe. Benevolentiam erga aliquem habes
re, to beare fauour of right good wille to-
wardes one.
Ergacylus, the proper name of a man.
Erganica, a towne of Spayne.
Ergasterium, a woodehouſe.
Ergates ſine ergaticus, a woodſhewman.
Ergatularius, n, m. g. the gayer or keeper of
a piſſone.
Ergatulum, li, n. g. an houſe where men were
compelled to worke on ſtone or metalle:
nowe it is taken for a piſſone. ſomeſtyme for
the piſſoners.
Ergatulus, i, m. g. a ſeruant of ſlaue kepte in
piſſone.
Ergatum, an engine to drawe by thynges of
greate poſſe of weight, called a craane.
Erginus, a tytane, whome Hercules ſubdued
and ſlew. alſo a quene of Thace.
Ergo, therefore, ſomeſtyme it is ſpoken by ſe-
dapoſely.
Fac ergo quod lubet, than doo as the liſt.
ſomeſtyme exhortyng. Ergo age, go to.
ſomeſtyme it ſignifieth becauſe, Illius ergo,
for his ſake.
Virtutis ergo, becauſe of vertue.
Eribra, the ſeemother of Mercurie, alſo a ci-
tie of Maredonie.
Erica, an herbe growyng in wooddes, and is like
to ſantolam. It is alſo a ſyſme, whyche is
ſuppoſed to haue a voyce.
Ericum, a kinde of hony.
Ericates, a mans name.
Erica, es, Erica, g, o, Erik, icis, the ſweete bloome
whyche hath leaues like roſemary. but theſe
they be ſomewhat piſchyng.
Erichinus, a ſyſme of the ſea called a rochet.
Eris, a towne of Liguria.
Erichio, a woman of Theſſaly.
Erichonius, and Eriſtheus, the fyrſt kynge of
Athens, whyche invented a chariot.
Eridanus, ni, a ryuer in Italye, now called Pa-
dus, in Italyan Po, nryche to the citee called
Parauium, ſo named of Eridanus, whyche
was drowned in the ſame.
Erigeron, an herbe called alſo Senecio,
groundſwell.
Ergo, erigis, text, ere, to ſet vp, to liſt vp,
to reſſe vp, to aduance.
Erigere ſcalas ad mœnia, to ſet vp ladders,

or a ladder to the walles of a towne.
Erigere ad ſperam, to put in hope.
Erigere animos, iſte by your ſpirtes, take
coage.
Erigere ad gloriam, to aduance to honour,
to make renowned.
Agrariſe in ſpem legis exereant, They
that fauoured the diſſuſion of landes, concei-
ued a good hope, that the lawe myghte bee
brought to paſſe.
Erigere in gradus, to make higher & higher,
wiſe ſteppes.
Erigere afflictum, to ſuccour and comforte
one that is oppreſſed with miſſery.
Erigere animum et ſpem afferre, to comforte
one, and put hym in hope of a thyng.
Erigere aures, et animum attendere, to geue
care, and hearken diſtently.
Erigerem publicam, to ſuccour the com-
mune weale almoſt oppreſſed.
Erigere in digitos, to ſtande on tpp toe.
Erigone, the daughter of Phariſus, ſiſter of
Penelope, whyche was tourged by the gods
into the ſigne called Virgo.
Erimanthus, looke Erymanthus.
Erinacius, looke Herinacius.
Erineon, a wyde ſpyge tree. Alſo a citee in
Doris.
Erinnys, nyos, o, nyis, f. g. the name of one of
the furies of helle. ſomeſtyme it is taken for
the rage of warre.
Erioxilon, n. g. the wood of the mybbre called
Xylon.
Eriphia, a wyche.
Eriphyle, the wyfe of Amphitaras, and ſy-
ſter of Adiaſtus, whyche betrayed his hon-
dres for an ouche of golde, at the ſeige of
Thebes.
Eriphyſa, an planche.
Eripio, pui, ere, to take away by force, to pluck
out, to ſnatche, to deliuer out of daungler,
ſomeſtyme to make haſte.
Eripe fugam, flee away in haſte.
Eripuiſti a me librum, Thou haſte taken my
booke from me.
Eripuiſti me a periculo, thou haſt deliuered
me from perill.
Eripuiſti mihi pecuniam, Thou haſte taken
my money from me.
Eripere aliquem domo, to pull one oute of
his houſe.
Eripere et extorquere.
Eripere linguam alicui, to pull oute ones
tongue.
Eripere facultatem aliquid faciendi, to lette
a man to dooe a thyng that he myghte othe-
waſe dooen.
Eripere alicui amicum, to withdrawe a man
frend from hym by ſil ſales, or other means.
Eripere alicui aſpectum ſenatus, to banne

or forbyde one to come into the ſenat.
Errantia, or one in many places, ſuch as
hath no ſtate out of my wyche.
Errare ſe a milleria, to wander and err
ſelfe out of myſſe.
Errare pudicium, to erre.
Sex erigine eripere, to diſcharge the ſiſte
of a crime that he is accuſed of.
Erisia, an herbe growyng in Egypt, and may
be interpreted conſolation.
Ereſichon looke Ereſichon.
Eridace, looke Erythace.
Erihales, an herbe of the hynde of ſengene,
or huſſe.
Erodus, a wyche, whyche in tyme of deadyng
ſweeteth hounde. It is tranſlated of The-
ophras, Ardeſia. Socrates Auguſtine cal-
leth it Fulſe. Antioch ſuppoſeth it to be
Ciconia. After Calopas, it is the greateſt
roule that ſiſeth, and ſweeteneth and eateth
the ſoule.
Erodi, ſiſte, to gnawe of, to gnawe aboute.
Erogatio, onis, diſtribution of thynges to vs
themen, a liberall geyng.
Erogatus, um, given aboue, diſtributed.
Erogio, ui, are, to geue, to beſtow.
Erogo, ui, are, to employe or beſtowe on a
thyng, to diſtribute or geue to them that
aſke of he.
Pecunias alicui erogare in rem aliquam, to
deliuer money to one to beſtow on a
thyng.
Erioxilon, n. g. the wood of the mybbre called
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Eripuiſti mihi pecuniam, Thou haſte taken
my money from me.
Eripere aliquem domo, to pull one oute of
his houſe.
Eripere et extorquere.
Eripere linguam alicui, to pull oute ones
tongue.
Eripere facultatem aliquid faciendi, to lette
a man to dooe a thyng that he myghte othe-
waſe dooen.
Eripere alicui amicum, to withdrawe a man
frend from hym by ſil ſales, or other means.
Eripere alicui aſpectum ſenatus, to banne

or forbyde one to come into the ſenat.
Errantia, or one in many places, ſuch as
hath no ſtate out of my wyche.
Errare ſe a milleria, to wander and err
ſelfe out of myſſe.
Errare pudicium, to erre.
Sex erigine eripere, to diſcharge the ſiſte
of a crime that he is accuſed of.
Erisia, an herbe growyng in Egypt, and may
be interpreted conſolation.
Ereſichon looke Ereſichon.
Eridace, looke Erythace.
Erihales, an herbe of the hynde of ſengene,
or huſſe.
Erodus, a wyche, whyche in tyme of deadyng
ſweeteth hounde. It is tranſlated of The-
ophras, Ardeſia. Socrates Auguſtine cal-
leth it Fulſe. Antioch ſuppoſeth it to be
Ciconia. After Calopas, it is the greateſt
roule that ſiſeth, and ſweeteneth and eateth
the ſoule.
Erodi, ſiſte, to gnawe of, to gnawe aboute.
Erogatio, onis, diſtribution of thynges to vs
themen, a liberall geyng.
Erogatus, um, given aboue, diſtributed.
Erogio, ui, are, to geue, to beſtow.
Erogo, ui, are, to employe or beſtowe on a
thyng, to diſtribute or geue to them that
aſke of he.
Pecunias alicui erogare in rem aliquam, to
deliuer money to one to beſtow on a
thyng.
Erioxilon, n. g. the wood of the mybbre called
Xylon.
Eriphia, a wyche.
Eriphyle, the wyfe of Amphitaras, and ſy-
ſter of Adiaſtus, whyche betrayed his hon-
dres for an ouche of golde, at the ſeige of
Thebes.
Eriphyſa, an planche.
Eripio, pui, ere, to take away by force, to pluck
out, to ſnatche, to deliuer out of daungler,
ſomeſtyme to make haſte.
Eripe fugam, flee away in haſte.
Eripuiſti a me librum, Thou haſte taken my
booke from me.
Eripuiſti me a periculo, thou haſt deliuered
me from perill.
Eripuiſti mihi pecuniam, Thou haſte taken
my money from me.
Eripere aliquem domo, to pull one oute of
his houſe.
Eripere et extorquere.
Eripere linguam alicui, to pull oute ones
tongue.
Eripere facultatem aliquid faciendi, to lette
a man to dooe a thyng that he myghte othe-
waſe dooen.
Eripere alicui amicum, to withdrawe a man
frend from hym by ſil ſales, or other means.
Eripere alicui aſpectum ſenatus, to banne

Erufo, *aul*, are, to beate or beake wynd out of the stomacke, & by translation, to speake rudely, and with greates belitt, to sende of raffe footthe.

Eruero, *aul*, are, to thowse out, or cast away rubbel, as moyst, stones, and other like thynges of olde buridnges decayed or potted downe.

Eruio, *iul*, *ire*, to teache any arte or science, to instruct, to informe, to make cunning.

Erudire ad rationem vitæ, to instruct to some maner of lypng.

Erudire in aliqua re, to instructe one in any thyng.

Erudire aliquem artes, to teache one artes or sciences.

Erudire laboribus iuventutem, to exercise of byng by pouth in laboure.

Eruidit te visus, vñ hath taught you.

Eruio, *onis*, doctrine of teaching.

Eruditus, *li*, somewhat learned.

Eruditus, *aum*, learned or taught, instructed.

Eruditus græcis literis, learned in the grecke tongue.

Erugatio, *onis*, f. g. a wythlyng.

Eruo, *looke* Aetugo.

Eruo, *gñi*, *ire*, to beache or beake wynde upwarde.

Eruo, *aul*, are, to make wyntled.

Eruare curam, to make the sayn wyntled.

Eruila, grape called *Caros*.

Eruila, some do suppose to be frenche beanes.

Erumna, *looke* Aetrumna.

Erumo, *rupi*, etc, to baste out, sometimes to leape footthe with violence, to beake out of an holde or citter vpon enemies: And by translation, to come abroad to the knowledge of men.

→ **Erumper** in neruum istæ fortitudo, & piouserbe diuersely expounded, for it may signifie, This courage of thyns, maye byngge the to an halter, or to spite by the beeles: or it maye signifie, This great strength and courage of thyns wille come vnto nothyng.

Whiche piouserbe is taken of Bechers, whiche oftentimes when they putte footthe most strengthe, beake the sprynge of theyr bowe, and the arrowe falleth downe at theyr feete, whereby the spote is loste, and cometh to no thyngs.

Que per hoc triennium agitata sunt, in hoc tempus erumpunt, Suche thynges as haue been piously cauaued these thre yeres space: dooe nowe at this tyme beake footthe for help.

In acum erumpere, to cometo effects.

In occulto colloqui, *qui* max in omnium pernitiem eruptura sint, To comenue of those thynges pynip, whiche in effect or it be longe, will cometo the viter destruction

of the whole common weale.

Erumpt se ex poris foras, They baste footthe, or they pūde oute at the gates of the citty.

Hæc, quo eruptura sint, *timed*, I feare to what ende of issue these matters wille come.

Erumpt amentis hominis furor, The fūpe of that bygnelisse fellowe wille shewe it selfe at sometyne.

Erumpt lachrymæ, the teares baste out.

Ne in me stomachum erumpant, That they doo not viter of thewe theyr cankerous humours of malice toward me.

Iam ne hoc erumpere mihi gaudium licet, I maye I nowe oute with this my lōge and gladnesse.

Illustrantur et erumpunt omnia, All piouserbes be nowe manifest to see, and come abroad to euey mans knowledge.

Erunco, *aul*, are, to weede out.

Eruo, *ui*, etc, to baste out with force, to pūche up by the rootthe, to get and come to the knowlage of thynges by labour and study.

Eruere in lucem, to make manifest or knowe.

Eruere ex tenebris, *idem*.

Aurum terra erueret, to dysse golde oute of the earth.

Eruere oculum, to placke out ones eye.

Sus rostro femina eruit, The sowe rooteth by the seede with hys snout.

Et ex his ea erueret, *que* scriptores greci prodiderunt, And to pūche and geat out of them the knowlage of those thynges, whiche the greke authours haue put in wytyng.

Eruere herbas noxias, to placke up weedes.

Eruptio, *onis*, is when ou holde thynge hastyly out of a citter, campe, or fortresse, and setteth on theyr enemies.

Eruus, *aum*, pulled, picked, or weeded out.

Eruum, *i*, n. g. a kynde of pulse, called also *Corobos*, there is of it bothe white and redde.

Erycus, a mountayne in Sicille, where was a temple of Venus, of the whiche she was called Erycina.

Erymanthus, and **Erymanthus**, *aum*, of **Erymanthus**.

Erymanthis, *idos*, *Attadæ*.

Erymanthis vñs, the wyfe of **Lycon**, whiche was turned into a beare.

Erymanthus, a mountayne in *Archadie*, where Hercules ouercame a bope, that destroyed the fieldes. There are also a wodde and a spring of the same name.

Erygium, or **Eryngæ**, a kynde of theffell, haunges longe leaues, & longe halles with a rounde knappe full of longe pyrrhes, in the forme of a sterre: The roote wherof, beynge condeyte, and confused in honye with Cynamome and cloves, comforteth the stee, and strenght courage. It is also called *Yring*

Eryngium, and **Eryngium**, of the same theffell, whiche is called *Yring*.

Eryngis, *atum*, an inflammation with redde, whiche is a feare of horsen in the eye.

Erythace, or, beem meate whiche they labourer Erythacus, a byrde called *Adorn* redde breast.

Erythæa, an yle in the sea *Gaditanum*, whiche is fished with nettes of agge, that men lye continually longe.

Erytheus, a kyng of *Aethiæ*.

Erythra, a citty of *Asia*.

Erythra, one of the *Isidops*. And the cōmme, out of the whiche Hercules dyone his hande of beastes.

Erythrum mare, the reade sea, so called of the kyng **Erythra**, whiche in englyshe signifieth redde. For in beade the water of that sea is of the colour of water, as dyuers greates authours, and also experience doeth assenue.

Erythrys, a ryuer, the water wherof, maketh beare to growe.

Erythos, an herbe called redde beete, as *I* suppose.

Eryx, *cis*, the name of a mountayne in *Sicille*, and of a citty thereon builded, wherein was edificied, a temple to **Venus**, wherof **Venus** is called **Erycina**.

Eryx, was also the soune of **Venus** and **Aleamus**: or after some of **Neptunus** and **Aleamus**, whiche was slayne by **Hercules**, and gaue name to the foynated byll, in the whiche he was buried.

Quid geminas **Erycina** meos sine sine dolores? Wh **Aleamus** why doest thou continue any double my sorowes?

Esaias, a prophete of the tette of **Juda**, in whome was suche abundance of the spīte of prophete, that he propheted to be muche of **Christe**, that he fymed rather to be an euangelist, then a prophete. He was of such holynesse, that in the tyme of kyng **Acasias**, when a citter was belleged, he by his prayer obtyned of God, that water shoulde be in litle quantites, so that the people shoulde not perishe for lacke of water. And when the enemies had wonne the citty, and belleged **Beloum**, as often as the **Yerus** came for water, the water came out of the earth abundantly, and they took water, but the draynges, when they came, could not fynd it. This wyse man, for his liberte of speche, in rebuynge of the tyme of the pyrrhes, and the people, and pynching of the vengenance of god vpon that fūpe trefe and people, was curie in three partes with a stee, and buried vnder an oke, but afterwards he was translated and layd by

the right hande of **Abraham**, **Isaac**, and **Jacob**, whiche cōmme crowne theyr, and his bodyr ben buryed by the fore, and thersyde the hylle betwixt the trefe wherof, & the maye come by them.

Eshu, the soune of **Isaac**, and brother of **Jacob**, **Eshu**, s. f. g. all maner of meate, as *Agrostos*, men as beastes, also a byrde to take byrdes of fowles with.

Contempulimæ etc, beate, vñs meate.

Conficere escas, to chawme meate.

Escalis, *le*, ptecepting to meate.

Escarius, *aum*, ptecepting to meate.

Escaria mensa, a table, whereas men dooe eat meate.

Escaria vasa, vessels, wherein meate is sent.

Esco, *aul*, are, to feede vpon a thyng.

Esculentum, *ti*, n. g. meate.

Esculentus, *aum*, any thyng to be eaten, or that ptecepteth to eatyng.

Esculenta animalia, suche beastes as men do vñs for theyr foodde and nourishment.

Esculento ore homo, a man with meate in his mouth.

Esculenta frusta, morsels of meat that be eat.

Esculus, *looke* Aesculus.

Eshu, a ryuer in *Italy*, whos founte from **Rauenna**.

Eshu, *aul*, are, to ate often, to vñs to ate.

Esquillæ, *looke* Exquillæ.

Ede in amicis, to be one of his friends.

Eedum, *al*, or **Eedæ**, *æ*, a wayne, a chare, or wagon.

Eedaphus, *ij*, m. g. a chariotte man.

Eedones, a people, whiche dooe ate theyr frenndes when they be beades, and bynne in the skilles of theyr beades.

Eedon, or **Eedon**, people indabytynge in *Judea* towards the welke, whiche dooe lye with oute womanne, and contempeyne golde, spīner, and all other crystalls. They lye by carynge of dates. These carynges contempeyne vnto them, by the piouserbe of God, menne stome dysces parties, so that theyr companye haue farthe. But none is receyued, and the merite of his vertue and chastite, was rewarded.

Eedon, *æ*, the beeryng of any thyng.

Eeo, *bee* *ti*.

Eeris, *tricia*, a womanne rauensone, or bea mouere.

Eeriales scriæ, waite ropes, whiche lead vnto the trefe, as the whiche men doo fynd beate, and bynne bynne.

Eeris, *et*, f. g. vnder.

Eerigo, *ignis* *idem*.

Eeris, *onis*, an hungry felowe.

Eeris, *ulire*, *looke* Aetulire.

Eeris, the pūche.

foorth that is with in.

Euocare aliquem foras verbe allicuius, to call one foorth in an other mans name.

Euocare huc Sofiam, accersat Blepharod nem, Calipe foorth Sofiea hyther, that he maie go call Blepharo.

Nostros ad pugnam euocant, they pponohe our men to fight, o' badde our men come foorth and fight.

Euocare aliquem accu alterius, to call foorth one at an other mans bydding.

Euocare aliquem Romam, to call vp, o' to commaunde one to appere at Rome.

Euocat ad se, he comandereth to come to hym.

Euocare aliquem literis, to wille one by letters to come to hym.

Piscem esca euocare, with the baite to allure the fische to come foorth.

Euocare deos, with solenne p'aters to wille the goddes to come to hym.

Euocare demones, to call vp puell sp'istes.

Euocare ad arma, to make to bee cased o' proclaimed, that euery man be ready in harnise, at a certayne place and houre.

Euocare animum a negotijs, to withdraue the mynde from busynesse.

Vis earum omnis euocatur in palmitis, All the strength of theim is drawen vp in to the b'anches.

Euocare testes, to bynge foorth the witnesses.

Euohæ, a noise o' exclamation that the pyletes of Bacchus made.

Euolauicus, a, u, that cenneth o' gaddeth abode.

Euolio, ui, are, to fite out often.

Euolo, euolas, au, are, desired of the nowne

Vola, to fite, to take away by fite.

Impune aliquid euolare, to steale away a thyng, and escape unpunished.

Euolo, au, are, to fite away, to fite out, to cenne out, o' hys awate speedye, to steale away, o' conuege hym selfe away quickely, to escape.

Euolare rus ex vire, to foylake the citee, and goe into the countreie.

Anima euolat ex corpore tanquam ex carcere, The soule departeth out of the bodye, as it were out of a pylson.

Euolare ex periculo, to escape out of daunger. Euolare pernam, to escape p'ene o' punishment.

Sic euolauit oratio, hys woordes went away to roundelp.

Euoluo, uolui, ere, to turne hyther and thither, to colle o' tumble out of a place, to vnfolde, to explicate o' expound, to meditate, to cast in ones mynd, to tourne as one tourneeth a boke, to reade ouer, to studie diligently.

Euoluere se turba, o' ex turba, to wynd hym selfe out of trouble.

In mare fluui se euoluunt, The ryuers reane

into the sea.

Euoluere librum, to tourne ouer a booke, as one dooeth in readdyng.

Euoluere poetas, to studie and reade ouer poetes diligently.

Versus euoluere, to reade verses.

Euoluere naturam rerum, to serche and fynd out the natures of thynges.

Tempus hoc me euoluere coegit, the tyme hath constrained me to expounde o' declare these thynges roundely.

Non possum euoluere exitum rei, I cannot fynde out the ende of this matiere.

Promissa somnij euoluere, to muse o' thynke on those thynges that seemed to be promised in hys dreame.

Euolutio, onis, collenge o' tumblyng oute, a readdyng of poetes o' verses.

Euolutus, a, um, vnfoldeb, o' vncolled, tourned out.

Euolutus bonis, a man tourned out of all that eue he hath.

Euomo, euoinis, u, ere, to vomite, to cast out, to spue, to vter out, o' speake maliciously, and with a cankered stomache.

Euomere iram, to speake anger, to vter his malice spitefully.

Euomere virus, to spitte out his poyson, to fete the worst that one can fete.

Euomino, one of the pyles called. Aeolia.

Eupalia, a towne in Locris, whiche some calla Eupalion, and some Eupolyon.

Eupatorium, o' Eupatorias, an herbe called Agestomonte, looke Agrimonia.

Eupetalos, a precious stone of a fery coloure.

Euphonia, good fowne, a sweete o' pleasant noyse.

Euphorbia, and Euphorbium, an herbe fyste founde out by Iuba the kyng of Libya, and called after the name of his physician. Lookes Ruellius lib. 3. capite. 33.

Euphorbus, a Troiane the sonne of Panthar, whiche wounded Patroclus, and was slayn by Achilles.

Euphorion, a poetes name of Calcidone, whiche Ballus byd translate.

Euphrasia, an herbe called of some Ophthalmica, o' Ocularia, a of the Grekes Euphrosyne, because it cleareth the eyes. In englishe eyebright.

Euphrasynum, an herbe called Buglosse.

Euphrates, one of the ryuers that come out of Paradyse, whiche passeth thorough the citee of Babylon. also a philosopheres name.

Euphrosyna, the propre name of a woman. also to the name of one of the thye graces called Charites.

Euphrosyn, bourage.

Eupolis, a lake in Feauure Cisalpine.

Eupolis, an ancient poete, whiche in his comedies sharply taxed the vices of the people.

Eupolis, a name of a poete.

Eupompus, a verat eulogizing man in Athens, the and geometrie. Also a name of a poete, whiche taught Pamphilus Epitaphes.

Euporus, Calas Gascus feruunt, whiche is hys bydding byddes hys, and after hys hys selfe.

Euprosopon, a promontorie in Phenicia.

Eureos, a phetion the signe an olus beary.

Eurinus, er eritulus, a, um, belongenge to the eade wynde.

Euripedes, the name of a famous poet among the Grekes, whiche wrote tragedies most excellently.

Euripus, a smallle runneth clyng of a greasse herpeth. Also a byche made to enclose places to playe in, in the neede of hedges. Some do take it for a smallle pond o' steme. also an arme of the sea, o' a narrow passage betweene two places.

Eurocias, a certayne stone, whiche seemeth to be blacke and moyle.

Euronotus, a noyth sail wynde.

Europa, is the thierd parte of the worlde, disuiden from Asia with the great seas. Hellespontus, Propontis, Bosporus Thracius, et Pontus Euxinus, and hath the uttermost boundes in the north east, the eynde Canais.

And from Afrika it is diuided by the myddell sea. It was also the name of a fayr maiden, daughter of Agenor kyng of Phenicia, whom Iupiter (transformyng hym selfe into the foyme of a bull) byd carrie, as poetes wite: which of some is interpreted, that Iupiter caried hys away by force in a ship.

In the decke o' make wherof was a banner o' streamer, wherby was persected a bull.

Eurotas, a ryuer that cenneth before the towne of Lacedemonia.

Eurus, the eade wynde.

Euryale, the daughter of kyng Minos, there was an other of that name, the daughter of Prætor kyng of Argius. In other was one of the Gorgons.

Euryalus, the name of one of the pyrrus of the loyones. Megiste seigneth a Troiane to be called.

Euryates, a man of Ithaca, Agamemnon's seruant.

Eurybatus, the name of a famous robber and chiefe, of whose name cometh this wyorde.

Eurybatus, to steale away pryde frome them that haue hym in bydding.

Eurybia, a mythe.

Euryblades, one of Heracles captyues.

Eurycles, a toothe setter of vntowre.

Euryclides, a name of the daughter of Philopis.

Euryclides, one of Lacedemonia.

Euryeyon, a god of the name.

Eurydamis, a Argian, an interpreter of the games.

Eurydamis, a name of a poete.

Eurydamis was the wife of Lysander kyng of Argos.

Eurydamis, a name of a poete.

Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus.

Eurydomene, a name of the sea.

Eurylochus, the kyng of Ithaca, whiche be troied Theseus before he was bydded it.

Eurymachus, one of Penelope's mores.

Eurymedon, the sonne of Teucer, also a stone of Pamphilia.

Eurymides, a toothe setter among the Grekes, whiche tolde to Poliphemus all that to hym happened afterwards by Odysseus.

Eutynpe, the wife of Nychamus, and also the daughter of Apollo.

Euryonius, a druelle, who as the ancients Grekes supposed, byd eate and consume the fleshe of dead men, leauing the bones bare, whome they prynced in a terrible figure, having longe teethe o' tuskes, settyng in the shape of a bulgare, of coloure betwene black and blew.

Euryon, the daughter of Amynta kyng of Macedonia.

Eurypylus, one of the soones of Hercules, that reigned in the yle of Loue, an other the sonne of Eurmon, whiche bothe were at the siege of Troie.

Euryteus, a kyng of Grece, ennemy to Hercules, whiche commaunded hym to doo many of his enterpryses.

Eurythmia, is a beante in the true foymyng of the mythes, where the height accordeth with the breadthe, and the breadthe also with the length. Finally all thyng answering to his proportion, a comely gesture.

Eurythus, a kyng of Oechalia, whiche denied to geue hys daughter to Hercules.

Euryyon, one of the Argonautes, an other was the sonne of Acreon.

Eusebes, a precious stone, wherof a chape was made in the temple of Hercules at Tris.

Eusebia, pietie, reygton, goodnesse.

Eustathius, a learned man, whiche wrote a cronicle from the tyme of Cæsar, to Anastasius the emperor. An other was a learned bishop of Antioche, whiche wrote agapst. Irenus.

An other of the same name wrote commentaries on Homers and Theophrastus.

Eustaphius, a philosopher of Aphrodisia.

Eustratus, a philosopher, whiche wrote some manifestes vpon Aristotle's Ethics.

Euterpe, one of the muses, and is interpreted to be of pleasure.

Euthes, a god of the name.

Euthymus, a philosopher of Miletus, also a name of a poete.

Euthymus, a name of a poete.

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E ANTE V.

Eutices, an heretike, an abbot of a monastery in Constantinople, about the yere of our lord 450. He affirmed that Christe had but one onely nature, that is to say, diuine, of godly he as was one person. This heresy was condemned in the countaile of Ephesus, and Eutices sente into exyle.

Eurapelia, genynesse, good behauiour.
Eurapelus, a mans name, and is interpreted gentill and pleasant.

Eurichydes, a famous image maker.

Euulgo, aui, are, to publyshe abode.

Euulio, onis, plucking vp, or drawing out.

Euulso dentis, the drawing of a tooth.

Euulsiu, a, um, plucked vp or pulled away.

Euxinus pontus, a parte of the sea, whiche diuideth Europa from Asia.

E ANTE, X.

EX, signifieth of or from.
Ex aduersum, even agaynst it, on the other syde.

Ex equo, indifferently, equally.

Ex alie, of the whole.

Hyedem fecit ex alie, he made hym heye of the whole.

Ex diametro opposita, so contrarie the one to the other, that they mai neuer agree.

Ex disposito, by an order, of a purpose.

Ex aduersum ei loco, agaynst that place.

Ex equo et bono, accordyng to equite & reason.

Ex equo et bono facere, to doo iustlye or indifferently.

Ex animo, of good wyl, of a good courage.

Ex ante diem nonarum Iuniaru, the seventh date of June.

Ex argumento, in token thereof.

Ex composito, as it was agreed.

Ex dignitate tua, et ex republica facis, Thou doest accordyng to thyne authoritie, and for the weale of thy countreie.

Ex dignitate nostra, accordyng to our estate or dignite.

Ex dignitate tribuere, to geue accordyng to his estate.

Ex equo pugnare, to fyght on horsebacke.

Summa erit hæc, statues, vt ex fide fama, reip me videbitur, This shall be the whole effecte, that thou doo as it shall seme for myn honestie, accordyng to the trueth that I putte in the, and for my ppyttee.

Ex insidijs, by treason, pryvily, as it were out of an ambuement.

Ex more, and Ex consuetudine, accordyng to the custome, as they vse to doo.

Ex superabundanti, moze ouer.

Ex diuinijs iuuentutem luxuria ac auaritia inuafere, by the means of rycheys, or thowgh rycheys, the youth became lecherous & couen

E ANTE X.

tons. Ex for Cumis, Ex melle resnam vorato, Doo you sett euen myt with honey.

Ex, for pte, as, Quod ei ex aljs Gallis maximam fidem habebam, Because I trusted hym best of all the frenche men: or because I had moze trust to hym than any of the frenche men.

Ex æquo fertilis, euen as fertile as the other.

Ex æquo viuere, to lyue in equal state of condicion with other.

Ex animo amicus, an hertle and vnfeigned frende, Ex animo et simulate, contrary.

Ex animo dicere, to speake as one thyngeth without any dissimulation.

Ex animo tibi bene volo, I wille you good with all myne heart.

Ex animi sententia, euen as one thynketh, accordyng to his conscience. also as one woulde haue it, or wylle it.

Ex arte dicere, to speake eloquently, or accordyng to the pceptes of rhetorike.

Ex autoritate pontificum, by the ordynance and commaundment of the ppeletes.

Ex alto repetere, to stretch a thyng deeply.

Ex inuidia, by enuy.

Ex aljs cognoscere aliquem, to knowe one by the report and information of others.

Ex confesso malus, openly naught, a verate lewde felowe.

Ex continenti, in an instant, forthewith, by and by, incontinent.

Ex contrario, for e contrario, contrarywise.

Ex contrario stare, to bee one agaynst another, or one contrary to another.

Ex omni populo, among all the people.

Ex consilio iurisperitorum, by the counsaile of lawyers.

Ex destinato, purposely, of purpose.

Ex diuerso, non tamen omnino dissimile, Dyuers, but yet not utterly vnlyke.

Ex pueris, and Ex ephēbis excedere, to passe chyldes age.

Ex eo, from thens forth.

Ex eo die, from that date forwarde.

Ex eo fit, thereby it cometh to passe.

Ex reis aliquem eximere, to discharge a person accused because the accuser dooth not appere. Exponere ex memoria, to expound or declare by herte.

Diem ex die expectabam, I looked for one date after an other.

Ex necessitate facere, to doo by constraint, or of necessity. Ex facili, easly.

Hæres ex terra parte, an heys appointed to haue the chydde parte of a mans goodes.

Aliud ex alio malum, one mischefe in an others necke.

Magnum mihi ex hac re erit malum, I shall haue some great displeasure by this thyng.

Ex hoc, for this cause, by this means.

Depend

E ANTE X.

Dependit ex numeris amicitia, his frendshipp hangeth on his numbers.

Expressit ex annulo imago, a print of figure made with a seale.

Septem ex ordine menses, seuen monethes together, one after an other.

Ex parte maiore, for the moze parte.

Nisi ex præcepto domini, excepte his wayes ther byddes hym.

Ex ore allculus pendere, to hangen vnstablye what one wille saye.

Ex propinquo præliari, to come to hande strokes, to fight hande to hande.

Ex re et ex tempore, Ex the matter and the tyme shall requyre.

Ex sententia non sum hero, I please not my self, or I am not to my masters appetyte or phantasy.

Ex sententia seruus, suche a seruante as a man woulde wylle.

Ex se reliquit filium, after his death he lefte dyne male of his owne body.

Timere ex somno, to awake of byschs ones sleape sodaynly with a feare.

Ex sua quisy parte, eueri man for his part.

Ex tempore, forthewith, without meditation.

Ex toto, wholly, betwixt, all together.

Ex uero nomine uxor Thomas, My true name, or my right name is Thomas.

Ex iure hesterni panem vorare, to swallowe of softe vp byeads with graut of byorde that was lefte the other date before.

Ex vultu cognoscere, to knowe by ones countenance. Ex vultu, It is for your ppyttee.

Ex improviso, vnwares, sodaynly.

Ex industria, of purpose, for the nones.

Insanire ex iniuria, to waxe madde for wrong that is dooden to one.

Ex insperato, vnlooked for.

Ex integro, a freewe, a newe, estroones.

Ex inimicis vnus, one of my nere frende.

Iudicare aliquem ex aliorum ingenijs, To iudge a man by the disposition of other.

Ex iure manu conseruum vocare, a manner of saying in the lawe amonge the sunctes. Mos mains, where the action was commenced after this foze: the plainiffe and the defendante went both into the steepe, for the whiche the contention was, and there stode a position of the earths, whiche after that they soughte by the thetrot, and made claspis to it as to the whole lande. These moze after Exilium.

Labore ex predibus, to be sick of the goute.

Ex lege repetere ab aliquo pecuniam, to sue one in the lawe for money that he owyth or deteryth.

Ex longinquo venire, to come out of fere countreies.

Ex natura aliquid gerere, to doo a thyng accordyng to his nature, or by his nature.

E ANTE X.

Ex me posere posse, you may knowe of me. Ex longo, of long tyme, a grete whyle.

Ex obliquo, querthwart.

Ex omni occasione, by eueri litle occasion.

Ex omnibus frellis, thus the world fynd beagan. Ex opibus non ex veritate causa pendetur, The cause shal be wiled accordyng to the litleste, not after the trueth of the matter.

Exacerbescere, to waxe sharpe of coloure.

Exacerbo, aui, are, to stirre vp, to pynoke to anger, to make one verate angry.

Exacerbo, exacu, estere, to waxe soude of sharpe to becomee angry or there.

Exactio, onis, a pyllyng of the people, exactyon.

Exactor, oris, m. g. a demande of monye. some englyshe is a controllor. I take it to bee a gatherer of tolle or tase.

Exactor supplicij, one that requyryth to haue a man punished.

Exactum, if, n. g. an exacte or absolute thyng.

Exactus, a, um, passed, verate diliget, exacte, appelles, demande, perfectly dooden or pece requyred.

Exacta ætate, the sommer bynyge passed.

Exactæ ætatis vir, a verate aged man.

His demum exactis, to haue these thynges wele dooden and pade.

Exacti reges, knyghts spoussed and dygyn out of thei realmes.

Furis exactus, for Aglatus.

Ensis exactus, a swerde thynkthowgh one.

Exactus, us, a sellyng.

Exacuatus, a, um, made sharpe or poynted.

Ex acuo, aui, ere, to make verate sharpe, to stee to whette, to make angry or vexe.

Exacere dentes, to whette ones teethe.

Exacere mentem, to stirre vp or quicken the mynde.

Acuum exacuerē, to make vnelgeze moze easie of bynyng.

Acidum oculorum exacuerē, to quynken the sight.

Cohortari et exacuerē, to exhort w stee vp.

Exacuio, onis, f. g. a bynyng or making of a thyng sharpe.

Exacuatio, onis, bynyng or making of a thyng perfitte.

Exacuat, aui, are, to bynye perfectly: also to bynye out of an hour.

Exacuat opus finitum, to fynish the opus in case of a woork that one hath begunne.

Exacuat, quau, quare, to make equal, to be euen to equal.

Exacuat omnia, to make all thynges of the same. Exacuat dignitate, to make equal vale, he wille haue no man to be of equal and honour with hym.

Exacuat facta dicta, to bynde the deede and wordes of men, with woys or stee and con-

conueniente.
 Exaquo, quaris, the dependents, idem quod Exaquo.
 Exaquo, a, um, made equal.
 Exaquo, onis, the making of a thynge equal with other.
 Exaquo, aui, are, to overflow, to seethe ouer, as a potte booth, to be verate fierse & angry.
 Exaquo, excuui, uire, to wage gentylly & mildly.
 Exaggero, aui, are, to heape vp together, to augment, to increase, to speake muche in the praise of dispraise of a thynge, with woordes to make a thynge moze than it is, to amplifie, to extolle.
 Exornare et exaggerare.
 Exaggerare et extenuare, contrary.
 Exaggerare virtutem, to speake muche in the praise of vertue.
 Verbis exaggerare beneficium, to extolle a benefitt with woordes, and make it moze than it is.
 Exaggerare rem familiarem, to increase a mans substance.
 Exaggeratus, a, um, heaped together, increased, amplified with woordes.
 Exaggeratio, onis, a heaping together.
 Exagrio, aui, are, to bere, to anger, to moue, to chide, to shake vp with unkindly woordes, Lenire et exagrire, contrary.
 Ne meum merorem exagrem, I caste I shoulde make my selfe moze heauy & sorrowful.
 Exagrire rem aliquam, to debate and handle a matter in reasoning.
 Exagitatus, a, um, vexed, moued, robbed, debated in reasoning, and as it were tossed by ether and thither, canuased, much spoken of.
 Spoliari et exagriti, spoiled and taken out of all that euer they had.
 Exagrior, onis, one that bereth of mouth of speaketh threwhy by other.
 Exagoga, g, m, g, one that carrieth any thynge out of the house.
 Exagoga, a, f, g, rent, reuenues.
 Exalbico, bescere, to waxe pale.
 Exalbidus, a, um, somewhat white.
 Exalburno, aui, are, to take out the fatte lypes, that is in some woode.
 Exalto, aui, are, to mount of lyfte vp, sometime to pisse verate muche.
 Exaluminatus, a, um, cleere lyke alum, oylent.
 Examen, minis, n, g, a twaine as well of bees, as other thynge, a great company of flocks, also the nedill of tongue in balances and beames, sometime it signifyeth a iuste examinacon or tryall.
 Examen infantium, a compaigne of childe.
 Examino, aui, are, to examine, to seerch of try, to weygh.
 Examo, examas, aui, are, to loue well.

Exampens, a fontayne in Spertis.
 Examurco, aui, are, to draw oyle cleane from the mother.
 Examusim, iustely, by rule.
 Exancio, aui, are, to draw out cleane, to expell, sometime to suffice, to vanquish, to make, to take great payne and much labour, to hispathe and bying to an ende.
 Non potest hic sine tua opera exanciare clasuus, This nayle cannot bee made withoute thy helpe.
 Exanguis, gue, com. g, without bloude, the morous of fearefull, pale for anger.
 Exanguis atq. exuans, pale for anger, and greatly moud.
 Exanimalis, le, without soule of lyfe, of that hath away the soule and lyfe.
 Exanimatio, onis, a trouble of mynde, a great feare.
 Exanimatus, a, um, made greatly ascerd, affolled of troubled in mynde, sometime it signifyeth deade.
 Exanimo, aui, are, to hyl, to make ascerd, to trouble and make asfouled.
 Priusq. intus redij, exanimatus fui, ore euer I came in againe, I was made ascerd.
 Multos examinavit rigor insolitus niuis, the unaccustomed chylling of the snowe depriued many of theyr liues.
 Exanimare aliquem metu, to make one asfouled for feare.
 Exanimus, a, um, and Exanimis, me, deade, put in feare.
 Exanio, aui, are, deriued of Sanies, cl, to quille out matter of corruption.
 Exanthema, a wheale of a pushe in a mannes skynne.
 Exanilo, aui, are, idem quod Exancio, to he three.
 Exaptus, a, um, verate apte and faste, well compacte.
 Exardeo, exarst, dère, to be vehemently inflamed with desyre, anger, of admiration, to be verate fierse and hote.
 Grauius exarst, he was verate angry.
 Exardere ira et indignatione, to be greatly inflamed with wythe and indignation.
 Desyderio exardere, to be verate hote.
 Exarst in iras, he waxed verate hote.
 Exarst admiratio, men were in a grate admiration.
 Exardefco, scere, to waxe hote, of to be verate hement.
 Exareno, aui, are, to purge and tris cleane from faule and aswell.
 Exaresio, fieri, to be dryd vp.
 Exareo, exaridere, to be drye, to become dry, so pns away, to decay and waxe away, not to be to pleasaunt.
 Exaruit diuturna miseria fillus, my sonne is pined away with long and continuall miserie.
 Facili

Facultas orationis exariste dictum, when a mans eloquence decayeth by long use.
 Exaresco, scere, idem quod Exareo.
 Exarmo, aui, are, to make tame, to bridle, of to take harness from a man.
 Exarmare actionem, to make the action ferre of feeble.
 Exarmare nauem, to take away the tasing from a shyppe.
 Exarmare feras, to cut of byake of the teeth clawes, of other partes of wilde beastes, whiche they vse for theyr defence.
 Exarmare strumenta, to plucke of the tagges of popynnes.
 Exarmatus, a, um, vnarmed, made tame.
 Exaro, exaras, aui, are, to care well: also to wyte.
 Exarare frumentum, by earping to receiue as muche come as the lande yeldeth.
 Epistolam exarare, to write a letter.
 Exaratus, a, um, eared, eared vp, founde in the grounde by earping.
 Exascio, aui, are, to chyp smoothe with an are, as carpenters dooe after they haue roughed heaued: and by translation to polypse, but not spely and perfectly.
 Exaspero, aui, are, to make sharpe, also to make verate angry, to bere, to fere.
 Animo exasperatus, vexed in minde, made angry.
 Exaio, aui, are, to fastiffe, to fell.
 Exauro, aui, are, to sell of fastiffe an hungrye somache of greedy mynde.
 Exauctorati, soublores of seruantes put out of wages, of dismissed of theyr serpyce.
 Exauctoratus, depoued of put out of offyce.
 Exauctoro, of Exauctoro, to put out of wages: also to dismiss from warre without as ny reproche, and gentylence to departe, to discharge them of theyr othe: sometime to disgrace a knight, of other lyke.
 Exaudio, lui, ire, to here beneuolently, of perfectly.
 Exaugeo, auxi, augere, to increase muche.
 Exaugere animu alicuius, to increase ones courage, to make one haue a greater romahe.
 Exauguro, aui, are, to make prophane the thing that was holy, to vnhalowe with certayne ceremonies.
 Exauguratio, onis, f, g, the vnhalowing of a thynge.
 Exauspico, aui, are, to dooe a thynge vnsoyus natly, to haue yll lucke.
 Exauspicauit ex vinculis, I haue had yll lucke for I came out of prison.
 Exauctoro, aui, are, idem, quod Exauctoro.
 Exbalito, aui, are, to trumpe out of a croffe bowe, to trumpe of decetue.
 Ego hunc communem meum atq. nostrum omnium hostem exbalitabo lepide, I wyll

feratly deceyue this myne enemye, and an enemye to all.
 Excalco, aui, are, to pull of ones shoes.
 Excalefacio, of Excalefacio, feci, cere, to make beate hote.
 Excalfactio, onis, a beayng of making of a thynge verate hote.
 Excalfactorius, a, um, that hath the power and strength to make hote.
 Excalcio, factus sum, fieri, to be made hote.
 Excalpo, calpsi, calpere, to scratche of clawe, to ingreue of cutte in.
 Excandefacio, feci, facere, to chaufe of make angry, to make beate hote.
 Excandescencia, a, f, g, a sodaine anger that tarieth not longe, of after some, the inclination of the mynde to anger.
 Excandescio, candui, scere, to be verate angry, to waxe beate hote.
 Excanto, aui, are, to incant, to charme, sometime to shutte out.
 Excarificatus, toms of rent with tourmentes.
 Excarifico, aui, are, to rent and cutte in places, to tourment.
 Excauo, excauas, aui, are, to make holowe.
 Excauatio, onis, the making holowe of a thing.
 Excedo, celsi, cedere, to departe of go forth, to passe of excede, to die.
 Excessit ex ephëbis, he passed boyes age, he waxed a man.
 Excedere ex pueris, to be passed boyes age.
 Excedere officiu, to do moze than his duttie.
 Excedere e via, to go out of the wate.
 Excedere vrbem, to departe out of the citee.
 Excessit militi aras ex magisterio tuo, I am nowe passe your gouernance and correction.
 Excessit annos decem, he is about tenne yeres olde.
 Excedere de medio, of de vita, to die.
 Excedere digitum transuersum ex loco, to go a fpyngers bende out of a place.
 Excedit magnitudine fabæ, it is bigger than a beane.
 Excessit e memoria, I haue forgotten it.
 Excedere modum, to passe measure.
 Excessit res ad publicam quarimoniam, the matter came to that point, that the people complained of it openly.
 Excedit fidem, it is not to be believed, it is incredible.
 Excessus, us, m, g, going out, a byng of departing out of lyfe, deathe.
 Excellens, lentis, excellent, surmounting.
 Excellens omnibus vir, a man surmounting all other.
 Excellensia, a, f, g, excellensie.
 Excellensia et magnitudo animi, excellensie and noble courage.
 Excelsa

E A N T E X

... grains, the imprints

and

Facitare allicum amorem sapientie. Et
a manu dei vocatus est.

EX-100-100000

of a copy. sometyne for Exemplum, a thyng to be folowed or eschewed. sometyne it is used for the other, as if they saye they doo signifie an example, where one thyng is compared with another.

Exemplare, idem quod exemplar.

Exemplarium, m, n. g. an example of copy.

Exemplum, pli, neu. gen. an example to follow eschew, or be ware of, a coppe, a patene, a president, a counterpoise, an open execution of punishment doome to the feare of other. also a similitude, a thyng brought in for the prooffe of declaration of a matter. Also a thyng that hath been doone afore tyme. Sine exemplo temporis, suche tymes as neuer hath been seen afore.

Si meum esset exemplum, If I hadde been the example of this, or if it had been doone by me.

Quod ad exemplum est? what manner of fellowe is he? whome dooeth he resemble? whome he helpe?

Capere exemplum, looke Capio.

Nullo exemplo aliquid facere, to dooe that was neuer doone before.

Imitari exemplum alius, to imitate another in his dooing.

Nocer exemplo magis quam peccato, he dooeth more harme by hyng an enill example to other, than by committing the offence.

Præbere exemplum, to geve an example.

Non tibi exemplo satis sum? What not you take a good example by me? or am not I a sufficient example for you?

Malo exemplo facio, I dooe a thyng to the enill example of other.

Vno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, That all menne shoulde not lyue after one foyle or faction.

Exemplum testamenti, a coppe of a mannes wyll.

Misi ad Casarem eodem exemplo literas, I have sente letters vnto Cesar after the same foyle, or haupnge the same tenour and effecte.

Animale exemplum, a patene taken of a thyng that is alque.

Exempla edere, or exempla facere in aliquem, to punyssh any body openly, to the example of other.

Exempla edere, and exempla fieri in aliquem, to be punysshed openly, to the example of other.

In quem exempla fieri? who is that, that shall be punysshed to the example of other?

De te malis exemplis periant, God sende the a wretched ende to the example of other.

Exempli causa, or exempli gratia, for a prooffe of this matter, or for a more manys fast declaration of this thyng.

Singulare exemplum iuuenis, a poynt of such vertue and towardness, as is in none luyng anayne.

Figuros sub exemplo præmonere, to shewe them that shoulde after, by the example of them that have been before.

Subnecere aliquid in exemplum, to shewe a thyng for an example of declaration of a matter.

Sunt inter exempla qui, &c. whiche have made mention of some, whiche are.

Est in exemplis, it is brought in of writers.

Exemplis, le, that whiche made has been made, or taken out.

Exemptio, onis, for. g. an exception, a taking away.

Exemptor, oris, m. g. one that taketh away, one that byggeth stones out of a quarry.

Exemptus, a, um, exempt of punishment, taken away.

Exemptus est rebus humanis, he is free.

Exemptus pœne, discharged of punishment, escapynge punishment.

Exentero, au, are, to pull oute the hart by the guttes of a thyng, to hyawe a fytter, and by translation, to cutte of ones pte.

Exenteror miser, I am tourmented with the that I am.

Exeo, exiui, ire, to goe oute, to issue, to hyawe out, to ende, to be deliuered, to be past, to be deferred.

In memoriam exire, to be in remembrance.

Exit in fabulam, it is made a tale.

Exit de potestate, he is besyde hym selfe, he is not able to gouerne hym selfe, he is in ward or vnder a gardian.

Exire domum, to goe out of the house.

Mane dum ad se exeo, tary vntyll I come footy to you.

Ea dictio exit in, a, That woordes endeth in, a.

Exire are alieno, to come out of debte.

Vt tandem et tot miseris exiremus, That ones we myghte be deliuered from so many miseries.

Exire ex animo, to goe oute of ones mynde, to be forgotten.

Vt in altitudinem exeant, That they maye growe by in heyghe.

Nec dum exerat induciarum dies, The daye of the trowle was not yet as thenne passed.

Exire in herbam aut radicem dicitur grahum, to sprynge vp, or to growe to a roote.

Exierunt libri, booke were published or sette abrode.

Nihil non cōsiderum exibat ex ore, there came no woordes out of his mouthe but with great consideration and aduysment.

Exire in prallum, to gae footy, and thus

battayle.

Exire vix, to dye.

Mandare ad sepulchrum, and the dead to goe out of theyr graue.

In vulgus exierat eum dixisse, He was published or published abrode among the people that he sayd.

Interitum diem probationes exierunt, The pte of the matter were deferred vnto the nexte daye.

Exire obuiam alicui, to goe footy to meete with one.

Exire tela, to eschewe and auoide parties and quarrells that be huried.

Quam mea fors prime exisset, what my lot was first taken out.

Exequiarum, f. g. plu. funeralles which are doone in the burall of any person.

Exequias celebrare, to kepe a solemne funeral. Colone stare exequis, to be at ones funeral or buryng.

Exequialis, le, that belongeth to a funeral.

Exequio, au, are, to execute the funeralles.

Exequor, eris, qui, to doo or execute, to accompysh of finishe. sometyne to declare of expeste, also to punyssh.

Exequi mortem, to dye.

Exequi sermonem, to speake.

Quid primum exequar? What shall I first dooe, or goe in hande with?

Aeternitatem exequi, to conspyre for euer and euer.

Consilium alicuius exequi, to folowe ones counsaile, to doo as one aduyseth vs.

Exequi delicta, to punyssh the offences.

Neg pro modo omnia delicta exequabar, Whether vnder he punyssh all offenses as they were woorthie.

Exequi egestatem, to susteyne and abyde penurte.

Exequi fugam, to flee.

Funus exequi, to kepe a funeral.

Exequi imperium heri, to doo his maysties commaundment.

Exequi iniurias, to requyte iniuries & wronges doone to vs.

Exequi, to goe a togethe.

Laudes eius exequi longum esset, It were long to recite and numbre vp the praises and commendations therof.

Sedulo munera sua exequentur, They shall doo theyr duties diligently.

Quæ vix verbis exequi possum, whiche thynges I can scarcely expresse and declare in wordes.

Exequias sum, to punyssh his crime.

Negotium exequi, to expoyse a matter in buyness.

Exequor, oris, m. g. one that accompysheth a thyng.

Exercere, exercitum, to lye.

Exercere Bacchanal, to bee dyanke.

Principem exercere, to practise the office of a prince or gouernour.

Exercere discordias et similitates, To haue variatunes of contention.

Exercere sumptus, to get theyr expences.

Exercere tellurem, to occupie and epi well the grounds.

Quædam exercere festis diebus licet, It is laudfull to doo some thynges on the holy daye.

Ad quam communes exercemus amores, whiche woman bothe of vs doo loue.

Exercere inacidiam, to hyawe his wyathe, to vse truelte.

Exercere artem, to vse his science.

Exercere patris nomen, to vse to dooe lyke a father.

Exercere populationem, to robbe or spoyle.

Exercere pugnas in aliquem, to buffete one with his spyes.

Exercere questionem, to examine.

Exercere regnum, to dooe lyke a kyng, to playe the kyng.

Exercere vectigalia, to gather and leaue tributes.

De aliqua re exerceri, to be troubled aboute a thyng.

Exerceri ad morem philosophorum, to be exercised after the fasion or maner of philosophers.

Hic me exerceo, here I am occupied, or here I exercise my selfe.

Exercio, li, ire, to amende or reuise.

Exercitatio, onis, f. g. exercise, vse, or custome.

Exercitator, oris, m. g. one that exerciseth.

Exercitatrix, the salmantine.

Exercitio, onis, f. g. the taking of monye for carrying of conueyng by supple.

Exercitatus, ta, tui, exercised, vexed, delyqued.

Exercitatus & agilitas curis, vexed and toiled with care.

Exercitum, m. g. exercise of vs.

Exercito, au, are, to exercise.

Exercitor, oris, m. g. gener. one that exerciseth or teacheth by men in any feare. Also a factor, or he that hath all the pte for conueyng of matter in a wyse, whiche is be the manner, or order that hath byed it.

Exercitus, us, m. g. gener. an hoste or maner of warre.

Exercitum conserbere, to gather an army.

Exercitus, a, um, exercised, used in labour, wrested, hardened, troubled, tossed in busynesse. Exercitus in re militari, of greates experience or well practised in chivalrie and warfare. Exercitus in agendis causis, muche practised in pleading of matters. Exercitus multa lectione, a man that hath read muche.

Exercitus rebus aduersis, one that hath beneuen muche aduersities and trouble. Exerco, exersis, exierere, to go forth, to put forth, to drawe out as a man will drawe out a sword. also to speeke. Fulgentemq; exeret enses, And he drew out his bright sword.

Exerere vincula, to streche of his graces, or to take out of prison. Quo caput exeratur, whereby his head made bee put forth. Exerere caput, to thurst by the head. And by translation, to auance it selfe, to excell. Cochlear exerant se domus, mayles crepe out of their shell.

Exerere linguam, to put out the tongue. Exerere manum, to stretche out the hands. Exerco, exersis, to shewe forth abroad. Exerco, a, um, shewed forth, put forth. Exerco in achum, the arme put forth, or shewed forth.

Factor, onis, one that eateth or consumeth. Excius, a, um, eaten up, consumed, gnawen. Exhausus, a, um, ditched without.

Exhausus, a, um, g. a pouring or clesing. Exhausus, a, um, g. a digging out. Exhausus, a, um, g. to take downe hards to the ground.

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Exhibere alicui affectum parentis, to shewe hym selfe like a father to one, to beare a fatherly affection towards one. Fidem ac beneuolentiam exhibere, to shewe hym selfe faithfull and louing. Imperium exhibere, to haue the mastery, to beare a rule.

Se iudicis hominum exhibere, to putte hym selfe to the iudgement of the people. Iustitiam exhibere, to shewe his iustyce.

Laborem difficilem exhibere, to put to great payne and trauaile.

Exhibere molestiam, to beare or greene. Exhibere reum, when the suerter byngeth in the man that he was bounde for personallie, and discharge hym selfe.

Exhibere alterum, to represent the fourme of an other man.

Rem saluam tibi exhibebo, I will warrant you your good cause ageyne, I will make it good.

Vicem alicuius rei exhibere, to be in steade of an other thyng, to serue to the same vse.

Exhibitio, onis, f. g. an exhibition, a shewing or bestowance.

Exhibitus, a, um, exhibited, given, shewed. Exhilaratio, onis, a comfortyng.

Exhilaratus, a, um, comforted, made mery. Exhilaro, aui, are, to comforte or reioyce, to make mery.

Exhilarantur arbores, the trees be comforted. Exhomologis, confession.

Exhorreo, and exhorresco, ui, ere, & scere, to feare horribly or with trembling.

Exhortatio, onis, a stomaching. Exhortatio, onis, is he that enconrageeth one that fastneth or warreth slacke in doing.

Exhortatus, a, um, that exhorteth. sometime pastuall, that is encouraged.

Exhortor, aris, ari, to exhorte vehemently, to encourage of stomache, to cherishe.

Exhortari canes, to chere the houndes. Exhortari canes in aliquem, to sette the dogges on one.

Exhubero, aui, are, to abound. also actiuelly, to make to abound.

Exibilo, aui, are, to whyste of hymse a man oute of the place.

Exiccatio, onis, a drying up. Exiccatus, a, um, dried up, thorough dried. also without sappe, vnpleasunt.

Exicco, aui, are, to dry, to drye thoroughly. Exihlare, idem quod exhibilo.

Exigo, egi, igere, to expelle or shutte oute, to dypse awaie, to put out, to chase away. sometime for transigere, to passe, as one passeth the tyme, to expelle, to tye of pious, to measure. also for extorqueo, to take by force, to exacte, to make satisfaction. also to require, to demaunde, to inquire, to dooe.

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Exilio, lui, li, and lui, lire, to go out hastily, or to scape out, to scape forsope.
 Exilium foras, he lepte quickely footthe of the doores.
 Exilium de sella, he leapte oute of his seate, or from his soole.
 Exilis, le, scender, small, leane, yll fedde.
 Exilis, aris, scenderesse, thynnelle.
 Copia et exilitas in dicendo, contrary.
 Exiliter, scenderly, thynly.
 Exilium, exple, banishment.
 In exilium exigere, agere, depellere, eijcere, to banishe, to sende in exile.
 In exilium exilium, to goe in exile or banishment.
 De exilio reducere, to calle from exile, or to restore one againe from banishment.
 Exilica causa, a mattre agaynst theim that be in exile.
 Eximie, excellently.
 Eximie vili, mercapleus profitable.
 Eximius, a, um, excellent, pchid, chosen oute, greatte.
 Eximia spe adolescens, a young man of excellent towardnesse.
 Eximius odor, a great and strong sauour.
 Eximia forma, a singular fauoure, an excellent and mercurious beautes.
 Eximo, eximis, emi, ere, to take astra, to exrepts, to picke out of a great numbre, to displice, to discharge, sometime to kill.
 Eximere actionem, to bare one of his actions.
 Eximere ex arariis, where one hath his thynge in the schequer, or other lyke place, to discharge one vpon his accompte.
 Among the Romayns it was to helpe and quyte a cristen of the fine and penaltie sette vpon him by the Kenour, for his myssbehauiour.
 Eximere ex reis, to acquite one of an offence.
 Eximere noxe, to release one of a trespass committed.
 Eximere in libertatem, to restore to libertee.
 Eximere dubitationem, to put out of doubt.
 Exime multum scrupulum, Solue me this doubt.
 Eximere de vestigalibus, to exempte frome paying tribute.
 Vinculis aliquem eximere, to displice one out of prison.
 Eximere ex culpa, to excuse, to shewe one not to be in any faute.
 Eximere memorie, to put out of mynde or memory.
 Eximere lapides sub terra, to pryge stones out of a quarrie.
 Eximere numero, to laie aparte, not to reckon of numbre.
 Eximprovisio, looke ex.
 Exim, from hys footthe. Exinde, idem, after-

warde, from thence footthe.
 Exinatio, lui, lire, to empte, to hyng to naughte, to vopde, to take from one all that he hath, to robbe.
 Exinanire alium, to pouge the bealy.
 Exinanire nauim, to vnlade a shyppe.
 Exinanire vinum, to make water.
 Exinanire aliquem re, to pille one of all that he hath.
 Vastare atq; exinanire agros vestigales, to spoyle and robbe the landes whereof cometh peryll ryngues to the common treasure.
 Exinanitio, onis, f. g. an emptyng of vopdrng, a purging of the bealy.
 Exinanitus, a, um, pilled, robbed, emptied, brought to naughte.
 Exinatio, lui, lire, to shewe or put footthe.
 Exinperato, vnlooked for, whyche no manne hoped for.
 Estimatio, onis, f. g. supposell, an optinson, a iudgemente that one hath conceived of a thynge. sometime reputacion, estimation, honour. Dignitas et estimatio.
 Homo magnae estimationis, a manne of great reputacion.
 Colligere et parere estimationem, to com in estimation and credite.
 Amittere estimationem, to lese his reputacion.
 Estimatio sui consulere, to prouide and haue regarde to his honour.
 Estimatio damnaui homo, he of whome men haue anyll opinion.
 Estimatioem suam committere alteri, to truste an other man in a matter concerning his honour or estimation.
 Estimatio, onis, m. g. one that speaketh as he supposeth, and nat as a master or instructour.
 Estimatio, lui, are, to trowe or suppose, to deerne of iudge, to esteeme, to thynke.
 De aliquis ingenio bene estimare, to haue a good opinion of a mds disposition of nature.
 Male estimare, contrary.
 Vere estimare, to deerne of iudge truly.
 Ex euentu de aliquis consilio estimare, to iudge of a mans wisde of counsaile by that that followeth of it.
 Suis moribus alterum estimare, to iudge an other man by his owne maners.
 Estimatur in probro, it is taken for a reproche.
 Estimatu facile est, a man may easily iudge.
 Existo, tui, here, to be, to appere, to bee sette vp or aduanced.
 Et si hodie ab inferis existat Lycurgus, And if Lycurgus shoulde this daie appere of riss from death to lyfe.
 Existit ex hoc loco difficilis questio, there riseth out of this place an harde question.
 Existet ex hac victoria tyrannis, if this victorie & conqueste, there will arise a tyrannus.
 Exa

Existibilis, le, deadly.
 Existialis, le, deadly, or that causeth death of mischief.
 Bellum existiale, a deadly and cruell warre.
 Existiosus, a, um, idem quod, Existialis.
 Exitium, i. n. g. death of mischief, destruction. A pituouse or empty end.
 Esse exitium alicui, to be ones death or destruction.
 Exitus, us, m. g. a goyng forth, an issue, an end.
 Exitus hominis, the death of a man.
 Exitus anni, the later ende of the pere.
 Exitus orationis fuit, the conclusion of his wordes was this.
 Aqua exitum reperit, the water hath founde an issue.
 Quem exitum res habitura sit non liquet, it is vncertaine what ende of issue the matter will haue.
 Contigit exitum quem optamus, it is come to passe as we woulde haue it.
 Imponere exitum rei, to make an ende of a thynge.
 In exitu est, it is at an issue or ende.
 Ex iure manu conseruatum vocare, was a forme of contention for lande in this wyse. The defendant saide before the iudge to the resmaunt. The lande whiche is in so to mine, I sale it to myne by the lawe. I require the, tye it there with me accordyng to the lawe. The tenants answered: from whence thou hast requyred me to tye with the by the law: thene I dooe estfoones appeale. Than went they together to the place in demaunde, to the entent, that they shoulde bynne with them a tpye of the same grounde to the iudge in the citee, and in his presence to demaunde and answer as for the whole lande whiche was in contention.
 Exiuro, lui, are, to auowe with an othe.
 Exlex, legis, com. gen. he that liueth without lawe, or out of lawe, lawlesse, an outlaw.
 Exloquor, eris, qui, to speake as it is, to speake all, to speake out.
 Exobsecro, lui, are, to make great bespye.
 Exoculto, proutly.
 Exochie, excellencie.
 Exoculatus, a, um, whose eyes be put out.
 Exoculatio, lui, here, idem quod Exoculo.
 Exoculo, lui, are, to put out ones eyes.
 Exodia, were wanton toyes mytte with verses in a comedie or enterlude.
 Exodium, i. n. g. a songe at the ende of a comedie or enterlude, also the ende of a matter.
 Nullum eius rei exodium inueniebam, I founde no ende of that matter.
 Exolesco, lui, and leui, lescere, to leane growe, sometime to growe mightily to waxe olde, to growe out of life.
 Exoleuit fauor, his fauour or estimation is lost

Infirma exolescunt, or binaunces growe out of life, and be herselfe consumed.
 Exoleuit, a, um, that is past growyng. Also growe out of life.
 Verba exoleta, wordes out of use.
 Authores exoleti, olde authours not used to be redde.
 Reliqui domi virginem exoletam, I left at home an olde mayden.
 Exoletus, i. n. g. a man abused against nature.
 Exoluo, ui, ere, to vnbynde, to pale all clerly, to recompence of geue in rewarde, to deliuer.
 Suspitione exoluere, to deliuer from suspition.
 Exoluere religionem, to discharge from vowe or conscience.
 Exoluere res alienum, to pale ones better.
 Exoluere fidem, to falsify that one hath promysed, to hepe pypmple.
 Exoluere promissum, idem.
 Exoluere penas, to be punished.
 Exoluere aliquem solitudine, to deliuer one from carefullnesse and trouble of mynde.
 Vota exoluere, to accomplishe and falsify that one hath vowed.
 Nodum alicuius erroris exoluere, to shewe the verite truely of a matter.
 Exolurus, a, um, lewde, vnbounde, vnbooen.
 Exomida, a garment without sleues, a taberde of chymere.
 Exonero, lui, are, to dyscharge, to vnburden, to palode.
 Exonerare ventrem, to do ones easement.
 Exonerare aliquid in alicuius aurem, to tell one a thynge in his care.
 Exonerare aliquem metu, to put one out of feare that he is in.
 Exonerare fidem, to accomplishe and falsify ones promys.
 Exopinato, as one looked for.
 Exopolis, he that dwelleth in the suburbs of a towne or citee.
 Exopabilis, le, to be wysshed for or bespyed.
 Exopratus, a, um, sensibly wysshed for, greatly bespyed.
 Exopto, lui, are, to bespye feruently or to wishe.
 Exorabilis, le, he that is calpe to bee entreated in a matter.
 Nulli exorabilis, he that no man can intreat.
 Exorabulum, a craftie fourme of bespyng or aspyng a thynge.
 Exoratus, a, um, earnestly bespyed, intreated.
 Exorbeo, es, lui, ere, to sup vp, and by translation to susteyne or endure.
 Exorbere difficultatem, to endure of abyde great payne.
 Exorbere sanguinem ciuilem, to suppe the bloude of citsens, to despye in the cruel death of his countrey men.
 Exorbito, lui, are, to goe out of the tracke of carre lode, or to goe out of the right waye.
 Exa

Exorbo, aui, are, to make one that he can not se
Exorcismus, an abstraction of confarpng.
Exorciso, aui, are, to abjure of confure.
Exorcista, an abjurour of confure.
Exordico, 1098e Exordico.
Exordine, without cessing, in order one after
an other.
Exordior, his, iri, to begynne.
Exordii facinus, to begyn a great enterpryse.
Exordium, n, m. g. a begynning.
Exordium dare, to begynne.
Ducere exordium ab aliquo, to take his be-
gynning of a thyng.
Exorior, exorior, or exoreris, iri, to be borne,
to appare out, to ryse as the sonne dooth, to
maade, to assaue or set vpon, to be recreated.
Dies exorium, the day appeareth.
Disordia exoritur, discordis ariseti.
Ema exoribatur, a tumore of byre dybbe
spuag.
Exorta sunt hec omnia a te, all these thyn-
ges beganne at you, or you beganne all these
matters.
Exoritur illi color, he watech ruddle.
Rex exortus est lida, he became lunge of
lida.
Exornatus, onis, f. g. a bechng of repynnyng,
garnishng of apparayling. Also a colour of
Rhetoriche.
Exornator, onis, m. g. he that becheth.
Exornatus, a, um, garnished, repyn aparayled.
Exornari, aui, are, to garnyshe or make fayne, to
apparayle ryche, to ordeyne, sometyne to
make foule or out of apparayle.
Exornare, et deformare, contrary.
Exornare se honestis moribus, to garnyshe
him selfe with honest manere.
Exornare aliquem magistratu, to geue a
man an office.
Exorare, are, to induce or obtayne by desire,
to desyre hartly, to entreate, to byng to con-
mutter.
Exorare veniam, to aske pardone.
Nunc quo lachryam exorare, I cannot
gette a teare out of mine eyes by any meanes.
Exorare aliquid ab aliquo, and Exorare ali-
quid, to obtain of one a thing that he desireth.
Sine te exorem illis haue veniam, let me ob-
tayne this pardone for them, or forgyue them
this offence for my sake.
Exorare filie patrem, to entreate the father
to forgyue his daughter.
Num exorare vos finite nos, let vs obtayne
of you this one thyng.
Mili exorandus est, I muste entreate hym.
Exors, onis, om. g. out of followyng, not part
taker, sometyne excellent.
Exors culpa, faultlesse, not giltye.
Exors amicus, not partener of the friends-
shipp of amities.

Exors matrimonij, he that was neuer maried
Exorsa, orum, begynnynge.
Exorsus, a, um, that begynneth.
Exorsus, us, m. g. a begynnynge.
Exortius, a, um, that perswacth to ryfing,
on the east parte.
Exortus, a, um, that is ryfen, or that appeareth
Exortus, us, m. g. a ryfing.
Exortus solis, the sonne ryfing.
Exos, ossis, om. g. without bones.
Exostatus, a, um, that hath the bones plucked
out of byrthen.
Exosculatio, onis, a byfing.
Exotolor, aris, ari, to byffe.
Exosso, aui, are, to bone or plucke out bones, to
bryake the bones of any thyng. Also to pull
out the styng of a lampyre.
Exosus, a, um, actiue, that chaiceth or detesteth,
passiue, that is hated or detested.
Exoticus, a, um, stralyng, that cometh of
brought out of an other countrey.
Expalleo, lui, ere, to be pale.
Expallio, aui, are, to robbe one of his garments
to, to plucke ones garment from his backe.
Expalpo, aui, are, to grope out, to gette prob-
ably a thyng by fayne meane or by flatterie.
Expador amnis, a river that floweth abode.
Expando, di, ere, to spreade out, to open as a
floure dooth, to displaye.
Expandere dictis, to open, and declare his
wordes.
Expandunt alas aues, the byrdes open and
spreade abode theyr wynges.
Expango, pauxi, ere, to open or appoynt, to
set or fasten.
Expapillo, aui, are, to make naked to the paps.
Expallus, a, um, opened, spreade abode.
Expator, aris, ari, to wander, to walke abode
to spreade farre abode.
Expatriatus, a, um, that spreadeth, walketh, or
floweth farre abode.
Expato, expatas, aui, are, to come abode of his
to an open place.
Exparro, exparras, aui, are, idē quod parrare.
Expauco, expauces, paui, die; and Expauesco,
scere, to be fere afrayde or abashed.
Expauere nouitatem, to feare the noueltie
of straungenesse of a thyng.
Ad tumultum aliquem expauere, to be a-
frayd whā one hereth of tumults or ruffling.
A primo conspectu eius expauescunt, they
were afrayde as soone as they sawe hym.
Expectare, the aduerbe.
Expectate venis, thou comest enen as I wold
haue the.
Expectatio, onis, desyre of thynges certayne
and lohed for, expectation.
Plenus sum expectatione, I greatly linge
of desyre to knowe.
Contra omnium expectationem, contrary
to

to the expectation of all men, otherwys than
any man looked for.
In summam expectationem adducere, to
putte one to great expectation, to make one
looke earnestly for a thyng.
Crebras expectationes sui facere, concita-
re, commouere, to make men looke oftent-
mes for his commynge.
Decipere expectationem alicuius, to fru-
strate ones expectation.
Mouere expectationem, to make despyous.
Vincere expectationem omnium, to dooe
more than any man byd looke for.
Expectare, a, um, despyed, tased & looked for.
Expectati parentes, were yll parentes and
woothly to bee hated as who saith, they
death were daisly to be despyed.
Charus et expectatus.
Expectatissime litteræ, letters verate great-
ly despyed.
Ante expectatum, sodenly, sooner than men
looked for.
Expecto, aui, are, to tase of abyde lookynge
for, to observe or take heed, to hope, to feare
like a thyng wll folowe.
Expecto quid velis, I longe, or I woulde
fayne knowe, what your wll mynde or plea-
sure is, or elles I desyre to knowe what you
woulde.
Expectabo dum venit, I will tase and loke
for hym till he come.
Expectemus Tartarorum regis atatem, let
vs hope to lyue as long as euer byd the king
of the Tartarians.
Diem ex die expectabam, I byd loke still &
uery dais.
Mortem aliquis expectare, to hope euey
houre for ones death.
Expectare te arbitror, I thynke you do des-
yre to knowe.
Expectoro, aui, are, to put out of the breste
or stomach.
Expectatus, he that hath nothing of his own
Expecto, expedit, iui, ire, to depure, to spede,
to carie out, to declare or shewe, to tell story-
ly and in faysse wordes, to ryd or dyspathe,
to byng one out of trouble, sometyne to ap-
poynt, to byngne forth. Also to make pre-
paracyon of prouision, to set in a redynesse.
Expedit manus, to hylde up his handes.
Expedit virgas iuber, he commandeth rod-
des to be brought forth.
Expedit se omni molestia, to dyspathe and
rydde hym selfe of all gese and trouble.
Causam aliquam vel expedire, to shewe the
cause of any thyng.
Merces expedire, to paye abode wares.
Nodum expedire, to vnynde a knot to dis-
solue a doubt, to dyspathe an hard matthe

Pecuniam expedire, to spende money to ge-
maney.
Expedit rem suam iudicibus, to pynne his
matter good before the iudges.
Ad bellum expediri iubet, he commandeth
them to be in a redynesse for the warres.
Expedit rerum capita, declare the pynctis
pall porcyces of the matter.
Expedit ferrum, to byawe a sworde.
Nomina alicuius expedire, to comente ones
creditors, to paye hys dettes.
Expedit se ad prelium, to addresse & make
hym selfe in a redynesse to battayle.
Silia expedit, It is be nedefull or expedient
to be to dooen.
Expedit rationes, to dyspathe matters.
Expedit rem, to declare the matter plainly.
Expedit se cura, to discharge hym selfe of
care. Expedit, tellon quickly.
Expedito, for Expediam.
Expedit, signifieth also It is expedient or
necessarie. It is come to passe.
Expeditum erat, it was expedient, or rather,
It was a short and rebte wate.
Expedit, quickly, easly, without cumbryance.
Expedit nauigare, to farte footthe prople-
rothself and with a good wynde.
Expeditio, onis, a setyng footthe towards
battalle, an expedition, a viage.
Expeditus, a, um, dyspyred, dysperched out of
busynesse, rebte, in a redynesse, not tersed, eas-
sly, soone prouided and gotten.
Expediti milites, souldiors in leghe barnata
Expeditus et paratus, one well appoynted,
and in a redynesse.
Expeditum facere, to rydde out of busynesse
and trouble.
Expedita excusatio, a rebte excuse.
Expeditum iter, free passage in a mans iour-
ney without cumbryance.
Expedita legio, expeditus, exercitatus, Ex-
pedita subsidia, wherin be souldiors in leghe
baenapies, and easy to be remoued.
In expedito positum, I a redynesse, easy to
be dooen.
Expeditus labor, an easie labour.
Expeditior via ad honores, a moze readie
wate to honoure and aduancement.
Expello, puli, lere, to expell or put out, to dys-
pate.
Expellere in opus, to dyspate out to worke.
Expellere bonis et fortunis omnibus, to put
me fro theyr goodnes & al that euer they haue.
Expellere sententiam, to referre a sentence of
opinion.
Expellere aliquem regno, to dyspate one out
of his kyngdome.
Expando, di, ere, to ponder, or weygh to con-
spyre, to examyne therselfe to paye trust to
spende money.

Expendere scelus, to be punished lustily for his offence.

Penas expendere, to be punished.

Expendere et aulmare, to pidge and weigh.

Expendere aurum auro, to weygh golde with golde.

Expendant se ipsi, let theym consider theym selves diligently.

Expensum, s. n. g. of Expensa, expense, of dis-
pense, cost.

Expensum ferre, to registre in a booke what money one hath dispensed or layed forth.

Expensum ferre, is not onely spoken of lay-
ing out money but also of other workes, as:

Mentio facta est de legione ea, quam ex-
pensam tulit C. Cæsari Pompeius, mention

was made of the legion which Pompeius said

he had bestowed to Cæsar.

Creditoribus fidei negligentia expensum fer-
re debent, the creditors ought to beare the

losse, which is happened by theyr negligence.

Codex accepti et expensi, a rekenyng booke.

Ne in expensum munusculis scias, that you

shouldest not intitle of wyte it amonge youe

gyftes.

Forma omnia expensa, omnia fortunæ
terram accepta, whatso ever good or euyl

chanceyth, is imputed wholely to fortune, of
theyr fate that fortune is cause of it.

Expensis, a, um, weyghed, pondered, con-
sidered.

Expergetacio, feci, facere, to awake one out of
his slepe.

Expergetus, a, um, waked out of slepe by
an other.

Expergetus, factus sum, fieri, idem quod Ex-
pergetus.

Expergetus, a, um, expergetus, he that awaketh at
the same tyme.

Expergetus, a, um, expergetus, he that awaketh at
the same tyme.

Expergetus, a, um, expergetus, he that awaketh at
the same tyme.

Expergetus, a, um, expergetus, he that awaketh at
the same tyme.

Expergetus, a, um, expergetus, he that awaketh at
the same tyme.

Expergetus, a, um, expergetus, he that awaketh at
the same tyme.

Expergetus, a, um, expergetus, he that awaketh at
the same tyme.

Expergetus, a, um, expergetus, he that awaketh at
the same tyme.

Expergetus, a, um, expergetus, he that awaketh at
the same tyme.

Expergetus, a, um, expergetus, he that awaketh at
the same tyme.

Expergetus, a, um, expergetus, he that awaketh at
the same tyme.

Expergetus, a, um, expergetus, he that awaketh at
the same tyme.

Expergetus, a, um, expergetus, he that awaketh at
the same tyme.

Experiri ad arborem cornu,
neo against a tree.

Experiri in paruis, to assaye in lit-
ters of small value.

Experiri re ipsa, to proue the thyng in
the very thing.

Experiri certamen, to fight, to torne.

Experiri fortunam, to put in adventure
proue what will chauce.

Experiri, in Plautus is used for Experiri.

Experiri iure, to tise for once right by the
lawe.

Extrema experiri, to tise the extreme re-
medie.

Te experior quanti facias uxorem, I tise
the how muche thou dost loue thy wyfe.

Expertum est, it is tised by experience.

Ad experiunda vina, to assaye whether the
wynes be good or no.

Expers, eris, om. g. without any parte, lack-
ing experience, rude, ignorant.

Expers doloris, without paine.

Expers lucis, without light.

Expers mortis, neuer dyenge.

Expers corporis, that hath no bodie.

Ne quis expers tua liberalitatis fieret, that
euery man myght be partaker of your lib-
eralitee.

Expers lingue græcæ, that hath no knowl-
edge in the græke tongue.

Expers amoris grati, not knowyng that his
sonne was in loue.

Laboris expers, that doostly not labour and
trouaile.

Expers fama et fortuna, he that hath losse
his credite and all his goodes.

Expertus, a, um, strong with tyeour or weate.

Expertus, a, um, attempted, taught by expe-
rience, that hath proued or tised.

Expertus loquor, I speake that I haue ex-
perience of.

Expertus industrie homo, a man whose dy-
ligence is well knownen and tised.

Expes, om. g. without hope.

Expetendus, a, um, woorth to be desired.

Expetesso, scire, to demaunde or desire.

Expetisco, scire, to desire vehemently.

Expetius, a, um, desired greatly.

Expeto, expetis, tui, orij, etc. to desire muche
or couete, to happen, to wylle, to desire to
take, to possesse. Also to purchase.

Mirum, quia tuam ius meo periculo expe-
tam, it is maruayle but I shall purchase thy
right with my great daunger. It is also
to rebounde or tourne.

Nam deum non par videtur facere, delin-
cui suum, suamque culpam expetere immor-
talem ut sinat, it is not seemyng for god to do,
that he should suffer his offence or faulte to
rebounde to a mortal person.

Expertui tuam aetatem, to tise, thyne age
require

equaleth to dooste.

Expertui multa iniqua, many unhappy thin-
gs happened.

Expertui abs te expeto, sytis of all I de-
mande of you.

Expertui aliquo auxilium, to requyre one
to helpe.

Expertui quo expetere, to requyre one to
make satisfaction.

Expiallis, i. e. that may be purged, or for the
whiche satisfaction may be made.

Expialmentum, satisfaction, or a purgation.

Expialio, onis, a purgynge or satisfieng.

Expialio, onis, a robbynge or possynge.

Expialor, oris, a robber, whiche leaueth no-
thyng behynde hym.

Expialus, a, um, pillied, robbed.

Expialo, aui, are, to robbe or polle, to take by ex-
pialion or decepte, to spoyle.

Expialo, expialxi, ere, to pynne, to pynne out.

Expialo, aui, are, to pacifie god with satisfiacion
or prayer, when we thynke he is displeased,
to purge by sacrifice.

Tua scelera di immortales in nostros mili-
tes expialuerunt, god hath punished our men
of armes for thynne offences.

Expialre iniuriam, to make satisfiacion or as-
mendes for insurie that is done.

Luxum populi expialre solent bella, warres
are wont to chastice and punishe the riotous
usynge of the people.

Cædem cæde expialre, with one murder to
make satisfiacion for another.

Expialro, onis, a breathynge out.

Expialo, aui, are, to die, to geue vp the gost.

Expialre animam, to die.

Flammas expialre, to caste or send out great
flames.

Expialre libertate, when the libertie began
to decaye and perishe.

Expialor, aris, aris, to seeke for sphe, to sphe
out or seeke diligentye, to get or wyne.

Tandem nescio quid ab eo expialcar, finallye
I can not tell what he winneth or getteth
by hym, or what he trusteth to haue of hym.

Expialo, aui, are, to make thynke.

Expialare, plapny, manifestly.

Expialatio, onis, a declaration, or makynge
manifeste.

Expialator, oris, m. g. one that interpreteth or
maketh plapny a thyng.

Expialatus, a, um, declared, expounded.

Expialo, aui, are, to make plapny, to declare, to
make manifeste, to expounde.

Expialare verba, to prouounce distinctlye
and plapnyly.

Expialato, aui, are, to pull vp that which is set.

Expialdesco, scire, to appere clerely, to shine,
to shyne bright.

Expialo, cui, ere, to sphe, to fulfill, to fill vp.

Also to saciate, to comforte, to make perfect
so accompysh, to content, to make
emptye or voyde.

Expialre animum curis, put all care out of thy
mynde.

Expialre aliquem scribendo, to satisfie and
fill one with writynge letters to him.

Expialre animum alicui, to content ones mynde.

Expialre annos ducentos, to tise fulte two
hundred yeres.

Supremum diem expialuit, he died, he ended
his laste daie.

Suffceptum munus expialre, to fulfill a charge
that one hath taken vpon hym.

Numerum expialre, to fill up the numbre.

Famem expialre, to satisfie of ones hunger.

Libidinem suum expialre, to do and accom-
plishe his pleasure.

Rimas expialre, to stop and fill up chynkes.

Quod summam talenti expialret, whiche
was of the last value of a talent.

Expiallis, i. e. that may be filled.

Expialmentum, i. n. g. a thyng that filleth vp.

Expialio onis, a fillynge, a making perfect.

Expialus, a, um, filled up, perfecte.

Expialabilis, i. e. that may be declared.

Expialare, plapnyly, manifestly.

Expialatio, onis, f. g. an vnfoldeyng, a declara-
cion, an expounding.

Expialator, oris, m. g. an expounder of declaree.

Expialatrix, the femine.

Expialatus, us, m. g. a declaration, an vnfol-
deyng.

Expialatus crurum, a castynge of the legges
one from another.

Expialatus, a, um, declared, made manifeste,
vnfolded, dispatched, brought to passe.

Expialo, expialas, plapny, and, aui, are, to ex-
tende, to vnfolde, to desplate, to declare, to
tell of thynge plapnyly, to desplate, to
erode out of trouble, to bypne to passe, to di-
spatche of make an ende of.

Expialat enseni, he draweth out his sword.

Expialat et cornu vnica mensa duas, he maketh
two suppers at one table.

Expiala æstum meum, putte me out of
fantasie or doubt.

Expialant acies, agmen, vel exercitum im-
peratores, when they in an armye sette
theire souldiours in arraye, ready to battaile.

Expialare alas, to speche & open the winges.

Expialare naues, to set shippes in voyde
ready to fyght.

Expialare epistolam, to open a letter.

Iter commode expialui, I haue prosperously
tracheued and made an ende of my tourney.

Expialatam tibi rem dabo, I will dispatch
the matiere for you.

Da operam, vte expialces, endeavour to ryd
and

and despatche your selfe out of business.
 Explicare, et expedire negotium aliquod,
 to erdce and despatch a matter.
 Explicatus, a, um, unfolded, declared, made an
 ende of, dispatched.
 Explicitus, the comparative.
 Explo, si, ere, to dyue out with hople of ex-
 bures, of clapping of handes.
 Explorare, for a secrette, for a secrett.
 Explorator, after it was secrett of reped.
 Explorator, oris, an esple of piture secrett.
 Exploratus, a, um, well knowne of surely
 knowne.
 Exploratum est mihi, I know surely, I am
 sure. Exploratum habeo, idem.
 Exploro, aui, are, to bewail with exclamation,
 to seeke out diligently, to pounce by diligene
 secrett, to be abused, to dye up, to exhaust,
 to este.
 Explosus, a, um, consuted of selected, dyuen
 out of the place with clapping of handes.
 Expoleo, aui, are, to spoyle of robbe.
 Expolio, is, iui, li, re, to polio well and cleane,
 to make smothe and termine.
 Expolio, onis, i, g, a polioing, a termynge.
 Expolitus, a, um, polioed, made smothe, clean-
 ly and termine.
 Expono, sui, ere, to expounde of declare, to put
 a thyng out of this, wherein it is. Sometime
 to caste out a thyng, to the entente that it
 maye perspice. Also to spende, to set foott to
 be shewed, to laye out, sometime to paye
 money.
 Exponere in terra copias, to land an armie.
 Exponere tantum in sole, to laye abode hye
 in the sonne.
 Exponere vasa, to set abode plate on cup-
 boardes to be seene.
 Exponam vobis ex memoria, of memorizer
 I will declare to you by herce.
 Verbohis exponere, to declare a thyng in
 many wordes.
 Expulatio, onis, a wailing of spolyng.
 Expopularis, aui, are, to waile, to spoyle, to rob.
 Exporrigo, exi, ere, to extende of stretch out,
 sometime to prolonge.
 Exporrigere frontem, to shew a micke coun-
 tenance, to be pleasant and iocunde.
 Exportatio, onis, a bearyng out, a consueing
 of carying out. Also exile of banishment.
 Exporto, aui, are, to beare of carle out.
 Expofco, posci, poscere, to aske of desyre in
 stantly.
 Expofcere deos aliquid, to desyre a thyng in
 stantly of the goddes.
 Expofcere aliquem, to requere one to be deli-
 uered into our handes to be punished.
 Expofui, thilthen caste out to bee perished.
 Expofitio, onis, an expofition of declaration of
 any thyng difficult of hard to be understode.

Expositus, a, um, that is layed out to the intent
 it shoulde perspice. Also set out, for abycade, de-
 pen to all chaunces, in danger, declared.
 Exposita provincia ad prandand, a province
 in danger to be spoyled and robbed.
 Expositus solibus locus, a place open vpon
 the sonne.
 Expositulatio, onis, a quarrell of complaine.
 Expositulator, toris, he that complaigneth of
 wronge doon by his frende.
 Expositulo, aui, are, to complaine, to make a
 quarrell, to chide with one for a thyng, to
 demaunde, to requere, to wyl.
 Cum eo ne iniuriam hanc expostulem? Is
 is best that I chide with hym of take hym by
 for this displeasure of not.
 Minaciter expostulare, to take one by tharp-
 ly for a thyng that he hath doon.
 Expostulare compunctionem, to demaunde a
 rekenyng.
 Expotus, a, um, idem quod Epotus.
 Expreffe, manifest, playnly.
 Expreffe dicere, to speake properly and to the
 pynct.
 Expreffio, onis, a streynyng.
 Expreffus, a, um, expresse, manifest, lyuely made
 taken by force.
 Expreffa senatus consulta, ordinaunces obtai-
 ned of the senatours by force.
 Expreffa sceleris ventigia, manifest and apa-
 rant tokens of the misdeede.
 Expreffa in cera imago, the yphensse of a
 thyng pynned in waxe.
 Exprimo, expreffi, mere, to presse of wyng
 out. Deinde per linea exprimuntur, After
 warde they be streyned thorough a clothe.
 Eripiendum atq; exprimendum est, it must
 be taken and wrested away by force.
 Vilachrymas exprimere, to wrest out te-
 res violently by rubbing the eyes.
 Expreffio hoc necessitas partibus, necessitate
 constrained the senatours to doe this.
 Exprimere confessionem culpæ, to con-
 fesse one to confesse that he hath offended.
 Exprimere risum alicui, to make one to laugh
 whether he will or no.
 Exprimere effigiem alicuius, to portrate of
 drawe out ones picture.
 Exprimi similitudinem, it resembleth of
 it to lyke.
 Verbis exprimere, to pynct of descryue
 in verbes.
 De græcis litteris ad verbum exprimere, to
 translate out of greke wordes for wordes. lyke
 wise Verbum de verbo.
 Vt græci magis exprimunt, As the Grekes
 doo expresse of signifie more naturall.
 Exprobratio, onis, a reproche, a withenge, an
 vphraydyng.
 Exprobro, exprobras, aui, are, to vphrayde, to
 wyte,

expro. Also to late in reproche. Sometime to
 reiecte of disallowe.
 Non exprobrandi causa dicam, I will not
 speake it for any reproche vnto you.
 Catois orationes exprobrant callem as-
 prugnum, Catos orationes reproue of dis-
 lowe byawne.
 Expromissor, oris, m. g. he that promisseth of
 to surtee for another.
 Expromitto, si, ere, to promise of undertake for
 another.
 Expromio, promissi, ere, to shewe foott of o-
 pen, to speake, to better.
 Expromere nummos, to take out money.
 Audarius expromam, I will better of speake
 moe boldly.
 Exprompsus, a, um, taken out, shewed abode.
 Opus est mihi tua exprompta memoria, I
 must needes haue the shewe thy good and re-
 by witte.
 Expugnabilis, le, pugnabile, that maye bee
 wonne by assault.
 Expugnatio, onis, conquering of wyngnyng.
 Expugnator, oris, m. g. a conquerour.
 Expugnator pudicitia, a ruffian.
 Expugnatus, a, um, conquered, won by assault.
 Expugno, aui, are, to wyngne by assault of force,
 to conquere.
 Expugnare aurum alicui, by transaction, to
 get money from one by craft and gyle.
 Expugnare fortunas paruas alicuius, to
 thyste a man wrongfully from his heritage,
 and take it to hym selfe.
 Expugnare propositum alicuius frequent
 expostulatione, by great suite and increas-
 yng to cause one to leaue his purpose.
 Expugnare pudicitiam puellæ, by gestes &
 other meanes to wynn a mayden to lewdnesse.
 Expulso, onis, an expelling of puttyn foott.
 Expulso, aui, are, to mene a thyng with muche
 thurstyn, of to put awate.
 Expulso, oris, m. g. one that expelleth of put-
 teth awate.
 Expulsus, a, um, expelled, thurst out, put awate.
 Expultrix, the feminine.
 Expumo, aui, are, to caste out some.
 Expuncti, were foundours discharged of put
 out of wages.
 Expungo, punxi, ere, to put awate of remove,
 to put out a woorde of sentence in wytyng,
 with pynching it rounde about, after the an-
 cient maner, sometime to pynche, to crosse out
 Expungere nomen debitoris, to put a det-
 tores name out of his booke, to crosse the ti-
 cle of his dette.
 Expungere rationes, to heare and examyne
 an accumpyte.
 Stipendij expungere militem, to putte a
 foundour out of wages, to crosse hym out of
 the rolle, wherein they names were wytten

that requered wages.
 Expungor, oris, gi, to be cancelled and put out,
 erased. It is also spoken of iudges when
 they are put out of commission. It is also to
 quite: as,
 Munus munere expungitur, one good turne
 is quite with another.
 Expunctio, onis, a spetting foott.
 Expuo, expuis, ui, ere, to spit out, to voyde out
 Cum illam expueret ex animo miseriam,
 when he woulde caste that trouble and care
 fuinesse out of his mynde.
 Expurgatio, onis, a purging of makynge cleane
 of a thyng.
 Expurgo, aui, are, to make all cleane.
 Expurgare se, to declare hym selfe innocent
 of that whiche is laied to hym, to purge of
 cleane ones selfe of a faute.
 Expurgationem habere, idem.
 Exputo, exputas, aui, are, to shede of loppe a
 tree, to cutte cleane awate. Also to vnder-
 stande perfectly, to consuet, to imagine of de-
 uyle in ones mynde.
 Expuresco, purui, scere, to rotte.
 Exquiliæ, arum, a mountayn in Rome, where
 watche was kepte.
 Exquilius, of Exquilius mons, the same
 mountayne.
 Exquilius, of Exquilius, a, um, of the hyll
 Exquiliæ.
 Exquiro, exquirit, ere, to seeke of seke out, to
 enquire diligently, to demaunde of aske.
 Intro exquire, sit ne ita, vt ego dico, go aske
 within, whether it be as I saie or not.
 Quod meum consilium exquiris, in that
 you desyre to knowe my counsaile of aduise.
 Exquirere a stirpe, to enquire of a matter es-
 uen from the betate roote of begynnyng.
 Exquirere iudicium alicuius, to demaunde
 ones iudgement.
 Exquirere mores alicuius, to make enquire
 of ones maners.
 Precium alicuius rei exquirere, to demaunde
 and aske the pryce of a thyng.
 Exquisite, and Exquisitum, exquisitely, with
 muche studie and diligence.
 Exquisitus, a, um, exquisite muche seerched for,
 singular, excellent, deperite.
 Exquisito opus est, it must be looked for.
 Exquisitæ epulæ, deperite meates.
 Iudicio exquisito vir, a man of exquisite and
 exacte iudgement.
 Extrahere, aui, are, to plucke by the roote.
 Exrogo, exrogas, aui, are, with a newe lawe
 to abrogate parte of the lawe that was made
 before.
 Exsacrifico, aui, are, to offer in sacrifice.
 Exsatio, looks Exanio.
 Exsatro, aui, are, to poke Exauero.
 Exscribo, scripsi, ere, to wyte out, sometime
 to copie

to represent and be vered like.
Excensius, us, m. g. a clymbyng out, a cōm-
myng togeth, as one cometh togeth of a ship
to lande.

Excendo, looke Excindo.

Excubilo, looke Excubilo.

Excocco, looke Excocco.

Excognare, idem quod Signare.

Exfordelco, fordui, scere, to become fytelyg and
dymonst.

Expumo, looke Expumo.

Exugo, looke Exugo.

Extra, orum, n. g. plus the inwardes, as the heart,
the liver, the longes of lyghes, and the splene

Extrabeco, tabui, scere, to weare of pps away,
to become drye, to consume.

Extrahit opinio, that opinion is woyme as
waite and come to naught.

Extemplo, forthe with.

Extemporalis, le, sodatne, unpmeditate.

Extemporalitas, atis, a promptnes of redinesse
without meditation of musing.

Extemporeus, a, um, sodatne.

Extemporeus, et Extemporalis oratio, an
oration of matthe wrytten without studie.

Extendo, di, ere, to extende, to stretche out, to
continue, to pprolonge.

Extendere in proceritatem, to stretche up
in height.

Extendere consilium, to pprolonge ones con-
sulthippe.

Extenderem preces nris, &c. I would en-
crease pprolonge, saupng. &c.

Extensum utatam extendebat, there he dyddes
bestowe and spende his tyme.

Extendere se supra vires, to assaie of entee-
pysse more than he can dooe.

Extendere se magnis itineribus, to advance
and marche forwarde by great turnes.

Vitam extendere, to pprolonge ones lyfe.

Extensus, and Extensus, a, um, stretcht longe

Extensus sonus, an hgyhe and shrill soune.

Extenuatiora, great touners.

Extento, aui, are, to stretche out.

Extentare vires, to thynke out strenght in do-
pnyng of a thyng.

Extenuatio, a, mahynge of a thyng lesse than it
is, a dymynshyng.

Extenuatus, a, um, made thynne, of slender,
made lesse.

Extenuo, aui, are, to minishe of make litle, to
elevate, to make leane.

Extenuare et augere, contrarie.

Extenuare in puluerem, to make in poudee
of duste.

Vehementer causam extenuare, to dyminsh
and make a matter lesse than it is.

Extenuatus cibis dentibus, the meate is chaw-
ed with the teeth.

Extenuare corpus, to make the bodie leane

and slender.

Extenuare census ciuis, to lessynge to litle a
citizen as a lower summe.

Extenuatus, a, um, looke Extenuatus.

Extensor, oris, one that carseth away
dounge, a young fermer.

Extorcito, aui, are, to cōste, to auoyde dounge
of ojbure.

Extorcito, aui, are, to perce through, also to
seeke curiously.

Extorgeo, terri, ere, to wype cleane.

Extorger, terri, ere, idem.

Extremator, oris, one that destroyeth of ede
steth downe.

Extrematus, a, um, banysht, dyuen out,
put away.

Extremio, aui, are, to dyue out of put downe,
to banyshe to dyue away.

Extremare, et Reuocare, contrarie.

Extremare ex hominum communitate, to
cast out of the fellowship of compans of men

Extremare morbum, to put away sickness

Extremus, a, um, altonich, made beside him self

Extremo, aui, are, to make madde.

Extensus, a, um, which is not of that countrey,
a stranger, an Alien.

Extensio bona, outwarde woordes gooddes.

Extensio, extensis, trisi, ere, to beate out, also to
whet of grende, to rubbe harde.

Extensio literam, to put out a letter.

Extensus, of an other countrey. Also doun
of brought forth before the tyme.

Extensio, vi, ere, to put in feare.

Extensus, a, um, put in a great feare.

Extensus, a, um, that whiche is not of this coun-
treys place, strange, comen farre of.

Extensus, a, um, secured, made cleane.

Extexo, textui, ere, to unweave.

Extullo, aui, are, to thynke out.

Extillare lachrymis, to weep, to consume
with weeping.

Extimco, and Extimesco, timui, ere, and extia
mesere, to haue great feare, to dead muche

Extimulatio, oris, one that encourageth of
teeth up men to a thyng.

Extimulatus, a, um, pitched, stered up.

Extimulo, aui, are, to picke, to stee up, to
courage.

Extimus, a, um, the outwardmost of laste.

Extinguo, xi, ere, to put out, propriely the fyre,
of any thyng that bourneth or is lyght, some-
tyme it signifyeth to stee of destroye, to abo-
lyshe; some tyme to make a dyspncion, of
druerites betweene thynges.

Extinguere animam alicui, to kyl of stras-
gle to deathe.

Extinguere bellum, to qunte the warre.

Extinguere familiaritates, to bryake and de-
solue the loue and familiarites that is be-
twene men.

Exa

Extinguere formam, by the to destroye the
faupus and beatures of one.

Extinguere furorem alicuius, to suppress
olate the fure of any persone.

Extinguere infamiam suam, to qunte the in-
fame of yll name that goeth on hym.

Morbo extinguer, to make to dye of a
sickenesse.

Obliuione extingui, to bee forgotten and
cleane out of myndes.

Leges extinguer, to abolyshe and destroye
lawes.

Vestigia vrbis extinguer, to to subuerse
and destroye a cite, that no signe of it may
remayne.

Extinctio, onis, a putting out, a destroyng,
an abolysng.

Extinctus, oris, m. g. a destroyer, one that dms-
erth of maketh an ende of a thyng.

Extinctus patrie, a destroyer of his countrey

Extinctus coniurationis, he that suppresseth
a conspicate.

Extinctus belli, one that stateth the warre,
of that maketh thereof an ende.

Extirpacio, onis, f. g. a pluchng up by the rootes

Extirpo, aui, are, to pluche up by the rootes.

Extirpare humanitatem ex animo, to pluche
all humanitie and gentylnesse out of a mans
mynde.

Extirpare vinia, to roote up vice and
naughtynesse out of the common weale.

Extispex, ispicis, m. g. a soothsayer by lookyng
in the inwardes of beastes.

Extispicium, i, n. g. the craft of soothsayng.

Extantia, x, f. g. apperance aboute the other.

Extro, i, i, are, to be, to remayne, to be apparat,
to appere aboute other.

Extat capite solo ex aqua, he appereth with
his head onely aboute the water.

Ita vt extra terram paululum extat, so that
they appere a litle aboute the grounde.

Extat e terra sesquiped, It is aboute the
ground a foote and an halfe.

Extare et eminere.

Extant libri, orationes, studia &c. id est, su-
perflunt. Extare et intercider, contrarie.

Extat literis, It is left in wrytng.

Non extat alius author doctrinae eius, there
is none other authour of that learnng.

Dum id extat, as long as that that continu-
eth to lyf by, to pprolong, to magnifie.

Extollere liberos, to byng up chylidren.

Extollere indignationem, to shew hym selfe
to be greatly displeased.

Extollar nupus, heat hym defere of ppro-
long the marriage.

Extorqueo, cor, quere, to spnd out the trouth
by tourmentes, to take awaye by force, to
pluche awaye, to wste from one by violence,
also to put out of tynce.

Extorare et extorquere, contrarie.

Exprimere et extorquere.

Extorristi, vt facias, you haue me to come
felle &c.

Extorrum articulum, he hath put a tynce out
of place.

Extorror, oris, m. g. one that taketh from men
by violence, an extorsioner.

Extorris, is, com. gen. is he that is made to
bothe, of that is dyuen out of his countrey.

also one that is excommunicat.

Extortus, a, um, consigned by tourmentes,
also wstet from one by violence.

Extra, without, except, saupng.

Extra telorum iacium, out of arrowes shotte,
out of gunshotte. It signifyeth out of daun-
ger, or in faultsegarde.

Extra locum, in earnest, without mockyng.

Extra precium est, it cannot be valued of es-
timate. Extra culpam esse, not to bee in the
fauite, to be faultlesse.

Extra modum, above measure.

Extra ordinem, out of order.

Extra ostium, without the doores.

Extra turbam colloqui, to commune togeth
these aparte, from other company.

Extra te vnum, onely you excepted, saupng
you onely.

Extra ducem paucosq; praeterea, saupng
the captayne and a fewe other helpe.

Extra, an aduerbe: as,

Extra, simile est amigdalis, on the bitter part
it is lyke almondes.

Extra quam, for Nisi.

Extra quam, si quid factum sit, &c. Excepta
it be so that a thyng be dooen, &c.

Extractio, onis, a drawyng out.

Extractor, oris, m. g. he that draweth out.

Extractorius, a, um, that hath the power of na-
ture to drawe out.

Extractus, a, um, drawen out by force.

Extrahio, xi, here, to drawe out, to pprolonge, to
deferre.

Extrahere diem, to put of a matter froms
dage to dase.

Extrahere certamen, to deferre battayle.

Extrahere iudicium, to deferre iudgement.

Quomodo me inde extraham nescio, I can
not tell howe I shal geat my selfe fro thens,
or out of that busynesse.

Extrahere in annum rem aliquam, to ppro-
long of delaye a matter a whole yere.

Extrahi rem in suum aduentum iussit, he com-
maunded the matter to bee pprolonged untill
his comyng.

Extraneus, a, um, strange, of an other countrey.

Extraneus hys, he that is not the deap helpe

Extraordinarius, a, um, extraordinary, contrarie
to the ordynance, contrarie to the order of
facio admodum vult.

Exa

Extra

Extrarius, a, um, that is not of the same house of kinred.
 Extremitas, atis, the extremities of uttermost parte.
 Extremus, lastely, in the ende, finally.
 Extremus, a, um, sometime significeth the beginning, sometime the ende. sometime the worst, also the last.
 + Extrema linea, is spoken, where a manne would signify a thing to be last, and after all other.
 + Extremis digitis attingere, to touche with the finger toppes, is spoken, where it is signified, that a man hath vnto the touched of sette a thing.
 Ab extremo narrare, to declare and shewe euen from the beginning.
 Extremus labor, the last labour.
 In extremo spiritu, euen to the tyme of his deathe.
 Ad extremum, in the breaste toppes of ende, also at the last, finally.
 Littere quibus in extremis erat subscriptum, a letter in the ende wherof it was written or subscribed.
 Extremum tunice, the hemme of a quote.
 Extrema hyem apparuit, it appered in the latter ende of wynter.
 Extrico, aui, are, to deliuer of make of any thing that letteth.
 Extricare se, to ryd hym selfe out of busynes.
 Extricare syluestrem agrum, to rydde and buythe a fild from trees, thornes, and byers.
 Extrinsecus, ad, gere, idem quod Stringo.
 Extrinsecus, outwarde, on the out syde, from without.
 + Extrinsecus, when we speake of thynges, whiche are veray true, and not to be doubted, as it were spoken of goddis own mouth.
 Extrinsecus, a, um, rubbed out.
 Extrinsecus, aui, are, to go out.
 Extrinsecus, from without.
 Extrudo, bi, ere, to thrust out.
 Extrudere cardibus, and Extrudere foras, to thrust out at the doores.
 Quam primum fac vt extrudas, See that you sende hym forth with all speede, or as soone as you maye.
 Extrudere aliquem, to make one to departe in haste.
 Extructio, onis, a building bp.
 Extructus, a, um, builded, made, garnished.
 Extruo, xui, ere, to ordeyne, to builde or set bp.
 Extruere ei euertere, contrary.
 Focum extruere lignis, to make a fyre.
 Menfas extruere epulis, to garnyshe the tables with good meates.
 Extruere stramata in acrum, to laye bp drawe together in an heape.
 Cumulum extruere, to make an heape.

Extruere rogam, to make a great fyre.
 Exuberatio, onis, f. g. a swelling of ryngs in the body.
 Exubero, aui, are, to swelle muche, to ryse bp like a botche. also actually to make to swell of ryse bp.
 Extumeco, extrumes, and Extumescio, ui, scere, to swelle of ryse bp.
 Extumidus, a, um, that swelleth of ryse bp.
 Extundo, exudi, ere, to fynde oute with much labour, to get oute with payne, to obteyne by force. also with thumping to make to swell.
 Exturbatus, a, um, thrust oute, pulled bp by the rootes.
 Exturbo, aui, are, to put awate, or to put out of from a thing by violence.
 Expellere atq; exturbare.
 Exturbare homines a possessionibus, to thrust men violently from theyr goodes and possessions.
 Exturbare adibus, or ex adibus, to thrust out of the house.
 Vistam exturbes ex animo a gritudine, That you maye put this passion out of your mynde. Exturbare mentem alicuius, to make one out of his wite.
 Exturbare spem pacis, to put awate all hope of peace. Exturbare calculos, to bryake the stone in the bodie.
 Extusire, to cough oute, to auoyde with coughing.
 Exubero, aui, are, to abunde, toke exubero.
 Exuccus, a, um, without sappe or licour.
 Exudo, aui, are, to sende forth the lycoure, to sweate out.
 Exudare laborem, to employe and bestowe labour and traayle.
 Exudare causas, to pleade matters with great labour and diligence.
 Exueri, the sweepings of the house.
 Exuerto, ti, ere, to pscute.
 Exugo, exui, ere, to smoke out.
 Exul, ulis, com. g. a banished man.
 Exulceratio, onis, a soresesse.
 Exulceratorius, a, um, that hath the power of nature to make sores.
 Exulceratus, a, um, vexed, made worse, made sores corrupted with rancour and grudge.
 Exulcero, aui, are, to make sores, to vex or make worse, to impete, to corrupte with rancour and grudge.
 Exulcerare animum, to displease the mynde greuously, to make very angry.
 Ex vinculis causam dicere, to pleade in wards.
 Exulo, aui, are, to be banished, to lye in exile.
 Exulare domo, to be banished from home, or from his owne house.
 Exultabundus, a, um, reioysing very muche.
 Exultanter, to ioyfully, as it were leaping for ioye byaggingly.

Exula

Exultantia, x, f. g. idem quod exultatio, also a beating, as a fore of the pulse dooth.
 Exultatio, onis, a hopping or dancing.
 Exulto, aui, are, to reioyce exceedingly, to ioy, or make anant proudely, to magnifie ones selfe, to leape out, to leape for ioy, to babble, to boyle of playe, as the poete dooth, when he dooth sceth.
 Exultum, with leaping and hopping.
 Exultatus, a, um, that houlth out.
 Exululo, aui, are, to houlth out, to crye oute plentifully.
 Exundatio, onis, an ouerflooming, a superfluous aboundng.
 Exundo, aui, are, to ouerflowe, to abounds, to be superfluous.
 Exungo, xi, gere, to annoynt.
 Exungulo, aui, are, to cut of ones nayles.
 Exuo, ui, ere, to put of, to despoile of vncloth, to despoile, to despoile, to vnclothe, to shewe out. Exue mentem, put awate that mynde of affection.
 Amicitia alicuius exuere, to forsake of leaue ones frendship.
 Armis exuere aliquem, to take awaye ones harneys, to vnclothe a man.
 Exuere caltris hostem, to dresse the enemies out of their campe.
 Ensem vagina exuerat, he hadde drawen his sworde.
 Exuere ferociam, to leaue the fiercenesse and crueltie that one hath used in tyme passed.
 Fidem exuere, to bryake promise, to doo contrary to that that one hath swoyne.
 Iam gratiam nouitatis exuit, Nowe it is no more pleasant or acceptable for the noueltie thereof. Nonne humanitatem omnem exuisses? Shouldst not thou haue declared youre selfe, to haue no humanitie or gentlenesse at all?
 Exuere iugum, and Exuere se iugo, to make of the yoke of bondage, and sette hym selfe at libertye.
 Antiquos mores exuere, to leaue his olde condicions.
 Exuere aliquem regno, to digne one oute of his realme, to put one out of his kyngdome.
 Exuere se paterno agro, to sell the land that came to hym by his father.
 Exuere senectam, to become yong againe.
 Exuere obsequium, to become disobedient and stubborn.
 Exuperabilis, ic, that may be exceede or passed.
 also actually that maye excell of passe.
 Exuperantia, x, f. g. excellencie, preeminencie.
 Exuperatio, onis, idem.
 Exuperor, aui, are, to exceede, to passe of surmounte.
 Exuperatius stulticia habet omnia, his folie passeth all these thynges.
 Non solum dum anima exsuperabit mentem,

not onely as longe as I shall lyue.
 Exurdo, aui, are, to make waste.
 Vina feruida exurduunt palatum, that wyne make buile the taste.
 Exurgo, exi, ere, to arise bp, to arise out of misse and troubles.
 Exurgite amba a genibus, ryse bp both and knile no more.
 Exurgere de multa nocte, to ryse late in the nyght.
 Exurgere de insidijs, to bryake out of an am bush, and set vpon the enemies.
 Exurgat foras, leat hym ryse and gette hym forth of the doores.
 Exuro, uisi, ere, to boune out.
 Exussito, aui, are, to stire of reise bp, to waken from sleape.
 Exussitare animos, to quicken and steepe bp the myndes.
 Exustio, onis, f. g. a burning.
 Exustus, a, um, burned, parched, dyed.
 Exutus, a, um, cut of, spoiled.
 Exutus campis, dyuen out of the fildes.
 Exuuiæ, arum, f. g. plur. sporie taken from enemies.
 Exuuiæ serpentis, an adders skinne.
 Exibaphon, a salate of hebes.

Ezechiel, a prophete of the countrey Saredra, in Syria, of the line of bishops, had meruailous reuelacions and visions, whiche hym God shewed many greet miracles. For in the tyme of a great scarlittie, he by prayer obteyned of god abundance of fildes, whereby the people were sufficiently refreshed. Also when the people were oppressed, he stode and made these enemies so abashed with myracles and wonderfull sightes, that they ceased of theyr enuerysie. Being in the countrey of Caldete, he tolde the people of many thynges doon in the temple of Hierusalem. he brought the people out of Caldete to Hierusalem to the report of the infidels. he being in Babylon, iudged the tribe of Dan and Gad, for that they had wickedly doon agaynst the loyde, impterscyping therein, whiche belongeth in the lawe. And he shewed vnto them a terrible token. For adders deuoured their chyldren and all their cattail. At the last he was slayne at Babylon by the dyke of the people, because he rejoyced hym of pvolatris. And he was buried in the fildes of Baur, in the monument of Ben and Arphaxay, progenitors of Abraham. he prophesied of the returne of the children of Israel, and also of the coming of Christ. he luyd also the incarnation. 617. yeres.

J. wan



VVAS VSED in olde tyme for H, as Fordeum, for Hordeum, Trafo, for traho, &c.

Faba, s. f. g. a beane. **Erasmus** Loxous, a phisition of our tyme, affirmeth, that the pulse, whiche we call beanes, is not Faba, wherof Dioscorides, Celsus, Galenus, and Plinius dooe write. For that wherof they write, is round, and taller than our beanes, wherof, xviii. made a dramme, where ours be so great, that some one beane weigheth a dramme, and so some what longe and flatte.

→ Faba cudeur in me, the beane shall be knowne on me, signifying the peen of blame shall light on me.

Faba mueria, some do suppose to be that herbe whiche is called Lunaria, or Solanum somnifera, trade in Solano.

Faba Pythagorica, signifieth the counsaile of Pythagoras, wherof he broodeth we should not eate beanes, saying, Faba abstinere, whiche is by Optica non ducit expounded. Some declare it for a bare precepte, saying: That for as muche as beanes make the sight duller, and caueth yll dreames, as Plinie saith, or as Celsus affirmeth, prouoketh inflation of muche wynde in the body, Therefore Pythagoras forbare the eatinge of them. But Nicodorus affirmeth, that Pythagoras did not eate more of any kinde of pulse than of beanes, because they easily louseth the belly. Empedocles saith, that Pythagoras commaunded to absterge from beanes, as it were from the act of techery, because Cynos signifieth not only a beane, but also the gentleness. Plutarchus expoundeth this precept, as if he had said: Absterge from the inflation of a common weale, because it is full of perilles, nor can not be without rebuke or damage. In the olde tyme the consent of people was declared by beanes, whiche yet doth remaine at Venetie, as well in election of officers, as in iudgements and sentences: for by white beanes thynges are affirmed, by blacke beanes they are denied or refused.

Fabacia, s. f. g. a beane cake.

Fabaginus, a. um, of beanes.

Fabalis, le, of a beane.

Fabale, lis, a beane stalk.

Fabalis, the refuse of fallow beanes.

Fabaris, a ruler of Italye reyning by the Fabins.

Fabris, a. um, pertaining to beanes.

Fabriging calend, the calendes of June.

Fabellus, s. f. g. a moyle tale.

Faber, a title of the Spanishe sea, also called Zeus, and is in figure rounde, and of a russet colour. It is lyke to be that ffige, whiche is

called a lampe, and of late yeres was founde in the sea about the north.

Faber, bri, m. g. almost every crafterman, that woorketh with the bande.

Faber lignarius, a carpenter.

Faber ferrarius, a smythe.

Aurifaber, a golde smythe.

Faber, bra, brum, pertaining to a smythe.

Faberrime, counnyngly, verely craftily or well.

Fabianus, the propre name of a man.

Fabior, in the auncient tyme was taken for a mainteneur.

Fabius, the surname of a noble house of the Romans, which had fytt that name of sewing or sewing of beanes, as Cicero of the grayn called Cicer, Piso of pisen, Porcius of swine, of this name were many valiant capitaine & wyse countailours: of whom one was called Fabius Maximus, who in his youth excelled both eloquence and prowesse: and therefore he after became, as well in armes as in counsaile, a capitaine most excellent: and subduyng many countreies vnto the Romans, he triumphed, v. tymes. Begyn made Dictator against Annibal, he so compeyded puidice with manhood or prowesse, that by detracynge of batayle, and treatyng Annibal from place to place, and at sundry aduantages skirmishing with hym, he wintished his puissance, & perswaded the publicke weale of his countrey, where Annibal was vanquished, and had ben slayn with all his army, had not Fabius come to his succor and rescous, who deliuered his aduersarye and all his trayne, and caused Annibal to retire: who sated than to his hoste: Dyd I not tell you before, that this cloude would at the last byng be a storme: calling Fabius a cloude, because of his hovering on the hylls. This man was afore the incarnation of Christ. 200. yeres, and somewhat more.

Fabius Quintilianus, rebe after in Quintilian.

Fabrateria, a towne of Lampayne.

Fabr, workmanly, craftily. Vt apologum facit? quam fabre? Se what a defence he maketh howe craftily he handlet it?

Fabreacio, efeci, ere, to work cunigly, to byld.

Fabrica, s. f. g. a workhouse, a forge. Sometime the frame of woorks. Also the science of a carpenter, the facture, toyingng or setting together of a thyng, the makinge of woorkman: syp. also a wyle of decrepte.

Fabrica ferraria, a smithes forge. Aliqua fabricam figit, he goeth about some wyle.

Quot admodum hibricas? howe many crafty wates dyd I taste?

Fabrico, aui, are, & Fabricor, aris, ari, to make, to byld, to inuent.

Fabricare naues, to make shippes.

Fabricare gladiu, to make a sword.

Fabricare animum, to forme the mynde.

Fingere

Fingere et fabricare.

Fabricatus, a. um, made.

Fabricator, oris, a maker.

Mundi fabricator deus, god the maker of the worlde.

Fabricus, a. um, of or pertaining to a carpenter.

Fabrillis, le, belonging to handys craftes, as smythes and carpenters.

Fabritianus, a mans name.

Fabritius, a noble Romayne, who being wonderfull poore, refused a great summe of money, sent to hym by hyng Pterus, couchyng with his handes all his members, and sayng vnto the hynges messangers: As long as he myghte rule all that, whiche he toucheth, he coulde taste nothyng.

Fabula, le, s. f. g. a fable or tale. Sometime an enseruade. It is also a littell beane.

Fabula palliata, a comedie of greke.

Fabula togata, a comedie of latine.

Fabulam inceptat, he beginneth to tel a tale.

Fabula est omni populo, He is a talkyngg stocke to all the people.

Fabulam aratis agere, to passe the whole course and tyme of ones lyfe.

In fabulis esse, to be babbled of abode.

Fabulis, spoken in an answer, withoute any other woordes logged therwith, amounteth to as muche, as yf one would saye, fables, trifles, fantasies, tapce. Sometime is added merx, as merx fabular, verely trifles of fantasies: or as one wold saye, That whiche is so false, is not to be regarded.

Fabularis, re, of a tale, or lyke a tale.

Fabulator, oris, m. g. a teller of fables or tales.

Fabulinus, was supposed of the paynims to be a god, which had the rule ouer chyldren, wha they began to speake.

Fabulor, aris, ari, to talke, to commune, to merke of delude, to babble foolisly.

Mortuo verba fabulare, thou speakest to a dead man, thou labourest in vayne.

Fabulari falsum, to lye.

Fabulose, lyke a fable or lye.

Fabulositas, aris, s. f. g. the inuention of fables and lyes.

Fabulosus, a. um, muche talked of, that easy man speaketh of, that wherof many thynges be feigned.

Fabulum, li, n. g. a beane.

Facesso, cessi, cessere, to go about to do a thyng to doo, to accomplishe. Sometime to go away.

Facesse hinc, geat the hense.

Facessit tibi negotium, he putteth the to busynesse and trouble.

Facessere periculum, to putte in perill and daungier.

Facere, meris, pleasantly.

Facere, arum, s. f. g. plur. nu. meris woordes of dedes without dishonestie.

Facetiosus, a. um, full of mirth and pleasantnes.

Facetum, li, n. g. a thyng that is pleasant & merry.

Facetus, a. um, merry, pleasant.

Facies, s. f. g. a face. Sometime the proportion of all the body, a visage, a countenance, the face, countenance, or faction of a thyng, the cheere of countenance.

Qua facie est homo? Of what nature is the man?

De facie hominem noui, I knowe the man by sight.

Facies arboris, the forme or faction of a tree.

Facies honesti, the description and figure of honestie. Contusa in pulueris faciem, beated small lyke duste.

Loci facies, the figure and faction of a place.

Aliter facies vrbis, itagui, montis, celi, maris.

Noua illic rerum facies, all to newe there to looke to.

Verrere se in omnes facies, to assaye all the meanes and wates that one can.

Facies, and faci, was vied of olde wyttes in the gentill case.

Facile, lightly or easily, without leat or doubt, without any gent grete.

Illius ciuitatis facile princeps, withoute controuerisie chyce and pynctpall of that citee.

Facile facere possum, I can dooe it quickly, if you bidde me.

Propter eas, viuo facilius, By them I goe my luyngg more easily.

Facile hic plus mali est qillie boni, withoute doubte there is more pille in this parte, than good in the other.

Facile patior, I am verely well content.

Facilis, le, light, easy, good to be intreated, gentill.

Facilis aduersarius, a weakke aduersary, easy to be vanquished.

Cibi faciles, meates easy to be gotten.

Lactura facilis, a small losse.

Faciles oculi, rollng eyes.

Facilis et plana via, an easy and playne wate.

Facilis homo, a man easy to please, contrary to Morosus.

Facilis ad credendum, prone & easy to beleue.

Facilitas, aris, s. f. g. easynesse, gentillnes, wha one is soone contented and pleased.

Facinorosus, a. um, full of mischete, wicked, vngentilous.

Facinus, facinoris, n. g. an act of dede. Sometime an yll dede.

Facinus indignum, nepharium, reum, a shameful and abominable acte.

Facinus nobile, a noble dede of enterprise.

Facinus admittere, cessicere, facere, patiare, to committe some shameful or heynous acte.

Facio, feci, facere, to dooe, to be occupied, to make: also to sacrifice, to profit.

Facere aucupii auribus, to listen as a spye, to eare.

Facere.

Acquibonifacere, to take in good pay, or
in good woorth.
Animum alicui facere, to geue one courage, to
stomache a man.
Facere carnicinam, to execute the office of an
hangeman, in hangenge, beheading, or quarte-
ring of men.
Facere castra, to pliche a campe, to campe.
Facere certiorum, to ascertainne of aduersity
one by letter or messenger.
Facere compendium, to make short, to abridge
to go a short way to woorth, to doo a thyng
the sooner.
Facere compotem, to geue to onethat thyng,
whiche he despyeth.
Facere coniecturam, to coniecture of deeme, to
diutne or esteeme.
Facere contumeliam, to doo displeasure.
Facere consilium, to rebuke, or put to rebuke,
to checke.
Capitale facere, to make it felony of death.
Cautiorem facere, to make hym wiser, to make
hym more wary.
Concilia facere, to gather together for coun-
sayling one an other, to geue counsaile.
Facere copiam, to geue leaue.
Facere copiam alicuius, to leat hym take his
pleasure of one.
Facere copiam argenti, to lende monete.
Copiam consilij sui facere, to heare them that
come for counsaile, and to geue it to them.
Facere consuetudinem, to be familiar.
Deditionem facere, to geide by as a man van-
quished in warre.
Facere delicias, to speake for pleasure, or inamor-
age. Fac esse, admit it be so, or admit the case.
Fac te esse, qui sum, imagine that thou were
as I am.
Eruptionem facere, to bryake of (sue out by
pon enemies.
Facere fidem, to make one to beleue hym.
Facere frugem, to wyne garynes.
Facere iunus, to minister funeralsles.
Gradum facere, to steppe footthe, or steppe by,
to wyne somewhat.
Gratiam facere, to thanke, to release or acquite
one of a thyng, to geue leaue, to pargne.
Gratiam iniuriandi facere, to dispense with
one for his othe.
Facere gratum, to dooe pleasure to one, or to
wyne a mans favour.
Facere gravidam, to geat with chyld.
Facere iacturam, to haue a losse.
Impetum facere, to send on a thyng with
all force.
Facere inditum, to tell of to geue warnynge of
a thyng that be knoweth.
Facere ingenium suum, to shewe accordynge to
his witte or nature.
Facere insidias, to lye in a wait to do harme to

one. Facere iter, to go by ppe.
Iusta alicui facere, to bestowme all obsequies
belongynge to deade men.
Lenocinium facere, to kepe baudy.
Facere lucrum, to wyne.
Facere ludos, to mocke of froyme. also to lerne
foothplayes.
Facere magni, to esteeme muche.
Modum facere, to kepe measure.
Modos facere, to spyn.
Moram facere, to cary, to prolonge, to delaye.
Morem facere, to byng by a custome.
Multam facere, to paye a pene.
Mutuum facere, to geue one for an other, to entre.
Facere necum, to make for my purpose, to hold
on my spee, to take my parte.
Facere naufragium, to seme to wreche, to haue
a myppe wreche.
Naufragium gloriæ facere, to lose his glorye
and renoume.
Facere negotium, to put one to busynesse.
Facere nequit, to doo mychewdy.
Facere nomina, to get debters, as by lendynge
as they dooe now by exchange, and in thy-
tes properly called vsurye, and in bargaynes of
coyne, cattelle, and other lye, or seyrngs of
landes. It is also to borrowe monete, to name, to
make renowned and famous.
Respondit, secum facere Syllam, he answered,
that Sylla was of his opinion, or byd thyngs
as he byd.
Obnoxium sibi aliquem facere, to bynde one to
be at his commaundement.
Facere oculum, to geue to one leysure.
Facere palam, to tell a thyng abyode.
Facere periculum, to pions, to assaie, to byng
in perill and daunger.
Facere pluri, to see more by.
Facere propitium, to make hym thyne of his
good loyde or malice.
Facere questum, to gayne.
Facere redcem, to byng one agayne.
Facere rem, to geat pposite of gayne by a thyng
to thyng.
Facere reum, to accuse of some one in a crying-
nall cause.
Facere risum, to cause to laugh.
Facere scelus, to dooe a mischeuous dedde.
Facere sementem, to sowe garynes.
Facere stipendia, to be in wages in the warres.
Facere lumpium, to bestowe coits.
Facere superbium, to flea one.
Facere technam, to plate a catty pageant.
Facere terrorem, to put in feare.
Facere transacta omnia, to byng all thynges
to a poynt.
Facere turbas, to make busynesse.
Facere vadimonium, to lye in gage of paynt,
to promise to appere at a date appointed.
Facere verba aut verbum, to speake.

Facere

Facere vindictam, to gather grapes, to make
wyne. Facere visum, to fall in deale.
Facere voluntatem, to satisfie myght, thyne, or
his pleasure, or appetite.
Faciam vte plurimum, I wille lene the
much. Facille hoc oportuit, needes muste ye
haue doon it.
Facio plurimi, I make muche of.
Floccifacio, I sette not a strawe by it.
Facit ad difficultatem vring, it is a holloyme for
the tranquillion, or for them that can not playe
easily. Non facit ad stomachum, it is not hold
some for the stomache.
Aes alienum facere, to borrowe money.
Facere ad honores mores, to helpe of anayle to
honest behaviour.
Facere ad aliquid palatum, to bee for ones
nowne tooth.
Caput facere, to growe to an head, as heedes
doe before they beare seede.
Facere concursum, to seme together.
Qui cum Sertorio faciebant, whiche folowed
or followed the parts of Sertorius.
Facere descensionem, to lande out of a ship or
bott. Quamuis paucos vna fecerimus dies, it
though we laved but fewe dayes together.
Facere dolorem, to put to payne.
Facere errorem, to deegue.
Exempla faciam in te, I wille punyssh the to
the example of other.
Facere fauorem apud aliquem, to reconesse.
Finem facere, to make an ende.
Formidinem facere, to put in feare.
Fraudem legi facere, by thyng craft or wyle to
deuide the lawe.
Fumus facere prandio, to eate by a mans dyne.
Gloriam alicui rei facere, to make a thyng
greatlye shewed and sette by.
Hospitium facere, to entertaine or lodge.
Hostilia facere, to shewe hym selfe to be an en-
emy, to doo like an enemy.
Facere iudicium, to subge, to geue iudgement.
Facere manum, to gather a company of hande
of fouldryng.
Medicinam facere, to make a confession: also
to heale of cure.
Mercatorem facere, to vse of platte the feate
of marchandise.
Millum facere, to leat go.
Miserere faciamus, Let us speake no more
of these thynges.
Momentum facere, to beg of some weyghte or
importance.
Facere momentum annoy, to byng some
the price of vntowne of payne.
Huius rei sibi naturam facit, it is by his
nature, to geat this thyng to to his nature.
Non possum facere, quia ad rem illam, I can
not chaose but lende to you.
Opinionem facere, to put to the choise.

Opus facere, to laboure.
Optum vix facere, to make one wisest of
his life.
Ovis facere, to late egges.
Patres facere, to diuide.
Facere pecuniam, to geat great garynes.
Securitatem facere, to make sawes.
Facere syngrapham, to make an obligacion.
Facere prouentum maiorem, to pelyde more
fruits, Pugnam facere, to bande the fynde.
Factus, a, um, made, dooen, wynghe.
Argentum factum, plate.
Factio, onis, a diuision of people in sundry op-
inions, also an acte, a dooynge. also a com-
pany of bande of men. sometimes synthe, au-
thorites or estimation in a cite.
Factionum principes, the heades of rebella-
on or sedition.
Nec non tanta factione sumus, neyther bee
we of to great authorites.
Factius, a, um, made of counterfact to the like
malle of an other thyng.
Factilius color, a counterfalte colour.
Factio, an, are, to doo ostentymes.
Carmina in aliquem factitare, to make bee-
tes agaynst one.
Factitare medicinam, to practise phisike.
Factiosus, a, um, factious, sedicious, or anlyng,
also crying of great authorites.
Factor, oriam, g, a maker.
Factum, d, n, g, a deede, a thyng made.
Factum et contrarium, dooen and byonghe
to good passe.
Factum meo factum, I repent me not of thyng
I haue dooen.
Facta, p, uelle and noble actes.
Fama facta patrum, the vntowne deedes of
our forefathers.
Factura, e, f, g, the facture or makinge of a
thyng.
facturio, l, i, i, re, to deale to dooe.
factus, us, m, g, a makinge.
facula, f, g, a torch, or greill torch.
faculari, torches becomers.
facultas, a, i, g, power to doo or ppe, thing
that is ppe, also facultas, becomers of
to a thyng.
Admone facultatem aliquam facienti, to leat
one that he can haue done a thyng.
Facultatem dare, to geue power or licence.
Si facultatem habet, he hath power.
Dare facultatem, to geue power.
Facultas, a, i, g, power to doo or ppe, thing
that is ppe, also facultas, becomers of
to a thyng.
Facultas, a, i, g, power to doo or ppe, thing
that is ppe, also facultas, becomers of
to a thyng.
Facultas, a, i, g, power to doo or ppe, thing
that is ppe, also facultas, becomers of
to a thyng.
Facultas, a, i, g, power to doo or ppe, thing
that is ppe, also facultas, becomers of
to a thyng.

Eius non possum ferre fastidium, I can not abide his dislikefulness.
 Modo ne sit fastidio, so that it will not lothe you: or so that he will not dislike.
 In fastidio esse, to be lothed or hated, to bee nothing esteemed.
 Fastidium incum, wherewith I dislike other.
 Fastidium mei, whan other dislike me.
 Fastidium stomachi, lothing of the stomake, when one can not brooke meate.
 Fastigatio, onis, the making of a thyng sharpe toward the toppes, to pte wyle.
 Fastigatus, or Fastigatus, a, um, reysed byppe sharpe toward the toppes.
 Fastigio, au, are, to make or reys by in height sharpe toward the toppes.
 Fastigium, g, n, g, an altitude of the toppes of height of any thyng, a ridge of an house: also the bottom of a pitte of lyke thyng, sometimes the begynnyng of a matrice. Sometimes it signifyeth the estate of a persone in a my dignitie. Sometimes the ends of a thyng.
 Fastigium imponere, to spoken whan a man will signifie a matter of thyng to be finished or brought to a pyncture.
 Fastigium tenere inter homines, to bee of great authoritee of power.
 Fastigo, au, are, idem quod Fastigio.
 Fastuosus, a, um, that proudly disdigneth other.
 Fastus, us, m, g, haughtinesse of mynde, pride, arrogancie with proude wordes.
 Fatalis, le, pertaining to death, fatal: sometimes mortall.
 Fataliter, deadely, by death.
 Fataliter, id est, Multa fataliter.
 Fateor, oris, fatius sum, eri, whan a person that is culpable of faulte, doeth confesse and acknowledge his offence, in manner by confession. Also to vnder and aspyne boldely without conceyting.
 De scripto haud cunctanter passus est, as for hym selfe he confessed without delays.
 Fastusco, lothe Fastusco.
 Fancinus, a, um, that telleth death.
 Fandicus, a, um, that readeth or telleth death of thynges to come, a fourth faster.
 Fatisfer, a, um, that byingeth death of pestilence, deadely.
 Fatigatio, onis, a weeping.
 Fatigatus, a, um, wepted.
 Fatigatus corpore, fessus animo.
 Fatigo, au, are, to make weite, to trouble muche, to confecture, to encourage, to brate, to strike, to ree or prouoke to resigne or let.
 Fatigare deum vobis, to pte and call by: pon god vnto instantly.
 Fatigare vinculis et carcere, to rule a bynges to conformitee and reasons by imprisonment.
 Fastilogus, a, to pteche.

Fastilogus, a, um, idem, quod Fastidicus.
 Fastisco, scere, to be weite, to chynke, to cleane, to open gape of chynke, as the earthe dooth in a pitte, to waite seinte or feble, to be come barrenne, and as it were weite of bearynge, as the earthe with our muche spilling.
 Fator, aris, ari, to speake muche.
 Fatuas, aris, f, g, foolishnesse.
 Fatum, ti, n, g, the ordinaunce and disposition of almyghtie god, death, goddes prouidence, sometimes death: sometimes calamitye of great mischaunce of aduersitee.
 Fato consulem fieri, to be made consill by the ordinaunce of god.
 Si fatum tibi est, if it be thy death.
 Fatidies, the date of ones death.
 Fato concedere, to die.
 Fato fungi, to be deade.
 In his qui fato sunt functi, among them whiche be deade.
 Veneno fata precepit, he killed hym selfe with poison.
 Fator, aris, ari, to pte the foole or idiot.
 Fatus, a, um, that hath spoken.
 Fatus, a, um, vnfaured, without any mane of ease, foolthe, that lacketh naturall knowledge, an idiot.
 Fata dea, called also Bona dea, the name of the earthe, so called, because chryden whan they be borne, dooe not vnder any voyce, because they haue toucheth the earth.
 Fauces, cium, for, g, plu, the chokes, the lawes, the upper parte of the throte. Also a streete entre into any place. Also the mouthe of a river. Fauces to sometimes redde in the singular nombye.
 Immani fauces dact hiatu, he gapeth merrailously wyde.
 Crucior bolum tantum mihi d' faucibus eripsum, it greuethe me soe that such a good mysell, goddes, or pte, is snatched out of my mouthe.
 Faucitia, a, ctes in Statie, called commonly Faenza, an other of Spaine.
 Fauentinus, a man of Faucitia.
 Fauco, ui, ere, to fauour, to beare good will, to be still and kepe silence.
 Fauere linguis, to kepe silence.
 Fauere faucibus, fauere ore, idem.
 Inuidere et fauere, contrary.
 Honori alicuius fauere, to wyl the encrease and furtheraunce of ones honour.
 Male fauere alicui, to beare one little good will. In sententia fauco, I like this sentence well.
 Fauetur, the impersonall.
 Fauian, the people.
 Fauis, people whiche defended of Hercules.
 Fauilla, a, for, g, a deade sparke of fyre, goddes Mes or embres extincted.

Faulx, a, certayne cellers in the courts of the papall at Rome, where were wont to be kept the banners of the Romanes, whiche were borne in warres. Also therein was layed the treasure and money, whiche the ppyetes of the temples in the capitall, byd employe aboute thynges necessarie to theyr supersticion and ceremonies.
 Fauna, idem quod fatua.
 Fauni, were named of the poetes rusticall goddes, and monstrous beastes lyke vnto men.
 Faunus, an auncient byng of the olde Latines, sonne of Picus. he was also called Farucius, and was father of Latinus, whiche reigned in Latiun, whose wyfe was called Fauna or Fauna.
 Fauniana, pearces whiche are redde.
 Faunius, one of the wyndes called the southwesterly wynde.
 Fautor, oris, m, g, fauour, good will supportacion.
 Studium et Fautor.
 Facere fauorem, to get one fauour.
 Emceri fauorem, to deferus ones fauour of good will.
 Fautorabilis, le, fauoured of many, fauourable. Also that fauoureth.
 Inuidiosus et fauorabilis, contrary.
 Fautorabiliter, fauorably, with good will of supportacion.
 Faunius, a philosopher in the tyme of Alys an the emperour.
 Fauste, prosperously, fortunately, luckely.
 Faustitas, aris, for, g, good fortune, good lucke, happinesse.
 Faustus, the sonne of Sylla.
 Faustulus, a shephearde, whiche was the nourysher of Romulus and Remus.
 Faustus, a, um, prosperous, fortunately, lucke.
 Fautor, oris, m, g, one that fauoureth of supportacion.
 Fautrix, icis, f, g, she that fauoureth, or supporteth, she that susteyneth of magnificence.
 Faustus, a little honny combe.
 Faustus, ui, m, g, a honny combe.
 Fax, acis, f, g, a torch of candle, or othere lyke thyng, which burnyng geueth light, a chiefe authour of mouer, one that incenseth or heateth a man to any thyng.
 Fax accusationis, the chiefe authour and furtherer of an accusation.
 Faces corporis, the motions of appetites of the bodie.
 Dicendi faces, a very eloquent and earnest manner of oracion aboundyng with all figures of amplification and other ornaments of the speech.
 Fax seditionis, a thyng that is a great occasion of maintenance of sedition.
 Addere faces, et subdere faces alicui, to incense and encourage one further in doinge any thyng.

Dolori faces admouere, to geue one great occasions of sorowe and heavynesse.
 Faxim, let me dooe.
 Lubens faxim, I will dooe it with a ready good will.
 Verbum caue faxis, beware thou speake not one woode.
 Vinam dnita faxint, I would the goddes would byng it so to passe.
 Faxint, let them dooe.
 Faxo, I will of myll dooe.

Febrius, au, are, to be sicke of a fever.
 Febricula, le, f, g, a little of easie fever.
 Habere febriculam, to be sicke of an ague.
 Febrifugia, looke Centaurium, some sayne it to be one of the herbes of the herbe, whiche is called of olde wyters Parthenyon.
 Febris, le, pertaining to a feuer.
 Febris, lui, ire, to have a feuer.
 Febris, bris, f, g, a feuer, whiche is an vnnatural heat kindled at the heart, brought from thence by the veynes & arteries, by the meane of the spirite and veynes, into all the body, sensibly hurtyng his naturall operation.
 There be thre byndes, one called Hectica, whiche is in the spirites and principall humours, and also in the fyne partes of the body, it is either by it selfe proceeding of continuall anger, labour, fampne, exerce of lecherie inflamyng and dysing the members: or following other sicknesses: sometimes vnuerfall, specially in the bodie colerpeche of melancholie, or elles particular, as whan it happeneth after the weakenesse of the fyne principall members, the heart, the lunges, the liver, the stomache, or the reynes. In other is named Ephemera, or Diaria: whiche is an inflammation of the spirites vntill, naturally, or animal. In the vntill spirites, it happeneth by waye the inflammation, by thought or sorowe reddeing, by hote aper chauffing, or by colde aper stoppyng. In the naturall spirites it happeneth by hunger or thirst inflammation, by hote meates or dyntes inflammation, by repletion oppressing, by superfluous late of stoppyng, by archdome exerce, neglecting, or stoppyng of chylde, by hote meates, sweate, or hote leaping. In the spirites animal it happeneth, by to muche byng alone without recreation, by to muche to muche of lacke of slepe, by to muche of stoppyng, by a catarrhe of reynes, by hote meates, by coldnesse of the aper, or by to muche labour or exerce. In other, some called Humoralis, and also Putrida, is in the

humors, the matter whereof is ether blouds, choler, sicke, or melancholicke. This feuer happeneth ether by feruentnesse of the son of asper, or by lacke of accustomed exercise, bynes or euacuation, by daily surfeites, by indigestion walping or meauing after meate, by sleeping muche wyne after meate, hot confections of spices after meates. Of superfluitie of meates and bynlikes cometh repletion, which stoppeth the pores of the skynne, and the holes of the little bynes called Capillares, because they be as small as heares. And that stoppynge of opilation, letteth the venting out of the naturall heate: by reason whereof the heate of the naturall humour (nature being vnable to rule it) boyleth and sendeth vp fumes, which whetlyngs aboute cometh to the herte, and inflamerh it: and passing forthwith by the bynes and arteries into all the bodie, maketh the feuer called Putrida, which accordeinge to the humour, wherein it reigneth, taketh a sundrie name, as ye shall reade in these seuerall places. Accessio, and Accessus febris, the beginning of the feuer.

Ardor febris, the burning of the feuer.
Hores febris, the chyllynges of Makynge of the feuer.

Intensio febris, the encrease of a feuer.
Remissio febris, contrarie.

Reliquia febris, the grudgynge of a feuer, after the courses haue leste a man.

Vaga febris, a feuer that heperh no certayne course.

Abigere, arcere, depellere, submouere, resoluere febrim, to put awaie an ague.

Accessit febris, and Desijt contrarie.

Minui febrim, and intendi, contrarie.

Afferre et facere febrim, to byngedome in an ague.

Febris inflat, incipit, augetur, consistit, finitur, decidit, repert, reuertitur, redit.

Comipifebre, and incidere in febrim, to fall into an ague.

Liberate febre, to heale one of an ague.

Remittite febris, the feuer diminisheth.

Februa, orum, plu. sacrificia, and ceremonies for purging of soules. Also all thynges vsed in sacrifice to purge and cleanse.

Februius, a, um, that which was so purged.

Februarius, ii, m. g. the moneth of Februarie.

Februus, au, are, to purge soules by sacrifice of paper.

Februum, i, neu. g. in the Sabynes tongue, is called purging or cleansing.

Februius, is also Pluto called god of hell.

Facialis, ii, m. g. a certayne officer of armes, whiche denounced war of peace, where as was hostilitie or cause of battaile: whiche made be nowe taken for an ambassadour sent

for suche a purpose.
Facialis, ie, belonging to that officer of armes.
Fel, fellis, n. g. the galle, sometimes it is taken for griefe of the mynde.

Felterra, the herbe called Centaureum looks there.

Salce suffulsi felle, taunting scowles.

Felicones, men that are necessarie for nothing, it hath another significacion, whiche for the abominableness thereof I will not write:

hence it is more expedient that it be unknowne.

Felis, lis, m. g. a catte, sometimes it significeth a weasell.

Felix, icis, looke Felix.

Felleus, a, um, bitter like gall.

Fellico, au, are, to sucke.

Fellina, x, a citie in Jtalia, nowe called Bononia.

Feltrum, a towne in Jtalia in the contrey called Marchia Taruina.

Femen, minis, n. g. the inner part of the thigh. sometimes the private membre of a woman.

Feminalia, the keeping of the thyghes.

Femoralia, lium, n. g. plur. byches.

Femur, oris, n. g. the viter and harder parte of the thygh, some englyshe it the hamme.

Femur bubulum, an herbe, holisome for the sinewes.

Fenestella, la, m. g. the proppie name of a foyte wyter, whiche stoppeth in the dates of Tibertius Caesar. but Eusebius affirmeth that he dyed in the tyme of Augustus.

Fenestella, la, f. g. a little window.

Fenestra, x, f. g. a wyndowe, sometimes an entrie into a thyng.

Fenestram aperire, to open a wyndowe, to geue an occasion, to make awaie.

Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris? how greates a gappe make thou open to naughtynesse? howe greates an occasion make thou geue to dooe lewdly.

Fenestralis, ie, belonging to a wyndowe.

Fenestratus, a, um, opened.

Nulla est fenestration domus, no house is more open.

Fenestrenula, x, a little wyndowe.

Fenestro, au, are, to open.

Ferabites, wylde.

Fera, x, f. g. a wylde beaste.

Feracitas, atis, fruitfulness.

Feralia, orum, n. g. plur. a date dedicate to the infernall goddes to pacifie them towards the soules departed. They were also sacrifices made for soules.

Feralis, ie, deadly or moystall, lamentable.

Feralia officia, solemnities aboute deade bodies.

Feralia amacula, wyndyng shutes and such like thynges wherein deade bodies wer lapped.

Feralis cultus, mourning apparall.

Feras

Feralis dies, the date of buryng.

Ferax, acis, om. g. fruitful, of that byngeth forth muche fruite.

Ferax miraculosi Asia, Asia byngynge forth many miratious and strange thynges.

Ferax ingentum, a plentifull wyte.

Feraces agri, fruitful and fertile fieldes.

Ferax solum, a ranche toyle.

Ferax bonarum artium seculum, a tyme in the whiche learning and good sciences dooe flourish.

Ferreo, bui, ere, to boyle or seeth.

Ferulum, ii, neu. g. a bythe with meate, also a pagent caried, or borne to be looked on in a triumph, as were in olde tyme, the images of the goddes, spoyle of the enemies, crownes, ingyns of water, and other lyke thynges.

Sometimes it significeth the stage, or place wherein the pagent is sette.

Fere, almoste, myght, well myght, lachynge but little, for the moste parte.

Rure fere se continet, he abode or taried for the moste parte in the countrey.

Fere in diebus paucis, shortly after with in fewe daies.

Quitum fere multis erat in ore, whiche was than all moste in euery mans mouth.

Vxor fere hac veste in sacris faciendis, in doing sacrifice, I moste commonly weare this garment.

Ut fere sit, as it chaunceth for the most part: or as it chaunceth almoste in euery place.

Fere plerumq, for the mooste parte, mooste commonly.

Ferentarius, a, um, armed in lycht harnesses, able to come quickly to succoure, vsynge to fight with a darte, sword, or syng.

Ferentarius amicus, a friende that helpeth at tyme of neede.

Ferentinum, a citie, whiche after Plinius stanneth in the syde region of Jtalia.

Ferentum, a citie in Apulia.

Fereola vitis, a hynde of bynes.

Feretrius, a name of Iupiter, geuen by Romulus.

Feretrum, tri, neu. g. a beere or cossyn, wheron deade bodies are borne. sometimes a thyng, wheron images, reliques, or Jewelles are borne.

Feretrus, a mounteyne, of the whiche the house of Pherece was named.

Ferix, arum, fur. g. plur. holy daies, daies vacant from laboure.

Ferix belli, times of bacaction from warres.

Ferix stator, holy daies that come at one certayne tyme of the yere.

Concepiu ferix, festes and holy daies, whiche were ordeyned perely by the poplates and magistrates, but at no certayne tyme.

Ferix imperatrix, extraordinary holy daies

commemoured for thyngs of importance, for some thyng that hath happened.

Ferix cliriales, fasting daies.

Feritatus, a, um, unscripted of daies.

Feriat dies, holy daies.

Feriat voluntate sua negotijs publicis, one that is not occupied or builed aboute the affaires of the common weale.

Ferina, x, f. g. venison, flesh of a wylde beaste.

Ferina caro, idem.

Ferinus, a, um, wylde as a beaste, or pertaining to wylde beastes, or lyke to a wylde beaste.

Ferio, au, are, and Ferior, aris, ari, the deponent, to be vacant from laboure, busyng, and studie, to make holy daies.

Ferio, percussu, ferire, to stryke, to stabbe, to knocke.

Ferire fœdus, to make a league, or truse.

Ferire iugulum, to slay, to hit the markes.

Ferunt aures hominum, when thynges that are spoken dooe pleasantly here vp men to hearken to them.

Ferire cornu, to builde with the hoines.

Feriam fores, I will knocke at the doore.

Oculos ferunt quæcunq, conspici possunt.

Pectus ferire, to stryke or knocke ones byest.

Pecunias ferire, to coyne money.

Pugno ferire, to stryke with the syde.

Calce ferire, to stryke or kicke.

Ferire rostro, to pecke with the byll.

Ferire securi, to cut of with an axe, to dooe execution.

Porcum ferire, to sacrifice an hogge.

Feritatis, f. g. a naturall wylde, speckled, crueller.

Ferme, almoste, well nere, for the moste parte.

Hand ferme, scanty, hardly.

Fermentesco, telere, to puffe or esse vpp by leauenyng, and in the ground to lie lycht and not faste to gether.

Fermento, au, are, to medle or myxt well together, as leauen with bows: also to leauen.

Fermentare terram, after Alepene, to make fatts the grounde: but diuers places in Coslumella dooe well declare, that Fermentare terram, is to resolu the earth into dust, and make it lycht, soluble, and loose, and not to be fadde, fatts, compact, and cloddy together.

Fermentum, ti, n. g. leauen.

Mea vxor tota in fermento lacer, my wyfe is waste awaye, greatly minded, all bethewed.

Fero, fers, fusi, ferre, to beare, to suffer, to sustain, to abyde, to leade, or byngge, to escape of go awaie, to faye, to name, to knowe, to tell, to exposte, to byngge, to byngge forth, to haue, to haue, to take awaie, to fustine, to obdurate, to acrusome.

Balium vero qui est infans rei (quemadmodum scribis) adiutor, in oculis fero, Balium, who (as you write) is the helper of all this

more

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more

more

more

inattire, I loue heretly, or I greatly esteeme.
 Ferre acceptum, looke Acceptum ferre.
 Ferre ad calum, to exorde of paffe a man ex-
 cepting.
 Ferre in astra idem.
 Ferre ad populum, or Ferre rogationem ad
 populum, to aske aduise of the people.
 Aegre ferre, to take it greuouely.
 Aequo animo ferre, to take patiently.
 Ferre annos, aut vetustatem, to endure long,
 or beare well his age. It is properly spoken
 of wyne, or other lyke thyng.
 Ferre conditionem, to prosper, to put to the
 chyche, to offer a condition.
 Ferre expensum, to spende, to late out, to
 wyte expenses, to bestowe.
 Vinam ita fortuna tulisset, I woulde it had
 so founed.
 Ita fama ferebat, so the byute went.
 Fortiter ferre, to abyde or susteine constantly.
 Fructu ex aliquo ferre, to take pofite by one.
 Fructum ferre, to bynge footye fruite.
 Ferre gradum, to go footye.
 Ferre grauer, to take a thyng greuouely.
 Ferro tibi iudicem, I am contented to be iud-
 ged by suche one: leat hym be iudge betwene
 vs, or iudge the matter betwene vs.
 Fer contra manum, geue me thy hande.
 Fer me, beare with me.
 Ferre moleste, to take a thyng greuouely,
 or displeasingly.
 Ferre obscure aliquid, to dissemble a thyng,
 to hope secret, to make as though it were not.
 Paupertatem tuam nunc obscure tulisti, you
 byd neuer dissemble or hyde your pouertes.
 Odium ferre pro labore, for ones labour &
 traualle to be hated.
 Ferre oculum, to hyffe.
 Ferre palam, to speake it abyode, to publyshe
 a thyng secretly.
 Patum, or ventum ferre, to be with chyld.
 Pedem ferre, to go footye, poctice.
 Personam alicuius ferre, to plate an othe
 mans parte.
 Premium ferre, to be rewarded or recom-
 pensed. Premium ferre, idem.
 Primas ferre, to haue the pyre or psumis-
 mence, to be chiefe.
 Palmam ferre, idem.
 Privilegium de aliquo ferre, when the prince
 or matelrate requirith the people to enacte
 a thyng in psumis of any particular person.
 Ferre questionem, when the matelrate de-
 fyne the people to ordeyne iudges extenoyde
 nate in a priuate case.
 Si ita res fert, if neede bee, if the matter so
 requyre.
 Repulsam ferre, to be refused, or put backe
 in a requeste.
 Responsum ferre, to haue an answers.

Modum responsum tulere, they had an happy
 answer.
 Ferre sententiam, to shewe his opinion.
 Sese obuiam ferre, to go and mete with hym.
 Signa ferre, to marche agaynste ennemys with
 banners displayed.
 Ferre stim, to suffice thistle.
 Suffragia ferre, to geue voyce in election, or
 ther consent.
 Ferre suppetias, to succour.
 Sufq; deo fero, I care not, I passe not on it.
 Ferri, to be boigne or carted.
 Dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, while tyme
 ferued therfore, while it was convenient.
 Dum xras fert, while age suffreth or requyeth
 Tunc hoc aliter a me argentum feras, I shalt
 thou haue this money of me, if thou dyd not.
 Quod posces, feres, what so euer you wyll as-
 que of aske, you shalt obtayne.
 Eius se magistram ferebat, he saied he was his
 mastre.
 Et ve xras illa fert, and as the facion of condi-
 tion of that age is.
 Fert animus, it is my pleasure, it pleaseth me,
 I am disposed.
 Arma ferre aduersus patriam, to wares as
 gainst his countrey.
 Auxilium ferre, to ayde, to helpe, to come to
 the rescue.
 Clam iram ferre aduersus aliquem, to beare
 grudge and malice agaynste one priuily.
 Maiori strepitu q; populi Romani fert cons-
 uetudo, with greater noise then the custome
 and facion of the Romanes was.
 Ita fama ferebat, so the byute of tynioze went.
 Precipuum gloriam tulit, he had the chiefe
 nome and piasse.
 Immoderate, or Immodice res aduersas ferre,
 to take aduersities too vnpatiently.
 Impune et insultum ferre, to escape vnprynted.
 Iracunde ferebat, he was verie angry and
 displeased with the matter.
 Laudem ferre, to haue great piasse.
 Ferre laudibus, to extolle, to piasse.
 Ferre lucem, to abyde the light.
 Fer in notitiam meam, geue me knowlege.
 Faciet, quae feret libido, he wyll doe, what so
 euer his fantasie or pleasure shal leade hym to.
 Ve natura ferebat, as nature leddes hym; accor-
 dyng to his nature and inclination.
 Natura fert, it is a thyng naturall.
 Nomen alicuius ferre, to beare the name of a
 ny person, to be called after hym.
 Negid occulit fert, neptise doth he that pry-
 uile of in cogners.
 Ve mea fert opinio, as I thinke, as I suppose.
 Plagas ferre, to be beaten.
 Premium obulitiam fero, I haue a reward
 for my fooly mensse.
 Ferre rem vulgo, to disgust of tell aboyn.

Ferre

Ferre salutem alicui, to greete or salute.
 Sententiam ferre, to speake ones opinion or
 iudgement.
 Non ferre, quin vapulet, he shal not goe a-
 waite before he be beaten.
 Supplicium ferre, to be punished.
 Preces deo ferre, to praye.
 Victoriam ferre, to haue the victorie.
 In quationem ferum ferre, to belunge a
 seruant to be examined by tormentes.
 Via quae ad portam fert, the herte wyche
 leadeth to the gate.
 Ferus ad terram visis, the byne groweth
 downe toward the grounde.
 Tributum ferre, to paye tribute.
 Ferus, the impersonalle, the reproche to, the
 byute to.
 Ferunt dixisse, they report that he saied.
 Ferocia, x, for. g. sterkenesse.
 Ferocia, ciui, ire, to be fierce or cruel.
 Ferocitas, atis, for. gen. th. shewynge cruelte,
 sterkenesse, cruelnesse, harshnesse.
 Ferociter, fiercely, cruelly.
 Feroculus, li, m. g. one that is somewhat fierce
 or arrogant.
 Feronia, the goddess of wooddes. also a cite
 vnder the hill Boiactes.
 Ferox, ocis, om. g. fierce, arrogant, gloriouse,
 hardy, courageous, cruel, vntractable.
 Eo ne es ferox, quia habes imperium in bel-
 luas, Arte thou therfore to hard on men, be-
 cause thou arte master ouer byute beastes.
 Ferox forma, piousse and gloriouse of his
 beastes.
 Ferramentarij, they wyche worke in yron.
 Ferramentum, ti, neu. gen. an instrumente or
 toole of yron.
 Ferramenta consoria, harbour tooles.
 Ferraria, x, f. g. an yron myne.
 Ferraria, Ferrer, a cite in Spayne. also a ppor-
 tion in Spayne.
 Ferrarius, a, um, pseygnyng to yron, or
 of yron.
 Ferrarius faber, a smythe.
 Ferraria officina, a smythes foze.
 Ferraria aqua, the water in the colt trough
 wherein smythes use to quenche hote yron.
 Ferratus, a, um, haupnge yron on it, or cloied
 in yron.
 Ferreus, a, um, of yron. And by translation,
 hard to intrude, vnkynde.
 Durus et ferreus. Ferus et ferreus.
 Ferreus scriptor, an authour that hath an
 hard and vnkynde style.
 Ferro, au, ire, to sette yron on.
 Ferrugineus, a, um, of the colour of rust yron.
 Ferrugo, hie, f. g. rust of yron, a smythe to
 loue. Some call it a smythe for rust, and some
 about a smythe of rust.
 Ferrum, ti, m. g. yron. Some call it a smythe.

a smythe.
 Absumere ferro aliquem, to hysle ones hysle
 a smythe.
 Adegit ferrum in viscera, he thrust his sword
 into his bealy.
 Cernere ferro, to trie by hente of smythe.
 Ferrumen, hie, n. g. glewe, gyle, souder, or
 the other byndyng or cleamyng matier.
 Ferrumlatio, onis, f. g. a smyng with yron.
 Ferrumino, au, are, to smyng or myte to yron
 ether, properly metalles, to souder.
 Fertilis, le, fertile of fructifull, rank.
 Fertilitas, atis, for. g. fructifullnesse, fertilitye,
 abundance.
 Fertilitas, fructifull, abundantly.
 Ferrum, ti, n. g. a cake made of sundy gragnes
 and spices.
 Feruacio, feci, ere, to make hote.
 Feruens, entis, that is verie hote, that scald-
 eth, fierce, seruente, chaufed, angry, be-
 heement.
 Feruens aqua, scaldyng hote water.
 Feruens horae diei, the hyddon.
 Feruens ingenium, a fierce or hasty nature.
 Feruenter, hottely.
 Feruor, es, ut, and Ferbut, ere, to be chaufed
 or hote, to boyle, to sethe, to be verie
 angry.
 Ira totus feruet, he is thowoughly chaufed
 with anger.
 Fora libus omnia feruent, All the common
 places of subgements bee greatly busied
 and occupied with suites and matters of
 the lawe.
 Feruico, ferbul, feruicere, to waxe hote.
 Feruide, vehemently, with a great heate.
 Feruidus, a, um, feruent, verie hote, scaldyng,
 vehement, also diligent.
 Ferula, le, f. g. a certayne beere, haupnge a
 wale lyke to fenell. It is taken for a rodde of
 speche, wherewith chyldrens handes be stry-
 ken in schooles, called a pautere. Also a cane
 or reede, a poste lyke. Sometime a thyng
 to splent a broken synger or legge with.
 Ferula manum subducere, to go to schoole
 with a master, and to be beaten as the v-
 ther be.
 Ferulaceus, a, um, like the herbe called Ferula.
 Ferularius, a, um, lyke a cane or reede.
 Ferus, ferul, ere, to be hote, to be chaufed
 to be angry.
 Ferus, the land to hote.
 Ferus, ocis, m. g. a beere hote of humours,
 vnkynde, verie angry.
 Ferus, a, um, lyke, cruel, terrible.
 Ferusmanus, a countie of Campanie, wher
 beere longe de marriage with thys in a
 countie.
 Ferusmanus, a countie of Campanie, wher
 beere longe de marriage with thys in a
 countie.

Fides conficitur, *It is poyoned or tried.*
Cum fide, *fathfully, trustly.*
Ex fide scribere, *to write a thyng trustly and fathfully as it is.*
Si fidem habeat, *if he myght beleue: if he myght be in suretie, or if he might surely trust.*
Res habuit fidem, *the thyng was beleued.*
Fidem nullam habent, *They are withoute faye to be true.*
Imminuere fidem alicuius, *to make a man of lesse credite or estimation.*
Fidem implorare, *to besye ayde or succour.*
Fidem interponere, *to make warrantise, to assure.*
In fide populi Romani manere, *to abyde or continue in the protection or sauagard of the people of Rome.*
In fide manere, et frangere fœdus, *contrary.*
Redde nunc pactam fidem, *Now performe what you promised.*
Locum curati, ut effiet mihi fides, *This is a thyng if always endowoured, that a man myght truste me at my woorde.*
In nobis fide esse, *to be in the obedience and protection of no man.*
Tanc parua fides mihi apud te, *Doo ye truste so litle? I am in so small credyte with you?*
Fides mihi apud hunc est, *I am in good credyte with this man.*
De alicuius sumere argentum, *to borrowe vpon an other mannes credyte or warrantise.*
Fidem suam tueri, *to trauertie and defende his honoure and credyte.*
Fides, s. g. the string of any instrumente.
Fides, s. g. an harpe of lute, or other lyke instrument with stringes.
Fides, s. g. an harper, or one that playe on an instrument with stringes.
Fides, s. g. a woman harper of lute, a fiddler, a wench.
Fides, s. g. a, um, of or pertegginge to an other.
Fides, s. g. a rebbecke or gitterne. also the name of a fiddler.
Fides, s. g. plur. a tourment made by cordes or stringes, wherewith men be tormented, to make thegm confesse treasons longe.
Fides, s. g. a noble senator of Rome.
Fides, s. g. a god among the Romans, sonne of Iupiter.
Fides sum, fidere, *to truste, to beleue, to be in hope in a thyng.*
Fides, s. g. f. g. truste, confidence, sometyme boldnesse, most commonly in the good of a man, sometyme in the pill. It is properly that trust, wherein any thyng is deliuered by one to an other, to the intent that he shall be-

I praye it whan he is requested.
 Qua fiducia id facere audeam? Howe maye
 I be so bolde as to doo that?
 Fiducia in virtute alicuius, confidence and
 trust that a man hath in ones constancie and
 vertue.
 Fiduciam etiam diligentie tibi habeo. I
 truste well, o: I haue a good truste o: con-
 fidence that you will be so diligent, &c.
 Fiducia sui, hardynesse, confidence and trust
 in ones owne strength.
 Fiduciam accipere, vpon ones faith and pro-
 myse, to receyue possession of a thyng, wher-
 e he must after restore to hym, of whom he
 receyued it.
 Fiduciam committere, to bestowe the posses-
 sion o: charge of a thyng on that condition.
 Fiduciarius, a, um, that hath the possession,
 charge o: custody of a thyng on condition to
 restore it agayne, or elles the thyng that is so
 geuen o: committed to ones charge.
 Fiduciarius habes, idem quod Fideicom-
 missarius.
 Legatus fiduciarium optinet operam, a ten-
 nant of a pynce hath great authoritie, but
 yet so that he must leaue it, whan his soun-
 deraigne commaundeth.
 Philippus Corinthum Nabidi, tanquam fi-
 duciarium dedit, Philyp deliuered Corinthes
 to Nabid, vpon condition that yf he return-
 ed, he should restore it to hym agayne, other-
 wyse to hepe still the possession therof.
 Fiduciaria participatio, aut venditio, a state
 in landes made vppon confidence o: truste,
 vpon condition that it may bee redeemed and
 restored agayne, mortgage.
 Fiduciaria possessio, a possession to an other
 mans vse, o: vpon condition.
 Fides, a, um, truste, faithfullnes, sure, trewe
 hered.
 Figlina, æ, f. g. a potters warkehouse, o: pots
 ters craft.
 Figlinum, i, n. g. a thyng made of earth.
 Figulus, a, um, that belongeth to a potter.
 Figlina creta, potters clate.
 Figmentum, n, n. g. the woorkes o: workemans
 Opp. sometymes a lye, o: a thyng feygued, a
 forged tale.
 Figo, xi, gere, to thynke in, to speke in, to
 write in, to fasten to. Also to hange vp, as
 one hangeeth a thyng by a walle. Sometyms
 to dyue o: fasten in the earth. Sometyms to
 strike, also to plant o: sette.
 Palum humi fixit, he dyue the stake into the
 ground.
 Ipse feraces figat humo plantas, He maye
 sette in the grounde the fruitful plantes.
 Fingere ceruicis, to hunte deere with bowes.
 Fingere legem, to sette an acte of parliament

or ordinance on a walle or poſte , to the intent
 that all men maie reade it.
 Figure carnes verubus, to ſpeake meate.
 Figure arma, to hedge vp ones armour, and
 by tranſaction, to be no more carefull for
 the warre.
 Figure aliquem maledictis, to call ſome
 ſpreefully againſt one.
 Figure mentem in re aliqua, to ſette ones
 conſideration of mynde on a thyng.
 Oculos figure in aliquo, to looke ſtedfaſtly
 vpon one, to ſpe one.
 Ocula figure, to hyffe.
 Figure in poſte, to faſten on a poſte.
 Veligia figure, to ſtepps ſurely, that one fall
 not alſo to ſtop a ſtand ſtil whil one is going.
 Figurarius, i.e. pertaining to a potter.
 Figularis creta, looke figlina creta,
 Figulina, looke figlina.
 Figulus, li. m.g. a potter.
 Figura, x. f.g. a figure. alſo fauour, Mappe,
 faction, ſometimes a coſſe.
 Noua figura oris, ſuche a fauour of face as
 you haue not lightly ſeen.
 Species effigura humana, The fauour and
 Mappe of man.
 Figuratio, onis, a ſourmyng or factionyng, ſome
 tyme an ymaginyng.
 Figuratus, a, um, factioned, fourmed.
 Figureo, aui, are, to make or fourme, to faction.
 ſometimes to ymagine, to geſſe.
 Figureare os pueri, to faction a chyldes pro-
 nunciation or ſpeaking.
 Figureare orationem, to garniſhe an oration
 with figures of eloquence.
 Filarium, threde by threde.
 Filia, x. f.g. a daughter.
 Adultera filia, a baſtarde daughter.
 Collocare filiam, to geue his daughter in
 marriage.
 Filiaſter, tri, m.g. a ſonne in lawe by an other
 wyfe, or an other huſbande.
 Filiſtium, ti. n. g. a ferny grounde.
 Filicula, x. f.g. ſerne growyng on trees, called
 in grecke Polypodion.
 Filiola, x. f.g. a ſmall daughter.
 Filiolus, li. m.g. a ſmall ſonne.
 Filiſtim, a ſunereſe that is nowe called Aſcalon
 Filius, li, m.g. a ſonne. Filius etiam in brutis,
 a colte, a whelp, or the yong of any beaſt.
 Filij, ſome tyme dooeth conſeigne both ſonnes
 and daughters.
 Filius tertius, a newe begun gentylman, or a
 gentylman of the ſpyde head. After ſome a
 ydle perſon, of an unknownen bythe.
 Frater filius, a nephew.
 Fortunatus filius, a fortunate perſone, whiche
 hath proſperous ſucceſſe in all his dooynge.
 Filix, filicis, f.g. ferns.
 Filio, aui, are, to ſpinne or make threde.

Filum, n. n. g. a thredde. Sometimes the perpe-
tion of draught of a thying. Sometimes a line.
Filum ducere, to spynne.
Trahere **filum** in acu, to threde a needle.
Filum orationis, a line of manner of oration.
Fimbria, s. f. g. the lutes of hem of a garment.
Fimbriatus, a. um, that hath a hemme, puffed,
pleat, or wytable.
Fimbria, the name of a Romayn, whiche was
verate piousse and feblitious.
Fimicum, n. n. g. a downy hill.
Fimum, a bore, out of the whiche menne doos
caste dyce.
Fimus, m. l. dung of cattall of man.
Reddere fimum, to spye.
Fimum, is some tyme red in the neutre gender.
Finalis, le, small or late.
Findo, fidi, findere, to cut, to cleave, to divide.
* **Aratro calum findere**, a piousse spoken
of a thying impossible.
Finditur cor meum, illius hominis ubi sit
mentio, When hert buetheth, or it getueth me
berte sope, as often as that man is spoken of.
Finditur illic Euphrates, at that place ther-
uer Euphrates is divided.
Fingo, xi. gere, to make, to fowme, to feigne,
to counterfayt, to p. imagine, to disuise.
Finge animos, suppose, or put the case.
Fingere mores alui, to faction one in man-
neres. **Vulum fingere**, to make countenance
not to be meepe of sorrowfull, where in dede he
is mery of sorrowfull.
Facere et fingere. **Fingere et formare**.
Egera fingere, to make in waie.
Fingere animo or cognitione, to p. imagine
or conspue in ones mynde.
Qui ex sua naura ceteros fingerent, whiche
doe iudge other by theyr owne natures.
Eum te esse finge, qui ego sum, I magyn the
selfe to be as I am.
Voro aliquem fingere, to wythe a man suche
one as we would haue hym.
Fingit causas, he picketh quarelles, or he fei-
neth lettes, excuses, or occasions.
Fingere corpora lingua, with lychnge to
faction the bodie of the ponge, as beares and
lyons do. **Nonne ad senem aliquam fabrica-
cam finge?** Doth he not go about some wille
or crafte to deceyue the olde man?
Fingere fallaciam, idem.
Falli quippiam fingere, to forge or inuente
some vntre sale of lye.
Fauos fingere, to make hony combes.
Fugam fingere, to make as one doo renne of
flee a waie. **Fingere et fabricare**.
Nidum fingere, to make a nette.
Fingere se ad nummum aliorum, to faction ones
selfe to the mynde of other of other.
Molus quoq; hominum fingit scelus, The
vagracions knowe cause faction the counte-
ff. iii. titulus

tenature of men, and make them look as
he listeth hym selfe: or he can counterfeit
other mens looks.
Finitio, i. i. r. e. to finish the ende, to accomplish
to determine of appoynt. somtyme to define,
to dye.
Finitre vitam inedia, to dye for hunger.
Finitri morbo, to dye of a synchelle.
Laqueo of suspensio finire vitam, to hange
ones selfe.
Diem finire, to determine of appoynte a cer-
tain date.
Finitur, the impersonall.
Finitis, m. g. the ende, the conclusion. also the
intent of purpose, wherunto any other thyng
hath relation, or is made of doon for. some-
tyme death. also for Fines, the boundes, mar-
ches or uttermost borders of any countrey.
Fines, nium, plur. the borders of marches of a
countrey, boundes.
Adire finem alicui rei, to make a thyng
have an ende.
Finem maledictis fecit, he leaveth rapynge.
Finem sermoni facere, to speake no moze, to
holde ones peace.
Orandiam finem facito, intrete me no moze
Implete finem vita, to synchelle his lyfe.
Imponere finem bello, to make an ende
of war.
Quem ad finem? To what intents of
purpose?
Finitre, determinately, with a certain measure.
Finitimus, a, um, n. g. g. forynng, bordering.
Bellum finitimum, warre amonge borderers
or neighbours.
Finitio, omis, f. g. a definition.
Finitor, omis, m. g. a setter of boundes, a bound-
er of landes.
Finitus, a, um, synchelled, ended.
Finitus, p. r. o. s. u. m. fieri, to be made, to bee, to
be synchelled.
Nulla adeo ex re istud fit, nisi ex nimio otio,
This cometh of nothyng elles but of to mu-
che idleness.
Ex eare quid fiat, vide, Consider what will
followe of come to passe by so dooing.
Fit obuiam cala ei multitudini C. Curio,
By chance C. Curio met with that route.
Hic fit sepe, that happeneth, or cometh to
passe oftentimes.
Fit Abysinthum in Arabia, woxmewood gro-
wth in Arabia.
Modum fieri non video, I can not see that
they use any measure or meane.
Aliquid cibi fieri, some meate shall bee prepa-
red or made ready.
Commodioris fio valetudinis, I waxe bet-
ter at ease, I begynn to waxe stronge.
Quis in hac re scrupulus? what doubt is
in this matter?

Fient in illum exempla, looke Exemplum.
Mihi non fit verisimile, It seemeth not to me
to be likely.
Fieri non potest quin sentiant, it can not bee
chosen, but that they must needs perceiue it.
Vbi facitas corpis fieri, when I began to be
somewhat weery.
Vbi tantos sumptus sibi cotidianos videbit
fieri, when he shall perceiue, that he shall day-
ly be at so great costes and charges.
Ita fit verum, So it is poynted to be trewe.
Ne quam in illum vim fieri sinat, Least hym
nor suffer any violent hands to be layde
on hym.
Quid pecunia fiet? What shall bee doon
with the monye? better than Quid de pe-
cunia fiet?
Tanti fit ab alijs, so muche he is esteemed
of other.
Fieri, be it so.
Hoc nisi fit, except this come to passe.
Firmamentum, inis, n. g. that holdeth or fasteneth
a thyng.
Firmamentum, ti, n. g. a suretie of stabilitie,
also that whiche is called the grounde of a
cause or matter. Also the firmament of hea-
uen visible. Firmamenta, bee somtyme ta-
ken for the sturges.
Firmamentum reipublice, the chiefe stape
and vpholder of the commune weale.
Firmator, omis, that maketh steadfast, constant,
and sure.
Firmatus, a, um, stablyshed, fortified, made
stronge.
Firme, and Firmiter, assuredly, steadfastly, con-
stantly, faithfully, veracely diligently.
Firme respondere, to answer constanly
and boldly.
Firmitas, atis, et Firmitudo, dinis, stableness,
constance, surenesse, strength.
Firmitas vinorum, the strength and dura-
bleness of wyne.
Firmitudo animi, constance of mynde.
Firmo, ani, are, to assure, to make stable or sure
to assure, to satisfie, to make stronge.
Alum firmare, to bynde the bealge, or make
one coillue.
Firmare corpora cibo, to strength theyr bo-
dies with meate.
Dorem firmare, to be at a point what he will
geue in marriage with his daughter.
Firmare fidem, to perforce or make as-
surance of promise, also to accorde to a thyng
Firmare agrum sepibus, to hedge a felds
about.
Firmare cibo vires, lye is made stronge
with good meates.
Ei rei firmasti fidem, Thou haste made me
believe that thyng the more.
Præsidia firmare, to fortifie garrisons.

Fie

Firmare corpora labore, to harden the bo-
dies with labour.
Pacem firmare, to make peace moze sure
and stable.
Vix quicquam firmare ausim, I dare scantly
to assure any thyng for a successe.
Iure iurando firmare, to vpholde a thyng
with an othe.
Firmus, a, um, stable, constant, well fortified,
assured, stronge, in good health, lusty.
Cibus firmus, stronge nouryng meate.
Satis firmo corpore cum esset, when he was
stronge, lusty, and in good heath.
Firmæ hæ vereor vt sint nuptiæ, I feare this
marriage will not continue longe withoute
some breach.
Rumor firmus, a constant rumour.
Potio firma, a portion of dynte that noury-
sheth muche.
Vina firmissima, strong wines that continue
longe.
Firmus ab equitatu, he that hath a
stronge hande of horsemen.
Firmum castellum, a citie of Italy.
Fiscalis, le, pertaining to the kynges treasure.
Fiscella, e, f. g. a littell basket of twygges, a
cheese fate. Also it is a thyng made with wi-
ghes and halters, wherewith cattelle was so
molested, that they mought not bite any pong
sprynges or buddes of trees.
Fiscella, i, n. g. idem.
Fiscellus, li, a littell hylle in Italye, not farre
from Tiber.
Fisciculus, e, f. g. a great sackell, wherewith
were put greacefullnes of monye.
Fiscina, e, f. g. a great sackell, also a bagge of
sackell to put monye in.
Fiscus, ei, m. g. a bagge, wherewith monye is
put also the kynges exchequer, a kynges trea-
sure. Somtyme a panger of oygars used in
pyssing of olurce.
Fiscus lineus, a maner of strappes.
Fissilis, le, that maye be cut, fittre, or clouen.
Fissio, omis, a cleaving or chapping.
Fissura, e, f. g. a cut or cleft. also the space be-
twene the fyngers of toes.
Fissus, us, and Fissum, li, neu. gen. idem quod
fissura.
Fissum ani, the clefts of a man betwene the
buttoches.
Fissus, a, um, clouen, chyned.
Fistula, an instrument, wherewith piles of wood
be bydden into the ground, called a water pile
sledge, & stones in a pavement, called a ramme
Fistucatio, omis, f. g. the byrnyng downe of piles,
or rammyng downe of bones in paynyng.
Fistucatus, a, um, byuen with a commaundee
or rammer.
Fistuco, ani, are, to byrny downe piles into the
carthe with a water pile sledge, or to ramme
downe stones in paynyng.

Fistula, e, f. g. a pipe, as well to consueyn was-
ter as an instrument of musike. also the we-
spit of thysse bolle, a rappe of sauret, a dys-
case of soye, wherewith cometh of a purified hy-
mour, and renneth continually. Somtyme an
vnture, by the whiche some falshe sette the byerch.
also that, wherby the apothecaries call com-
monly Casia fistula.
Fistularior, omis, m. g. a pyper, one that playeth
on a flute, or lyke instrument.
Fistulo, ani, are, to be holowe lyke a sponge.
Fistulosus, a, um, full of holes lyke a sponge.
Fistulosa terra, earthe barrenne of nature,
whiche seareth neither to pylage nor pasture.
Fite, the superlatiue of Fio.
Furges, the beastes of Aethiopia, of a browne
colour, hauing two paypes on the brest as
a man hath: They bee not to myde, but they
maye be tamed, not to tame, but they wyll
hure those that greue them.
Fucere, olde wyttres used for Fugere.
Fuxula, olde wyttres used for Fubula.
Fixus, a, um, fymz, faste, fixed, constant, sure,
that is not lightly chaunged, cartagne.

F ANTE L.

F Labellifer, a, um, that wherby beareth a
fanne.
Flabellum, li, n. g. an instrument, wherewith
in the heate of summer, wherewith fane-
ned and blowne into mens visages, to coole
theym, a fanne.
Flabilis, le, that maye be blowne, or of the
aple.
Flaccidus, a, um, withered, feeble, weake, hang-
gynge downewarde, lolling or flaggyng.
Flaccide aures, hangynge eares.
Flaccus, a, um, that hath hangynge eares. some
tyme byrned.
Flaces, flacium, f. g. plu. nu. the oyses of oysters.
Flagellum, li, n. g. the small branche or twyg of
a vine, or other tree. somtyme a whyppe of
scurge, a staple, wherewith roynes is chymed.
Flagello, ani, are, to whyppe, to scourge, to
chymed, to blame or rebuke.
Flagellare annonam, to bye roynes of byr-
cayle ere it come to the markette, as for
bailers dooe.
Flagitiose, vngratiously, mischevously, wyre-
weddy, detestable, naughtily, vntuall.
Flagitium, ti, n. g. an act of mischeuous dede
woorthie rebuke and punishment, an heu-
nous offence, a detestable acte, a synfull
thyng, a great trespass, an abhominable vice
or naughtye faction. Somtyme for Decus,
dishonour, dishoor, thyrp. Somtyme a nota-
ble reuerce. also perille.
Flagitium tuum est, it is by thys vngratia
ouertake, or chymed thy desaire.
F. l. l. l. Nam

Nam id nobis tam flagitium est, quam illa non facere vobis, quæ modo dixi, for that to be as great a fault, as it is in you, not to do those things that ye speake of euen now Flagitio ardere, to bee conuicted of a greaue offence.

Non patitur me tuis flagitijs infamem fieri, I will not suffer my selfe to come in the slander and obloquie of men thorough thyne abominable vices and naughtie factiōs.

Compertus flagitijs, one conuicted of some detestable vice.

Flagitum facinus, we goe aboute an heinous offence.

Flagitum est, it is ill dooen.

Flagitiosus, a, um, vngracious, full of mischief.

Flagitio, au, are, to aske importunately, and with clamour, also to accuse.

Flagitare pluriquam postulare,

beseeche more than to request.

Flagitare aliquem, to despye of one instantly.

Flagras me vti equar, you are verie instant on me, that I should vnder it.

Vt periculosem flagrantissim, he commaunded him to be accused as a robber of the common weale.

Idem flagrat, he despyeth that thyng of me importunately.

Flagrantissimum ab Heduis, he cracked come of grape of the people called Hedui.

Flagrantior, m. g. he that instantly despyeth another.

Flagrantius suscepi negotium, at thy instant request I took on me the busynesse.

Flagrantissimus, m. g. burning, flaming, verie ardent, burning bright.

Flagrantius, verie ardentely.

Flagrantissimus, b. g. flaming or burning, bright, burning, ardent desire.

Flagrantissimus, each which for monie doo suffer them selves to be beate.

Flagrantissimus, a flame used to be beaten.

Flagrantissimus, to burne with a flame of fire.

Flagrantissimus, to burne with a flame of fire.

Flagrantissimus, to bee very ill reported of.

Flagrantissimus, to bee in greaue necessitie or pouertie.

Flagrantissimus, to be exceedingly hated.

Flagrantissimus, to be outrageously grieved to the despye of spithy pleasure.

Flagrantissimus, to bee woodde of starke madde.

Flagrantissimus, of ardore alicuius rei, to be a thyng importunately. Lyke wyse Flagrantissimus, to bee very ill reported of.

Flagrantissimus, to bee woodde of starke madde.

Flagrantissimus, to bee exceedingly grieved to the despye of spithy pleasure.

Flagrantissimus, to bee woodde of starke madde.

Flagrantissimus, to bee exceedingly grieved to the despye of spithy pleasure.

Quibz and learning.

Flagrum, gri, neu. gen. a whyppe, a rodde, or scourge.

Flamatica, a tree bourned with lightnyng.

Flamea, clothe of silke of peolowe colour.

Flamen, minis, n. g. a blasie of wynde, the blasie in an instrument.

Flamen, minis, m. g. the greaue pylet amonge the gentiles.

Flameum, mei, n. g. a veyle of tippet of peolowe, whiche women dyd weare, whan they were new married.

Flaminia, a countesse in Italy, called also Aemilia, and commonly Romandiola, in the whiche are the cities of Bononia, Fauentia, Imola, Rauenna, and Ariminum.

Flaminia via, an hyghe waye frome the citee of Rome vnto the citee of Ariminum.

Flaminia, the house of the archepyscop.

Flaminica, the wyfe of the greaue pylet called Flamen, whiche myght not be diuorced from hir husbnde for any cause, also a wedding gowne, whiche was of peolow colour.

Flaminium, or Flaminia, orum, the office of the archepyscop.

Flaminus, the name of dyuers Romaynes, of whiche one beyng Consul, was ouerthrowen by Anniball at Trasymenus.

Flamma, f. g. a flame. Some tyme perill, some tyme loue.

Flamma fumo proxima est, ther is no smoke without fyre.

Flamma concidit, the flame ceased.

Concipere flammam, and Corripere flammam, to bouene, to be on a lyght fyre.

Incidit in ipsam flammam ciuili discordijs, I chaunced on the verie rage of moke perillous tyme of the ciuile warres.

Eripuit se de flamma iudicij, He rybde hym selfe out of the perill of that iudgement.

Flamea, f. g. an herbe called also Lychinis coronaria, of the frenchemen Candelaria.

Flammicolum, li, n. g. a litle veyle of tippet.

Flammeolus, a, um, somewhat coloured lyke a flame of fyre.

Flammearius, ri, m. g. he that maketh or dyeth the veyles called Flamea, a dyer of peolowe colour.

Flamescere, to be inflamed.

Flammeus, a, um, burning or flaming, that is of the colour of a flame of fyre.

Flammifer, a, um, that byngeth or causeth fyre or burning.

Flammigena, x, comen of fyre.

Flammiger, idem.

Flammigero, au, are, to burne in a lyght fyre, to cast out flames.

Flammivomus, a, um, sendyng out flames.

Flammula, x, f. gen. a litle flame. also a certayne herbe.

Flamo

Flandria, a countrey called Flaunders.

Flator, oris, one that bloweth.

Flatus, us, m. g. a puffe or blast of wynde.

Flauco, flauus, uere, to be lyke golde or of peolowe colour.

Flauisco, idem.

Flauinum, a place in Italy.

Flauus, the name of a family in Rome of the whiche was Vespasianus, Titus, and Domitian.

Flauus, a, um, peolowe or of the colour of golde.

Flebilis, le, lamentable.

Flebiliter, lamentablye.

Flecto, xi, etere, to bowe, to bende, to leade, to toune.

Inuictum flectere, to bowe contrary wales Inde Capuam flectit iter, he turned his tourney from thens to Capua.

Flectere animum, to attende, and sette the mynde on a thyng. Also to tourne the mynde from any purpose.

Flectere genu, to make curtsy, to make a legge.

Flectere aliquem oratione, to perswade or tourne one to his opinion.

Flegma, looke Phlegma.

Flegmen, inis, neu. g. is where with much goyng the blood issueth out of the roes.

Fleo, fleui, here, to weepe.

Fleui, us, m. g. weeping.

Abstergere lacum, to wype the eyes whan one weepeth.

Fletum clere, exicare, mouere, to make one weepe.

Prosequi natos fletu, to weepe and lamente the deathe of ones chyldren.

Fletus, a, um, lamented, bewayled.

Fleo, one of the mouthes of the riuer of Rine.

Also a towne by the same ryuer.

Flexanimus, a, um, that tourneth the mynde.

Flexanima oratio, an oracion of speche, wher by a mans mynde is stered to pitee, reioysyng or other lyke affection.

Flexibilis, le, and Flexilis, le, any thyng that maye be easly bowed, or bent. Also vnconstant, mutable.

Flexiliquus, a, um, that speaketh thynges doubtful and obscure.

Flexipes, edis, that hath crooked feete.

Flexumines, certayne swisse boyssmen amonge the Romans.

Flexio, onis, a bending, bowyng or crooking.

Also the tunyng of the voyce vp and downe.

Flexuosus, crookedly, wyndyng in and out.

Flexuosus, a, um, that is crooked, or hath many couerpynges and wyndynges in and out.

Flexura, x, f. g. a crookyng or bowyng.

Flexus, us, m. g. a bowyng, a tournyng, the chaungyng of tunyng of the voyce in pronunciation.

ff f b

Flexus sonus, a rebowdyng of a sowne.

Flexus ætatis, the declining of the age in the later parte of the lyfe.

Flexus Autumni, the later part of Autumne.

Flexus, a, um, bowed, bended, tourned, cresped, curled.

Flictus, us, m. g. a stryking or bastyng against a thyng.

Fligo, xi, clum, ere, to tourmente or vex, to strepe or bathe against a thyng.

Flo, au, are, to blowe, also to make coyne of metall.

Simul flare et forbere, a prouerbe signifying to dooe two contrary thynges together.

Floccifacio, feci, facere, to sette naught by.

Illum non floccifacio, I sette not a drawe, rushe or heare by hym.

Flocci non feci fidem, he nothyng esteemed his credite or honestie.

Flocculus, li, m. g. a fyne flocke.

Floccipedo, endi, ere, idem quod Floccifacio.

Floccus, i, m. g. a flocke of the shearing of wolsten clothe.

Floccum facere, idem quod Floccifacere.

Flores, ipse or dyastes of wyne.

Flora, an harlot taken of the Romanes for a goddesse.

Floralia, orum, n. g. plu. the feastes of the gods ofesse Flora.

Floralis, le, perteynyng to Flora.

Florales ludi, playes made in the honoꝝ of Florathe harlot, whiche gaue a great treasure vnto the people of Rome.

Florens, emis, onis, g. flouryng, excellent, beautifull, in great estimation.

Aerate florentes ambo, bothe of them in the floure of theyr age.

Afflicus et florens, contrary.

Florente Antonio, whyle Antonie flourished, or was in estimation of authoritie.

Florentia, a citee in Italye called Florence.

Floreo, ui, ere, to flourish or to haue floures.

Also to excell, some tyme to prosper, to be renowned, to bee in great authoritie or estimation.

Florere et vigere.

Omni genere virtutis floruit Pericles, Pericles excelled in all kynde of vertue.

Florere laude bellica, to be greatly renowned for cheualrie, or martiall prowes.

Florere ætate, et forma, to be in the floure of ones age and beautie.

Florere autoritate et gloria, to be in great authoritie and reputation.

Florisco, scire, to burgee, to byngie forth the floures, to growe, to increase.

Florens, a, um, made of floures.

Floridulus, a, um, a litle flouryng, some what beautifull.

Floridus, a, um, garnished with floures, some tyme

F. ANTE O.

Focus

Fædus fauour.
Fædus, *aus, are*, to polate oꝝ despoile, to despoyle,
 to rente oꝝ teare, to consume.
Ora vnquibus fædandis, scatching oꝝ renting
ones face with his raples.
Fædus, *erit, neuq;*, a treatie of peace oꝝ league
 betwene prince, an entercourse, a trufe after
 battaile. sometyme to signifysh a lawe made
 in the tyme of warres. Also alliance betwene
 frendes.
Fædus facere, *sanctre, ferire, inire, icere*, to
 make a league oꝝ alliance.
Pœnam fœderibus ascribere, to appoynt a
 penaltie foꝝ them that bꝛeake leaguos.
Cauere fœdere de re aliqua, in confyrmyng
 a league to make an expection oꝝ caution of
 any thyng.
Coire in fœdus, to alle, to become federates.
Fædus frāgere, *violare, rumpere*, to bꝛeake
 a league, contrap to, in *fide* manere.
Fædus, *a, um*, foule, deformed, carfed, oꝝ cruel,
 yll fauoured, lothesome to looke on, spithy,
 ynholnest, abhominable, detestable.
Fædum exemplum, a byle and naughtie
 exaample.
Fædum in modum laceratus verberibus,
 scorged oꝝ beaten, that it wolde tothe a man
 to see it.
Fædus odor, a poppon stronge sauour.
Fædissima tempestas, a verry great oꝝ foule
 stoyrme oꝝ tempeste.
Facinus fœdum, a shamefull oꝝ abhominā-
 ble acte, a cruell deed.
Bellum fœdissimum, a verrye cruell warre,
 wherin is shewed no mercie noꝝ pitie.
Fælicitas, *atis*, *f. g.* felicitie, prosperitee, abound-
 daunce of all thynges.
Fælicitas terræ, the fruitfulnessse of the earth.
Fæliciter, *happilite*, fortunarely.
Fælicito, *aus, are*, to make prosperous, happy,
 oꝝ fortunat.
Fælix, *icis*, *om. g.* haupng abundance of all
 thynges, prosperous, happy, commodious,
 oꝝ profittable. Also fatte, fruitfull, plenet-
 full, abundant, fertile, sometyme pꝛopise,
 fauonrable oꝝ good.
Fæmina, looke **Femen**.
Fæmina, *x. f. g.* a woman, also in beastes, the
 female.
Fæminus, *a, um*, of a woman, oꝝ of the female
 kynd. **Fæminus amor**, inordinate oꝝ im-
 moderate loue.
Fæminus, *a, um*, of the female kynde.
Fænaris, *a, um*, pertynyng, to haue.
Falces fænarie, hookes oꝝ spithes foꝝ to
 cutte haue.
Fænebris, *bre*, pertynyng to blurs, oꝝ vnræ-
 sonable garme.
Fænebres leges, lawes made agaynst blurs.
Fæneralia, *orum*, the date of paiement of the
 money.

F A N T A S Y

money lent to vsurie.
Fœneratorius, oris, vsurie, oꝝ the seate oꝝ practice of vsurie.
Fœneratius, a, um, that is lent oꝝ taken to vsurie, oꝝ that pꝛetpꝛneth to vsurie.
Fœnerator, oris, m. g. an vsurere, oꝝ lender foꝝ vnreasonable gayne.
Fœneratorius, a, ſi, idem quod Fœneratius.
Fœneratus, a, um, pꝛetpꝛnynge to vsurie.
Fœneratium utum beneficium tibi pulchre dices, thou shalt saie thy selfe that thou hast bene well recompensyd, oꝝ that thou hast had good advantage by shewynge this benefice oꝝ pleasure.
Fœnero, ani, are, the actiue, whereof cometh Fœneror the passiue, being construed with a passive case, and sometime with an accusatiue case, signifieth to lende out to vsurie.
Fœneror, anis, ari, the deponente, with an ablatiue case and a preposicion, to borrowe oꝝ take money lent to vsurie, with a passive case to lende out to vsurie.
Fœnerat sol lumen suum cæteris syderibus, the soone partly oꝝ lendereth out his light to other planetes.
Fœnerari ab aliquo, to borrowe money of a man to vsurie.
Fœnerari aliquid alicui, to lende out a thyng to vsurie.
Fœrnicularium, ri, neu. g. after some interpreters. A place where an arme doeth lie.
Fœrniculum, li, n. g. Fœnell.
Fœrnile, lis, n. g. an hape house, an hape losse, a place whiche hape lyeth.
Fœrnica, æ, com. g. a mower of hage.
Fœrnicaum, i, n. g. hape harueller.
Fœrnice, fectis, com. g. a mower of hage.
Fœrnium græcam, fengræke.
Fœrnium m, n. g. hape.
Fœrnaculum, i, n. g. gayne by lendynge.
Fœrnus, anis, n. g. fruite, whiche the enche bynys geth thoutte without any labour. Also vnreasonable and vnmensurable gayne compynge of that thyng whiche is lent, vsurie.
Credere fœrnus argenti, and dare fœrnor pecuniam, to lende out money to vsurie.
Fœrnore accipere, to borrow money by vsury.
Quam quinquagesimo fœrnore reddi fecimus soli, the fruitfulnessse of the grounds yeldeth ffruite foꝝ one.
Fœnu, a, æ, looke Fœnuca.
Fœno, ani ere, to stynke, to sauour ill.
Fœrnus, anis, f. g. a thynke oꝝ ill sauour.
Fœrnus, a, um stynnyng.
Fœrnites, a, um, fruitefull.
Fœrnico, ani are, to byng sooth, moste comonly as a beaste oꝝ birde doeth.
Fœrnificus, a, um, that maketh fruitefull.
Fœrto, ani are, the same.
Fœtor, oris, m. g. vntynche, oꝝ ill sauour.

F. CANTRE L.

Fertuosus, a, um, full of byrnyng.
Fertura, x, f. g. the tyme frome the conception
 unto the bythe. Also the encrease of cattell :
 sometime it signifyeth encrease of compnyng
 spoote of other thynges : sometime the set-
 tyng soothe of a wyche.
Fetus, m, g. all thyng that is brought forth
 in generation : as, of man, beest, fyre, soule,
 or other thyng : sometime the fruite of trees.
 Also the prospeere of gayne that cometh of a
 thyng. Sometime for **Fertura**, the tyme of
 byrnyng soothe.
Fetus arborum decerpere, to gather the
 frutes of trees.
Fetus oratorum, greates plentie of encrease
 of oratours.
Fetus, a, um, full of great with younge, as
 a woman with childe, or a beaste.
Canis facta, a bytche with whelpes.
Foeta, also that is deliuered of younge.
Foeta loca, id est plena.
Foeta ouis, an ewe that hath younge.
Foliaceus, a, um, of oyle like leaues.
Foliarum, ti, ne. g. a pleasaunt ornament, that
 the matrons of Rome dyd vse.
Foliatas, a, um, leaued, or hauing leaues.
Foliosus, a, um, full of leaues.
Folium, ij, n. g. a leaiffe.
Amittere folia, when the leaues fall.
Follico, au, are, to fustle or scerche backe wynde
 with the nostrilles.
Folliculare, ris, a parte of an eye.
Folliculus, li, m. g. the huske, wherein the eares
 of wheate or other coyne is enclosed, when it
 is greene, called the huse. Also a sache, where
 in coyne is put : sometime a ball stuffed with
 wynde. Sometime it is taken for the bobbe
 of a man.
Follis, is, m. g. a bagge or purse, of any thyng
 made of leather to be fylled : a bellowe, where
 with the fyre is blowne : also a ball blowne
 full of wynde. Semblably, a hedde stuffed
 onely with wynde.
Follis fabrilis, a smithes bellowe.
Follitus, a, um, that is covered or wrapped in
 leather.
Fomentatio, onis, idem quod **Fomentum**.
Fomentum, i, n. g. a nourishment of naturall
 heate. It is also any thyng layed to the
 bobbe in the fouere of a plasher, to misse
 gate the griefe of payne of any disease, called
Fomentatio. And by translocation applied to
 the mynd : a thyng that asswageth or misse
 gateth sorowe or heauynesse.
Fomes, iis, m. g. a ship, of any matter, where
 with fyre is kindled and kepte burnynge.
 Sometime it signifyeth that whiche feruently
 seereth be to dooe a thyng.
Fons, onis, m. g. a fountaine or well, the be-
 gynnynge of pryncipall cause of a thyng.

F ANTE O

Caput fons, the head and springpall.
Origines fontium, well springes.
Ex eodem fonte hic omnia fluxere, al these
thynges had one begynnyng.
Oritur fons, the well springeth.
Fons solis, a fountaine in Cyrenatica, whiche
is in the daye time so colde and in the nyght
hote.
Fontalis, i.e. idem quod Fontanus.
Fontanus, a, um, of a fountaine.
Aqua fontana, well water.
Fontica, a byrgyn well.
Fonticulus, i, m. g. a litle well of springe.
Forago, a shaype of parne.
Foramen, inis, n. g. an hole.
Foras, out of doores.
Exire foras ex iudibus, to go forth out of the
house. Foras locare agellum, to leat forth
a litle piece of grounde to a stranger.
Quo foras vocatus est ad cenam? whether
is he byd forth to supper.
Proferre foras aliquid, to byng forth a thyng.
Ne hinc foras ambulet, that he shoulde not
walke abyode any whether.
Foratia, a markette woman whiche selleth eggs,
geese, chickens, and other lyke thynges at the
markette.
Foratus, us, an hole.
Forbeca, a, f. g. all maner of meates, fooode.
Forceps, ipis, m. et f. g. a payre of tongues of
other lyke instrument. Also the claws of a
crabbe or crabbe.
Forcus, a pyppys name of a man.
Forda, a, f. g. a myche cowe that bynggeth
foote the caules.
Fore, to be here after.
Non putavi fore, I neuer thought it wolde
come to passe.
Cito fore, to be ere it belonge.
Te ad me fore venturum spero, I hope
that you will come to me.
Scio ita fore, I knowe it wyl be so.
Forem, res, ret, I shoulde of myght bee, thou
wouldest of myght be, he shoulde of myght be.
Forensis, se, perteynyng to places of iudgement
of courtse, wherein lawes be exercepsed.
Also a furrowe.
Forentia vestimenta, habittes of robes worn
onely in places of iudgement.
Fores, doores, looke foris.
Forex, forficis, f. g. sheeres.
Forficula, a, f. g. litle sheeres, scissors, a forked
claw of any beeste.
Fori, forum, m. g. plur. the hatches of a wypp
of place, where men byerpe in the wypp
walke by and downe. Also stages or gales
etes, frome whens the noble men of Rome,
behele the playes called Circenses. Also for
epwes in a freylong and narrowe.
Foria, orum, n. g. plur. doing that is leatide

F. ANTE O.

oꝝ thyngne.
Forica, a, f. g. a common draught oꝝ take.
Foricula, a, f. g. a little doore, haiche, oꝝ flap
 oꝝ a wyndowe.
Forinfecus, without.
Forio, lu, tre. to dyschewe the bealy oꝝ dysure
Foriolus, li, m. g. he that hath a lastie.
Foriculus, a god amonge the Ircinians.
Foris, without, oꝝ from without.
Foris occludere fores, to shutte oꝝ locke the
 doore on the out syde.
Foris est animus, my mynde is abrode.
Foris sapere, to be wyse in other mens mat-
 ters. **Foris est,** he is abrode, he is from home.
Foris, is, f. g. a doore oꝝ gate.
Forem obdere, to bolte the doore.
Fores aperire, to open a waie, oꝝ make an
 entaunce to a thyng, to geue an occasion.
Fores amicitia aperire, to begynne frendes-
 ship, to geue the fyrst occasion of frendship.
Referre fores, to vniioke a doore.
Forma, a, t. g. fauour, forme oꝝ shape, some-
 tyme beautie, faction, mance. Also for Spe-
 cies, a kynde, as iudice in respecce of vertue,
 sometime a lawe oꝝ rule. Also a paterne, a
 plover of an houle, oꝝ other thyng, sometime
 a chesse batte.
Forma flara, a meane fauour oꝝ beautie, ne-
 theer excedyng fayre nor excedyng soule.
Forma vxoria, idem.
Tædet harum quotidianarum formarum; I
 am werte of these whych be commonlp called
 fayre women among vs.
Acepit formam avari, It was made lyke a
 plogher.
Formalis, le, formall.
Formator, oris, he that facioneth, instructeth
 oꝝ maketh.
Formatura, ra, f. g. a facionyng of a thyng.
Formatus, a, um, facioned, made.
Formia, a towne in Campania.
Formica, a, f. g. an smet, ant, oꝝ psimere.
Formicans, antis, that mouth lyke the goyng
 of psimere.
Pulsus formicans, the pulse strykyng softe-
 ly as it were antes creppyn vnder ones hande.
Formicatio, onis, f. g. that which is commonly
 called a tynge wyne.
Formicinus, a, um, that pertyneth to antes.
Formicosus, a, um, full of antes.
Formidabilis, le, that whiche is to be drede.
Formidatio, onis, fearyng oꝝ dreadyng.
Formidatus, a, um, feared oꝝ drede.
Formido, inis, dreade oꝝ feare.
Plehus formidinis homo, a verate fearefull
 person.
Formido, aul, arc, to haue great feare.
Formido mihi, I feare that I shall haue
 some thynge.
Formidat arro, he is a frayde lesse his myght.

Must be taken from hym.

Formido illum, I feare lest he wyll hurt me.

Formidolose, fearefull.

Formidolus, a, um, actusly, that feareth oth-
er, dreadfull, terrible, passively, that is
afraid of other, falsehered fearefull.

Num formidolus (obsecro) es? art thou
fearefull of taise heret? or doest thyn here
fayle the man I praye the?

Athena virtus, illis semper formidolosa, the
vertue of other is to them alwaie dreadfull
or terrible.

Bellum formidolosissimum, a verale terri-
ble warre.

Formio, a, eger of Itria, called commonly
Cefano.

Formo, au, are, to forme, to facion, to make
in facion.

Formare carmen, epistolam, orationem as
heno ingenio, to make a verse, an epistle, or
oration by an other mans helpe.

In tuos mores formare, to make one in con-
ditions lyke to hym selfe.

Formare in alius mores, to endeuour
to belyke an other man in conditions.

Invenire in formare, to instructe and facion
pouthe to any thyng.

Formolus, aus, f. g. well fauourednesse, comes
lynelle.

Formosus, a, um, fapre, well fauoured.

Formula, a, f. g. an instrument of dede in wyt-
nyng. A thyle in wytyng and a fourme in
pleading. A rule of facion.

Formula iuramentum, an action of trespassse.

Formula cognominis, the manner of an exa-
mination.

Formula excidere, to be barred of his actio.

Formula intendere, to byng an action.

Formosus, r, m. g. a practitioner of the lawe.

Formosus, oram, n. g. plur. baten dedicated
to bakynge of bycabe.

Formaculus, n, m. g. a baker.

Formaceus, a, um, made lyke a founaine of ouen

Formacula, a, f. g. a little ouen.

Formax, acis, f. m. gen. a chymney ouen, a
fournalle.

Formax calcaria, a lyne hytle.

Formax lateraria, a bytche hytle.

Formicarius, m, m. g. he that hath a flatto
booth under the vaultes of arches of chur-
ches or palaces, where they sell theyr wares
to them that passe by. As they do in West-
minster halles.

Formicarius, a, um, perterpyng to lereby.

Formicario, onis, a vaultynge of mayngs of a
vault of archeruffe.

Formicator, oris, m. g. a lechouse

Formicatus, a, um, made lyke an arch.

Forabius, ic, that maie bee perced of boied
thoynowe.

Fornico, au, are, to make an arche of a bank.

Fornicor, aris, ar, to committe fornication.

Fornix, icis, m. g. an arche of a vault. sometimes
a newes of bythelle house.

Fornices, were also houses in Rome made in
the memoire of any noble victorie, or triumph

Foro, au, are, to pesty or boie an hole.

Forpices, spsare to clippe heare.

Fors, o, fors, a forte, fortune, sometime it is be-
sed for Forsan, peradventure.

Fors fortuna, good fortune or chaunce.

Fors suat, god sende the good fortune, god
spede the well.

Fors viderit, I leaue that to fortune.

Mala fors, ill fortune.

Fortitan, et forsan, peradventure.

Fortasse, fortassis, idem.

Forté, by chaunce, as happe was, as it for-
tuned, peradventure.

Forté fortuna, by good aduventure.

Fortesco, scere, to waxe of be stronge.

Forticulus, a, um, a little stronge. somewhat
hardie.

Fortifico, au, are, to fortifie or make stronge.

Fortis, e, stronge, puissant, valiant of cou-
rage, constant. Also fapre, sometime faphe.

Fortis et ignauus, contrary.

Fortis familia, a faphe and substantiaill
familie.

Fortis equus, a couragelous and swift hofse

Fortia facta, valiant dedes.

Forté ac vehemens dicendi genus, a wryth-
te and vehement manner of stile of oracion.

Fortes fortuna iuuat, fortune fortherethe
bold aduenterers.

Fortis et magnus animus, a valiant and no-
ble courage.

Fortiter, strongly, valiantly, manfully, con-
stantly, mightily.

Fortitudo, inis, f. g. strengthe, valiant courage

Fortitudo, by chaunce, at aduventure.

Fortuitu, idem.

Fortuitus, a, um, that happeneth by chaunce.

Diuinum et fortuitum, contrary.

Subita et fortuita oratio, speaking without
meditation of studie.

Fortuitus euentus, a chaunce of fortune.

Fortuna, a, f. g. fortune.

Afflicta fortuna, aduersitee.

Integra fortuna, prosperitee.

Fortuna, a, o, fortuna, arum, goodnes, good
fortune, aduancement, estate, condition.

Committre se fortunæ, to obye the aduen-
ture of fortune, to aduventure.

Fortunæ filius, looke Filius.

Amplicius fortunæ, of eght byghe estate
or degree.

Possessiones et fortunæ.

Conditio, et fortuna.

Infima fortuna homines, men of moste vyle
and

and bafe condition.

Fortunis omnibus euertere, to thynke one
out of all that euer he hath.

Fortunator fortuna, a better chance, a myre
turke fortune.

Fortunare insula, the fortunate ples whiche
were in the great Ocean sea, and of whiche
are named to be. vi. of Solinus. iii. of Pto-
lome. ii. whiche he calleth also the ples of god-
des, so called for the hostomynesse of the ayre,
and wyndes blowing there. Also the plenis
of good fruites and fertillitee of the grounder
it is nowe thought of some men to be those p-
tes whiche are nowe called Canaria, distant
from Spaine, towards the weste. 1200. my-
les, after the counte of Petrus Martyr. of
these ples are fownden to be. vii. in numb-
re. First about the pere of our lorde. 1405. a
frenche man called Beranbo, at the com-
mandement of Latharine, then quene of Cas-
tell, founde two of them, and called the one
Lanzerote, and the other Forte-ventum.

Soons after one Fernandus Peraria, and
his wyfe founde other two, and called the one
Ferreum, and the other Gomeram. After
that the great Canaria was founde by Pe-
trus de vera, and Michasell de Mexica. last
of all by the commaundement of Fernando,
and Elisabeth late kyng & quene of Spaine,

Teneriphe and Palma, were founde by Al-
phonfus Lugo. So that nowe all the. vii. p-
les bee vnder the domination of the kyng of
Spaine. Not withstanding some dooe sup-
pose that these bee not the ples whiche were
called Fortunæ, but rather those whiche
are moze in the southe, and are called now of
the Portugales, Insula capitis viridis.

Fortunate, happily, fortunately, prosperously.

Fortunatum, idem quod Fortunat.

Fortunatus, a, um, luckie, happye.

Fortuno, au, are, to make prosperous, to aug-
ment with good fortune.

Forula, a, wickette.

Forule, a citie of Italle.

Forull, orum, m. g. plur. luches where in booke
were happe, nowe they be taken for heu-
rynges of booke.

Forum, i, neu. g. a market, where thynges bee
solde. Also a place where iudgements are
practised, and matters in lawe pleaded.

Forum agere, to spe in iudgement, to heare
and determine causes.

Foro vii, to heare according to the tyme, to
take the tyme while it leueth.

Forum Liui, a citie of Italle called Forli.

Fora, vestelles used in pleading wryth-
ing.

Forum, when it is taken for a market, hath
commonly an other wyde copied name whiche
as Forum boarium, the markette where they
sell in solde.

Forum blitiorum, the markette where they
sell in solde.

Forum piscarium, the fische markette.

Fori Corneli, a towne in Italy called Tivoli.

Forum Liui, a region of countrey of Italle,
whiche was sometime called lapidia, nowe
it is called Frijoli.

Forum Claudii, Tarentasia in Italle.

Fossa, a, f. g. a dyche, or dyke, or a mote.

Vallo et fossa munire castra, to cast a trefche
and dyche aboute a campe.

Fossa mariana, a citie in the prouince of Nar-
bone called Aigues mortes.

Fossa Papyrianæ, a citie in Italle called Foss-
to nouum.

Fossatum, f, n. g. a dyche or mote.

Fossilis, ic, that whiche is or maye be digged.

Fossio, onis, a digging or deluyng.

Fossilius, a, um, that is digged.

Fossor, oris, m. g. a dygger, or dycher.

Fossula, ic, f. g. a little dyche.

Fossium Sempronii, a towne in Italle called
Fossibourne. Also Faucia.

Fossura, a, f. g. a digging.

Fotus, us, m. g. nouryng, hepyng warme
and in naturall heate.

Fotus, a, um, nourished, cheeryed, kept warme

Fouca, a, f. g. a denne.

Fouco, ui, ere, to nourish, to susteine, to main-
teyne, to kepe warme, to cherpye, to weare
or waxe a thyng, to ordeine or fer, to balence.

Fouere aliquem, to kepe one his frende, or
to fauour or make muche of one.

Fouere in pectore, to thynke pryncipally.

Fouere oua, to hepe warme egges, as fowles
doe sytting on byoode.

Fouere amorem, to nourish and mainteine
loue. Castra fouere, idest iueri.

Fouebam dolores meos, I dydde nourish
and mainteine my sorowes and heauynesse.

Fouere iudicium quod de vobis habet,
mainteine and increase the good opinion that
he hath of you.

Fouere aliquam, to embzate a woman.

Fouere vulnus aqua, to washe a wounde
with water, to styne the bleeding.

Fouere os multa aqua frigida, to washe the
mouthe with muche colde water.

Fraco, au, ere, to pultisse for age.

Fractio, ic, idem.

Fractio, ic, idem.

Fractus, a, um, moze than ripe, cotten and
faine.

Fractura, a, f. g. a breaking or byngg.

Fractus, a, um, broken, byngg each.

Fractio animi et dimissio, the courage faine
with hym, his herie feylyte, he fowryth.

Fractio

Fracta res, thyngs spent of losse.
 Fractibello, wearte of waters.
 Fracta pronuntiatio, an effeminate womanly and nyce pronuntiacion.
 Fraternus, a, um, that is bydeled of restreyned of his wyll.
 Fraterigerus, a, um, that ruleth the bypble.
 Aliternigera, the wyage of hoyle man.
 Frango, au, are, to bypble, to restreigne to stop.
 Voluptates signare, to maister the wanton appetites of pleasures.
 Frangere populum, to kepe vnder a suburne and frowarde people.
 Figulum, n, m, g, a bypble.
 Frenum, morbus est cum glans penis ita connecta est venudati non possit.
 Franos adhibere, to restreigne.
 Franos injicere alicui, to let one of his pleasure, to byde him that woulde not be ruled.
 Frenum mordere, to take the bytte in the tethre, significeth, to sette naught by.
 Accipere frenum, by a metaphore to submitte, and become subject.
 Compescere animum frans, to bypble the mynde.
 Da frenum, let hym have the bypble at will, geue hym the head, leas hym doe as he list.
 Ducere frenum, contrary.
 Eger frans, he hath nede to be restreigned.
 Fraga, orum, neu, g, plur. strawe berres, the herbe is called, Fragina.
 Frago, gere, et Frageco, scere, to byalle.
 Fragilis, le, fragile, byackis, soone byolien.
 Fragile et caducum.
 Fragilis, au, au, f, g, fragile, byoubleuette, the continuance.
 Fragilis, weakely, inconsistantly, byoukely.
 Fragiles, the two great veynes whiche doe appere on either syde of the necke.
 Fragmentum, au, et Fragmentum, ti, n, g, a plesce or bybble of a thyng byoken, a fragment.
 Frigor, onis, m, g, the noyse that is made at the falling or byuyllyng of any great thyng.
 Frigidus, a, um, vneasy so clime, rough, warpe.
 Frigola oratio, et Lenis oratio, contrary.
 Fragrans, au, au, m, g, haungng great of soote sauoure.
 Fragrania, a, f, g, a great sauoure.
 Fragro, au, are, to geue a plesant sauoure.
 Framen, a, f, g, a spere of tautyn.
 Francoes, people of Germania.
 Frango, egi, ere, to byeake, to discourage, to bynquish, to maister, to tame, & kepe vnder.
 Frangere animum, to discourage.
 Audaciam hostis frangere, to abate his enemyes courage.
 Frangere auctoritatem veteris disciplinæ, to byeake of the olde rule of laudable customs.
 Fidem frangere, to byeake promysse of appoyntement.

Frangere hominem, to cause one to elete from his purpose, to make him to agree to the requeste.
 Opes inimicorum frangere, to impose on his enemies.
 Sententiam alicuius frangere, to confute his opinion and make it of no value.
 Frangi, not to abyde patiently aduersity for rowe of trouble.
 Frangi dolore, to be in extreme sorowe, or almost deade for sorowe or griefe.
 Frangi metu, to be almost deade for feare.
 Frangi pudore, to be exceedingly ashamed, to be out of countenance.
 Frangere in micas, to byeake small, to crumble.
 Fregit nauem, he had a shypwache.
 Cupiditates frangere, to maister ones wanton appetites.
 Frangere et domare nationes, to bynquish and kepe vnder nations.
 Patientia aliquem frangere, to overcome one with patience.
 Frangere molis, to geuide.
 Frangere consilia alicuius, to stop ones purposes, to let that one goeth about.
 Frangere, a decepuour.
 Frater, tris, m, g, a brother.
 Frater patreolis, a byotheres sounne, a collyng germane.
 Fratres gemini, two twynnes.
 Fratrui mei gnatus, my nephewe.
 Fraterculus, li, m, g, a little of young byother.
 Fraternalis, byotherly.
 Fraternitas, au, byotherheade.
 Fraternalis, a, um, of a byother.
 Frastilli, the fringes of tapestrie that hangen next the grounde.
 Fratro, au, are, properly to sale of chyldren byestes, whan they do grow & were imbeused.
 Fratres Aruales, rebe before in Aruales.
 Fratria, a, f, g, a byotheres wyfe.
 Fratricida, a, f, g, he that hath slayne his byother.
 Fratrucles, byotheres chyldren, collyn germanes.
 Fraudatio, onis, a deceuyng or beggyn.
 Fraudator, onis, m, g, a decepuour.
 Fraudatus, a, um, deceyued or begged.
 Fraudo, au, are, to deceyue bytly by taking awate that is due, to dissapoynt.
 Fraudare aliquem suo testimonio, where one holdeth his peace, whan his friends are spoken of, and will not sale well of hym.
 Fraudare gemum, not to sacrifice the nettell see of nature or carnall appetite.
 Fraudare se victu suo, to fare hardily by algarde byp, to withholde part of his owne thyng and sustenance.
 Fraudare stipendium, to receyue of paye or wate wages from men.
 Fraudare, et Fallere.

Vado

Vadimonium allicui deferere, et eum dare, to dissapoynt one and not to appoynt as the party appoynted.
 Fraudare credulorum, to deceyue his credulous, not to paise his debtes.
 Aliquem pecunia fraudare, to geat ones money from hym by some wyse of canicie.
 Fraudulenter, deceytfully.
 Fraudulentus, a, um, full of deceyte.
 Fraus, fraudis, f, m, g, deceyte, fraude, a snare or trappe to beggyle one, dissapoynt, intencionence, hurte, damage. Also peryll, daungler.
 Fraus et integritas, contrary.
 Agere aliquem in fraudem, to byng one in to perill and daungler.
 Astruere, cogitare, necesse fraudem, to go about to deceyue.
 Facere fraudem legi, with some interpreter as on of means to belade the lawe.
 Quod sine fraude mea populi mei fiat, as myn owne ryght, and the ryght of my people.
 Per illi fraudem hęc res, this thyng brought hym in daungler.
 In eandem fraudem ex hac re atq; ex illis incidit, Thou shalt fall into the same trappe by this means and by the other.
 Illicis in fraudem, Thou byngest them to dissapoynt and incontinence: Thou dost entice of allure them to that thyng, wherby they shall haue hurte, & thou toldest them in to the snare, or into daungler.
 Modo ne ea res mihi sit fraudi, So that that thyng put me to no dissapoynt, hurt or incontinence.
 Sine fraude esse, To bee out of perill or daungler.
 Fraus capitalis, a deadly offence.
 Fraus, was used of olde wyrters for Perna.
 Fraudum, was used of olde wyrters for Fraudum.
 Fraxineus, or Fraxinus, a, um, of ashe, of ashen.
 Fraxinus, i, f, g, an ashe.
 Fraxo, au, are, to go about the watche.
 Fragilis, a bytell towne in Italy, sometyms a noble cite.
 Fremebundus, a, um, that maketh an horrible and great noyse.
 Fremitus, us, m, g, a roynge, propely of waters. Sometyms a murmuring, rumble, or noyse of people assembled together.
 Fremo, mui, ere, to roye or make a noyse lyke great waters, or lyke a tyon, to murmure and shewe meane felices greatly discontented.
 Frendens, dentis, m, g, gener. gnawing with the tethre.
 Frendeo, du, dēre, to geuide the tethre to gnaw for anger or payne. Also to geuide of

Freunde, du, frendere, friend.
 Fraxani, people of Italy.
 Frenum, looke Fraxum.
 Frequens, onis, m, g, gene. accustomed, muche haunted. Also assembled together, a bynquish.
 Omnibus relictis mihi frequenter operam dedi, I haunge all other men, & haue of ten holpen me.
 Frequens auditorium, a great audiance.
 Frequens adeo, he cometh often.
 Frequens est cunctorum, he is often tymes with hym.
 Frequentes fuimus ad ducentos, we were a great numbre about. it hundred.
 Frequens senatus, all the senate gathered together.
 Venio in senatum frequens, I come byndance into the senate.
 Frequens populus, muche people continuall resoyng.
 Frequens vrbis, a cite full of people, a cite of great resorte, a cite of muche haunt.
 Frequens foris, the bygh stre full of people.
 Aderatibi frequens, he was muche there a come and goer.
 Auditor frequens, a schole that resoyteth of ten to ones lecture.
 Frequens numerus, a great numbre.
 Via frequens et tuta, a waye muche haunted and without daungler.
 Frequens secretis, muche of ones pryue cognisance.
 Frequenter obuiam procedunt, They goe forth in greates numbre to mete with hym.
 Frequentamentum, ti, n, g, a muske, it is muskyng.
 Frequentarius, a, um, of olde wyrters used for Frequens.
 Frequentatio, onis, f, g, an haunting, an assemblie, also a figure of rethorike.
 Frequentia, a, f, g, a great haunte or company of folke.
 Circumstantia frequentia hominum, haunge a great multitude of people about hym.
 Frequentissima ades, an houle muche haunted with people.
 Frequens, au, are, to haunt, to go together, to go muche to a place, also to make to be haunted, or muche byde. Sometyms for Geminare, to expell spynes.
 Frequentare aliquem, to resoyne muche to one, to visite hym often.
 Frequentatur domus, the houle is muche resoynted.
 Frequentia, a, um, broken or bynt.
 Frequentia faba, a beane haunte or broken.
 Frequentia, ti, n, g, a bynted beane.
 Frequentia, a, f, g, a bynted beane.
 Frequentia, a, f, g, a bynted beane.

F. l.

sea betweene Spayne and the countrey of
Andalus, called the straightes of Gibraltor.
Fictus, was used of old wryters in the mascu-
line gender.

Fictus, a, um, of Fruor, trustyng, hauyng con-
sidence in a thyng.

De qua tamen magnam spem habemus, fre-
ti clementia collegæ tui, whereof not with-
standyng we haue good hope, trustyng on the
mercy of your companion.

Quo frictus hoc audebat? upon whose sup-
position durste he be so bolde to doo this?
Fricabilis, le, soone broken in smalle pieces, that
maye be crumbled.

Fricolus, almost woorth an halfe peny.

Frico, fricui, and fricui, frictum, and Fricatum
are, to rubbe.

Fricilla, x, f. g. a frittowmade of flowre and
batter.

Fricus, us, m. g. Fricatio, et Fricio, onis, f. g.
rubbyng, fectacton.

Fricus, and Frixus, a, um, frigid.

Frigedo, gedinis, idem quod Frigus.

Frigefacio, feci, ere, to coole.

Frigefacio, au, are, to make colde often.

Frigetio, fieri, to be cooled.

Frigeo, gui, & frigi, ere, to be colde of flowe, to
be fayne of out of courage, to be almoste
blanke.

Nimirum hi homines frigent, In faith these
felowes are blanke: Of the courage of these
men to gent or well abated.

Ubi niger sermo, when our communicacion
waxe colde: of when there lacked matter
to talke of.

Frigor, au, are, to coole.

Frigido, scire, to waxe colde.

Frigidarius, a, um, where colde water is kept.

Frigidula cella, a colde bathe.

Frigide, colde, vnaptly, vnpleasantly, with-
out any grace.

Frigiditas, aus, coldnesse.

Frigidulus, a, um, somewhat colde.

Frigidus, a, um, colde, dangerous, or noysfull,
also nothyng hotte in a matter, fayne, flowe,
without grace or pleasantnesse.

Frigidum opidulum, a towne of small roste.

Argumentum frigidum, a slender argumēt
without force of pith.

Frigida negoria, trifelynge matters of no
waight or importance.

Frigida solatia, slender comfytes.

Frigidum, footpthe, that hath no grace, cui
Facetum et plausibile opponitur.

Frigida, used substantiuely for colde water.

† Frigidam suffundere, ppoerbinly, signifi-
eth to encourage of stee to a thyng, with flae
terpyng and fayne woordes.

Frigilla, x, f. g. a byrde that syngeth in the colde
wether, a rubbocke of Rodyn red byrde.

Frigo, xi, et frigui, frixum, and Frictum, ere, to
frye, to parche.

Frigorificus, a, um, that maketh colde.

Frigor, oris, n. g. colde. sometyne fears. some-
tyme deathe.

Frigutio, tui, ire, to quare for colde.

Frio, au, are, to byake smal, especially betwixt
the fingers.

Frisi, people by Hollande, wherof the countrey
is called Friesland.

Frit, the graye in the toppe of the eare, which
is lasse than a coine.

Fritilla, a, f. g. a froye of pancake.

Fritillus, li, m. g. a boxe out of the whiche dyes
were cast on the tables.

Friticulum, li, n. g. diffencion betweene men and
theyr wyues, which cometh not to separation.

Friuola, orum, n. g. plur. viciisles, of lyttell
value.

Friuolarius, i, m. g. he that selleth staffe of lye
tell value.

Friuolus, a, um, vayne, lpyghte, of no estyma-
cion of value, that wylle quickely vanishe of
pessyde.

Frixorium, a, f. g. a feryng panne.

Fronarius, a, um, of leaues.

Fronatio, onis, a sypnyng of of leaues of bo-
wes, loppnyng of trees, also byoofnyng.

Fronator, oris, m. g. gen. a byouster, a woodde
lopper.

Frondeo, frondui, ere, et Frondesco, scire, to
beare of bynyng fowth leaues.

Frondeus, a, um, that is of leaues.

Frondifer, a, um, bearyng leaues.

Frondo, dani, are, to cutte of leaues, of small
boowes.

Frondosus, a, um, full of leaues.

Frons, frontis, f. m. gen. the foreheade, the
fronte of foyepart, the entrance of begynnyng
of a thyng, a famesse. Also counte-
nance. also it signifieth the foyeparts of an
holte. also seueritee, grauitie.

Fronte obducta, corrugata, caperata, con-
tracta, nubila, with an heauie, sadde, frow-
nyng, lowe of displeasunt countenance.

Frons causæ, the beegynnyng of the mat-
ter.

Prima fronte, at the spise, at the entree, at
the pylme face.

Porrecta, serena, explicata fronte, with a
meep countenance.

Frontem explicare, and exporrigere, to loke
meeply, to be meep and fownde.

Frontem contrahere, and Obducere, to loke
fowly, to be heauie and sadde, to loke
displeasuntly.

Frontem ferre, is spoken, where a manne
signifieth, that one bydepyntly another
extremely.

Perij

Perij illi frons, he hath lost his countenance
he is past shame.

Frons urbana, confidence, boldnesse, vns
shamefastnesse in enquiryng a thyng.

† A fronte prapitium, a tergo lupi, &
prouerbe, signifying a man to be in the mys-
des betweene two greate daunglers of mys-
chances.

† A fronte et a tergo videre, A ppoerbe, no-
tyng a ppoeridence and wyledome, in conside-
ryng and welyng as welle thynges passe as
to come.

Sed vitum fronte an mente dubitatur,
But it is doubtfuill of vncrepne, whe-
ther he dooe it with his herte and mynde, or
with the countenance onely, welyng a foye
face.

Frontem perfica, caste awaie all shame.

Frontem remittere, to abate of ones seueri-
te, and to become more pleasant and gentill.

Frons libri, the edge of a booke that is pei-
cted and coloured.

Frons frondis, f. g. the leafe of a tree with the
byaunche.

Agere frondem, to bougein.

Frontalis, li, n. g. the headfall of a byrdell.

Frontatus, a, um, that is lyke a foythead.

Frontal lapides, stones that go thoyoughe,
and appere on bothe sydes of a wall, and are
the chiefe strength of the wall. The Grekes
call them Diaroni, and Diatori: the French
men call them Perpeins.

Fronto, a learned manne, instructoure of M.
Antonius.

Fronto, onis, m. g. that hath a byde foythead.

Frontosus, a, um, that hath a great foythead, of
that is not abashed.

Fructifer, a, um, bearyng fruite.

Fructuarius, ri, m. g. gen. he that taketh the
fruite of ppoer of a thyng, called of our law
yers, Denour of ppoerites.

Fructuarius, a, um, that which beareth fruite,
or doeth ppoer to fruite.

Fructuosus, a, um, fruitefull, ppoeritable.

Fructuosissimus locus, a verate fertile and
fruitefull foye.

Fructus, us, uis, & ei, fruite, vfe, commodites.
also all ppoerite, or reuenues that come of the
grounde, or any other thyng. Sometyne meane
also the vfe or pleasure of a thyng.

Fructum capere ex aliquo, to haue ppoerite of
commodites of a thyng.

Frugalis, le, in the ppoerite hegre, no goodly-
cine woode. But in the shade thereof the las-
cine authours vfe Frugali.

Frugalior, Frugalissimus, more temperate,
more temperate.

Dedo patri me nunc vi frugalior sim quam
vult, I putte my selfe into my fathers house,
to be more honest man and of better rule

than he would haue.
Nequissimus et frugalissimus, contrary.
Parcissimus et frugalissimus, a verate chys-
te felowe, of greate moderation and temper-
atenesse in lpyng.

Frugalitas, aus, f. g. moderation of lpyng,
especially in a paraple & dyete, foye rule, good
and honest behauiour. also sufficiencie.

Frugaliter, temperately, foyely, ppoerably,
without excoche, excoche of ppoer.

Parce et frugaliter viuere, to leade a tem-
perate of moderate lyfe without excoche of
excoche.

Fruges, of Frux, frugis, f. m. gen. encrease
of all those thynges, whiche the earthe
byngethe foye, more ppoerly of coine
and gaine. Sometyne it signifieth reue-
nues.

Recipere se ad frugem bonam, of a naught-
y and lpyghte felowe, to become chysste, and
waxe an honest man.

Corrigere ad frugem, to chastise to the ma-
nent to make hym an honest man.

Euadere ad bonam frugem, to ppoer in the
ende a right honest man.

Frugi, of all genders and vnderstod, temper-
ate and measurable in byt, of maner of lpy-
nyng of ones bodie, and sometyne in appa-
rayle and other thynges, of a good rule of
moderation, moderate, ppoeritable, necessarye,
chysste, foye, good, honeste, contrayre to
Nequam.

Frugi edificium, on house not sumptuous.

Frugi homo, a good manne, a chysste man,
endued with manhood and vertue, an honest
man, temperate in expenses.

Frugi feruus, a trusty seruant, whych looe
hath well to his maysters ppoerite.

Permodestus ac bone frugi homo, a verate
modeste persone, and of chysste honeste be-
hauiour.

Frugi es, thou arte a ppoeritable and necessarye
felowe.

Frugi curia, a moderate and temperate
supper.

Frugi victus, an honeste moderate and tem-
perate dyete. Cui luxuriosus oppo-
nitur.

Frugis, is used of Plantes in the genitive
case.

Frugifer, a, um, fruitefull, that beareth fruite
of coine.

Frugilegus, a, um, that gathereth together
fruite of coine.

Fructor, sci, to vfe at libertie.

Frumen, ius, n. g. the hypermoste parts of the
chysste, the gargill.

Frumentaceus, a, um, of coine.

Frumentarius, a, um, ppoerpyng to coine.

Res frumentaria, ppoerition of graine.

Frugis, is used of Plantes in the genitive
case.

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case.

Frugis, is used of Plantes in the genitive
case.

Locus frumentarius, a Copie of place whete
much coyne groweth.
Retrumentaria laborare, to lacke forage
of coyne.
Solium frumentarium, a Copie of ground apt
to beare coyne.

Frumentarius, m. g. a forager, one that ma
keth provision for coyne to sell agayn to other.
Frumentarius negotiator, idem.

Frumentarius, onis, f. g. a tabpge in of coyne,
harmeth, foraging. also a distribution of coyne
and grange among citizens.

Frumentator, onis, m. g. a pourner of coyne,
a forager.

Frumentor, aris, arl, to gather or puruey coyne.
Frumentum, i. n. g. all coyne of pulle, it is most
used for wheat or rpe.

Fruticor, used of olde wyrters for fruor.

Fruticus, wile in vsing of a thyng.

Fruor, onis, frictus sum frui, to eat, to bee fedde
or nourished, to haue the vse of profite of a
thyng, to vse with discretion and profite.

Fruingentio suo, to dooe as he wyl, to dooe
after his owne fantasie and pleasure.

Fruor, to bee at leysure without busynes.

Recordatione nostrae amicitie fruor, I take
great pleasure in the remembrance of our
amitie and frendshipp.

Fructu alicuius, to take pleasure of pro
fite by hearing a mans talke.

Frugrum, to take the profite of a piece
of lande.

Aeternitate fruuntur animae, soules lyue es
ternally, of soules haue fruition of euertlast
ing lyfe.

Frusino, a cite of Campanie.

Frusino, a cite of Campanie called Frusinoza.

Frustum, in pieces of gobettes.

Frustulation, piece meale.

Frustula, in barn, without any effect of purpose.

Frustulae, Thou arte deceyued or abused.

Frustulae, to come to none effect, to profite
nothing, to doo no good.

Frustula habere aliquem, to abuse or deceyue
one. Ne frustra sis, Chat thou bee not disap
pointed.

Frustula legati dissellere, the ambassadours
departed without hauping their purpose.

Frustula gaudis sum miser, I was glad for
nothing, unhappie body that I am.

Frustula est homo, It is not as the man thyn
keth, or he is deceyued.

Ha res frustra suit, that thyng deceyued they
expectation, or it came not to passe as they
looked for.

Frustratio, onis, f. g. abusyng or deceyuyng
of one.

Frustror, aui, are, et Frustror, aris, arl, a verbe to
mon after dissellat, after other a deponent,
to deceyue. Also to dooe a thyng in vayne, or

happely to employe.

Frustrari expectationem alicuius, to dissap
poynt one of that whiche he looked for.

Frustrari expensas, to lose his cosse & chat
ges, Imprudenter facta opera frustrantur ex
pensas, warkes made vnadvisedly make one
to lose all that he hath bestowed.

Frustrari laborem, to lose his payne.

Frustrari ab aliquo, to be deceyued of one, to
be defeated of his purpose.

Frustratus, a, um, that hath deceyued or beggled

Hac spes me saepe frustrata est, This hope
hath beggled me more than ones of thyng.

Satis adhuc tua frustrata est spes, Whereto
the trust that I haue had in the, hath moostly
well deceyued me.

Frustrulentus, a, um, full of small pieces of gob
ettes.

Frustrulum, and Frustrillum, li. n. g. a litle gobbe

Frustrum, i. n. g. a piece of gobbe.

Frusus, a hynde of byambles whose piches be
not hooked.

Fruticulus, a, um, hauping abundance of such
great herbes, full of Myddes.

Frutetum, u, seu Fruticetum, i. n. g. a place
where groweth herbes with greates stalkes of
stemmes, or where Myddes growe.

Frutex, icis, m. g. a Mydd, that whiche hath
a great stalk, and yet it is no tree, as fenell,
calles, certayne malwes, and other lyke her
bes. Somtyme it is taken for the stem of stalkes

Frutex, is also a certayne tree growyng in
Phyrgia.

Fruticatio, onis, f. g. the byngyng soothye of
wootes of yong spynges.

Fruticor, aui, are, & Fruticor, aris, arl, to spyng
in stalkes, to byng sooth spynges, wootes,
or Myddes.

Fruticare pluribus culmis, to spyng & byng
sooth many stalkes and wootes.

Fruticulus, a, um, that byngyng soothye many
wootes, stalkes, or stemmes.

Frutinal, a temple of Venus.

Frux, frugis, used of olde wyrters for coine
of pulle.

F, ANTE V.

F, Vat, for sit.

Fucatus, a, um, colored or painted as com
women be.

Fucatus nitor, counterfite byghtnes of clothe
me. Fucata and sincera et vera, contrary.

Fucilis, le, false, coloured.

Fucinus, a lake in Italy.

Fucosus, a, um, coloured, counterfitted.

Fuco, aui, are, to laye on a coloure, to coun
terfite.

Fucus, ci, m. g. a boyre or bee withoute stinge,
whiche entred into hynde, & eateth by the hony
all

also pynctyng, all false or counterfite coloure.
It is also used for deceit of falsehoods, or any
manner colourable deceite.

Fucus gloriæ, the gloffe of renoues.

Facere fucum, to deceyue of beggles.

Sine fucio, without fraude, sincerely, plainly.

Utriuslibet fucus somtyme for waxe.

Fucus marinus, an herbe called also Alga
marina, wherewith clothe is dyed.

Fufidius, the name of an oyatour.

Fuga, g. f. g. flight, eschewyng of a thyng.

Somtyme cryle, also a swyfte case of course,
swiftenesse.

Fuga honoris, a meane to eschewe an office
or bymociion.

Nulla fuga malefactis meis, my nauhtynes
can by no meanes escape unpunished.

Disicere in fugam, and in fugam vertere,
to discomfite, to put to flight.

Dare, conicere, conuercere, conferre se in
fugam, to flee or rene awaye.

Fugax, gacis, om. g. that fleeth lyghtly, also it
signifieth swyfte.

Fugacia poma, appuls that will not long con
taine, that will soone bee rotten.

Fugaria, thynges that will perpeche and van
ishe awaye quickly.

Fugiens, etis, om. g. flepyng or rennyng away.

Fugiens laboris, abhoyng labour of payne.

Fugiens vinum, wyne that hath lost his beer
dure: or wyne that will not be long kept.

Fugientes littere, bynde letters.

Fugio, gi, gere, to flee, to ren awaye, to escape,
to forger, to eschue, to be unknown.

Fugu aciem tenuiras, it is so small that one
can not see it.

Fugit ratio, Thou vnderstandest not the
matter.

De Cesare fugerat me ad te scribere, of Ces
sar I had forgotten to wyte vnto you.

Nisi si quis me forte fugiant, Except perchace
I haue forgotten somewhat: or excepte there
be some thynges that I knowe not.

Oculis alicuius fugere, to be lothe to see one
or looke vpon hym.

Non te fugit, ye bee not ignorant, ye knowe
well enough.

Si paululum quid te fugerit, If ye chaunce
to forger any thyng: or yf ye be ouersene in
any point, be it neuer so littell.

E manibus fugere, to escape ones handes.

Infamiam fugere, to eschue infamy or scilde.

Fugere, to spoken either of wyppes capleus
or bynde slepyng awaye.

Fugin hinc: act thou gone in all the hast of
wile thou not geat the awaye quickly.

Fugitiuius, rij, m. g. one that seeketh seruans
that be runne away, to byng them agayn.

Fugilius, a, um, fugitiue, not abydyng, bar
ryng awaye, flyyng, that gladly and quickly

runneth awaye.

Fugidius seruus, he that renneth frome his
master, willing neuer to retorne: or goeth
to a place, from whence he supposeth that his
master can neuer recouer hym.

Fugio, aui, are, to vse to renne awaye.

Fugitare patrem, and Fugitare et conspectu
patris, to kepe ones selfe oute of his fathers
syght: or that his father see hym not.

Fugitare questionem, to eschue examinatio
on by tourmentes.

Fugo, aui, are, to byrue away, to put to flight.

Fulcimen, ti, n. g. a botereule, or that, wher
with a thyng is sustented, a pyppe, a shore.

Fulcio, ciui, circ, to support, to forstie to stay
or holde by.

Beneuolentia fulcire imperium, to establish
and make strong a kyngedome with beneuo
lence and gentleness.

Eius ope fulcus, hauping his good helpe and
supportation.

Fulco, a duke of Angew, the fyfthe hynde of
Hierusalem.

Fulcrum, cri, n. g. a beabede.

Fulgeo, si, gere, and Fulgo, gi, gere, to shyne.

Somtyme for Fulgurare, to make to lychten.

olde wyrters used it for Ferire.

Auro et purpura fulgere, to bee goyngously
apparaited in purple and golde.

Fulgurum, tri, n. g. and somtyme Fulgetra,
tri, f. g. a belement and great lychtenyng, a
teame of lychtenyng.

Fulgidus, a, um, byghth.

Fulgor, onis, m. g. byghthnes, shynyn, somtyme
lychtnyng, somtyme great noblenesse & gloz

Fulguralis, le, perteynyng to lychtnyng.

Fulgurates, a people of Italy.

Fulguratio, onis, f. g. the lychtnyng when it is
in the cloudes.

Fulgurator, onis, m. g. the sender of lychtnyng
or he that distyneth by lychtnyng.

Fulgurio, riui, circ, to calle lychtnyng.

Fulguritas, aris, f. g. lychtnesse or byghthnes,
glysternyng.

Fulgurastunt, they are blasted or strepen with
lychtnyng.

Fulgurum, striken or blasted with lychtnyng.

Fulguro, aui, are, to sende sooth lychtnyng.

Auro fulgurat domus, The house shyneth of
glysterneth all of golde.

Fulica, rz, f. g. a sea byde, more than a culene
and blake.

Fuligo, ginis, f. g. the soote of a thymney.

Fulix, icis, idem quod fulica.

Fullo, onis, m. g. a fullar of clothe.

Fullonica, rz, f. g. fullers craft, or a fullers shop

Fullonius, and Fullonicus, a, um, of or pertey
nyng to a fullar.

Fullonicum, ci, n. g. idem quod Fullonica.

Fulmen, minis, n. g. lychtnyng.

Es. iii. lctm

Ictu fulminis deslagrare, to be bourned with
 lightning.
 Afflare fulmine, to blast with lightning.
 Fulmina verborum, great vehemency of wo-
 des. Fulmina fortunæ, great upschaunces
 of fortune.
 Fulminicus, a, um, of o; belonging to lightning.
 Fulmino, aui, are, to lightning, to streke with
 lightning.
 Futura, æ, f. g. a chose of ppyope, a thyng that
 stath by.
 Fulminates, people of Illiria.
 Fulgiana, a certayne herbe.
 Fulminter, he that imitateth the maneres of
 Fulminis.
 Fulvius, the name of a Romayne.
 Fulvus, a, um, a colour mixte of greene and red
 a darke pealow. Sometyne greene.
 Fumaria herba, an herbe called fumettoye.
 Fumarium, m, n. g. a smoky place, where wyne
 was laied, to the intent that it might the soone-
 re was orde. also the chanse, waste, or tounell
 of a church.
 Fumens, a, um, smoky, of of smoke.
 Fumidus, a, um, smoky, that smoketh.
 Fumidus, m, n. g. that byngeth smoke.
 Fumidus, a, um, are, to make smoke, to incense,
 to perfume.
 Fumidus, a, um, making smoke.
 Fumigo, aui, are, to perfume.
 Fumo, aui, are, to smoke.
 Fumosus, a, um, smoky, blache with smoke.
 Fumosa, a, um, gines, olde smoky pynages, begyn-
 the monumentes of ones auncestours.
 Fumosus, m, n. g. smoke.
 Fumosus vendere, to the practice of them, whi-
 che begyn nyghte aboute a pyntce, or in his fa-
 bour, done beure menne in hande, that they
 speake for thepm to the pyntce, when they
 speake neuer a woorde, and cause men to lye
 therby in folles paradyse.
 Fumale, m, n. g. a toyche, sometyne it is used for
 a corde of halter.
 Fumalis, le, pertaining to cordes.
 Fumales equi, hofes, which coupled with an
 halter, bid go before the chariot in a triumph.
 Fumalis cereus, a toyche of waxe.
 Fumambulus, m, n. g. he that walketh on a rope.
 Fumatio, onis, f. g. the exercise of a weighty
 matter of office, an office of charge that a
 man hath to doo, as in teachinge, in gouer-
 nung a company.
 Fumatus, a, um, dooping or executyng.
 Fumetillina, thep that be past warfare.
 Funda, æ, f. g. a sponge, also a casting net, a fa-
 cheil of purse lyke a nette, also a cete of golde
 or other metall, wherein stones be sette.
 Fundamen, minis, and fundamentum, m, n. g.
 a foundation, the first begynnyng of ground
 of a thyng.

Fundamenta cementicia, foundations made
 with stones and rubble.
 Initia et fundamenta.
 A fundamento, euen from the grounde and
 first begynnyng.
 Fundamenta iacere, and opera perficere,
 contrary.
 Fundamenta reipublicæ iacere, to begyn to
 establishe and set in good order the common
 weale.
 Causa fundamenta iacere, to laie the grounde
 of a matter.
 Fundatus, a, um, founded, stablished.
 Fundata legibus ciuitas, a citee stablished
 with good lawes and ordinaunces.
 Fundatissima familia, a veraye auncient and
 substantiall familie.
 Fundibularius, m, n. g. a sponger of stones.
 Funditor, oris, m. g. idem.
 Fundito, aui, are, to poure out often, to speake
 muche and in vayne, to spende costously and
 prodigally.
 Funditus, aduerb. from the foundation, utterly.
 Funditus me perdidisti, Thou haste utterly
 vndoone me.
 Funditus perij, I am utterly vndoone.
 Funditus eueria ciuitas, a citee utterly des-
 troied and cast downe enen by the grounde.
 Fundo, aui, are, to founde, to make stable, to
 laie the foundation of a thyng.
 Fundare naucem, to make or builde a shyppe.
 Fundo, fudi, fundere, to sette or caste mettals,
 to poure oute, to thede, to thowde downe, to
 sprede or scatter, to discomfite or vanquish,
 to geue aboundauncie, to speake muche, to
 laie downe.
 Fundere exercitum, et fundere copias, To
 discomfite an hoile, to slen all the armye.
 Fundere lachrymas, to wepe exceedingly.
 Fundere verba, to speake more than nedeth,
 to speake in vayne.
 Fundere versus, to make verses sodainly.
 Fundere vrinam, to pisse muche.
 Fundere preces, to praye.
 Fundere ex are imaginem, to cast an ymage
 of byasse.
 Fundere flores, to yeld or byng sooth flours
 res abundantly.
 Fundere frugem, to putte oute fruite as
 boundantly.
 Fundere corpora humi, to caste downe bo-
 dies on the grounde.
 Fundere mendacia, to tell lyes plentifully.
 Fundere orationem incondite, to speake con-
 fately withoute pausinge, as muche as one
 can vtter at a breath.
 Funditur in Rhenum fluvius, the ryuer hath
 his course into the Rhene.
 Latissime fundi, to be sprede farre abyde.
 Fundum, di, ne. ge. the bottome of any thyng
 that

that cōtēnyeth hēour.
 Fundus, di, m. g. that whyche is bled to bee
 called lande or soyle, a ptece of ground with
 an house buyled on it. Sometyne it is taken
 for a foundation. also for the chiefe aushour
 of a thyng.
 Funeris, bre, of o; pertaining to funerals or
 mourning for the dead.
 Funeria iusta, the ceremonies dooen at the
 buryng or interment of one.
 Funere bellum, a cruell and deadly warre,
 wherein is muche slaughter.
 Funeraria, those women that are the moue-
 ners at a burall, as the mothers and sisters.
 Funeris, le, pertaining to funerals.
 Funerarius, a, um, pertaining to the dead body,
 or to the funeral.
 Funero, aui, are, to bury.
 Funesto, aui, are, to vtolate a place with a
 dead body.
 Funestus, a, um, vtolated with dead bodies.
 also mostall, bloudy, also pertaining to dead
 bodies or beathe, deadly, cruell.
 Funesta vox, a bloudy and cruell sentence.
 Funesta familia, a familie, wherof one of the
 house is dead.
 Perniciosum et funestum.
 Funetum, booway or houped as some vttes be.
 Fungor, fungis, fungus sum, fungi, to ex-
 ercise an office.
 Fungi officio suo, to doo his duetye of office.
 Fungifato, to be dead.
 Fungi vita, idem.
 Fungi vice alicuius, or vicem alienam, to be
 in an other mames steede, to supply an other
 mannes roume.
 Fungus vita, he that hath synned his lyfe.
 Iustis fungatur officiis, leat hym lye accor-
 dyng to the lawes of iustite.
 Fungi munus or officium alicuius, to doo an
 other mans office, or charge.
 Fungi munere, to geue a gyfte or present, also
 to exercise an office.
 Funginus, a, um, of a murtherer.
 Fungositas, atis, f. g. the holownesse of a murther-
 er, or other lyke thyng.
 Fungosus, a, um, lyke a murtherer.
 Fungus, gi, m. g. a tabboole, a murtherer, a
 snaffe of a candle. also a faute in trees as it
 were a kynne of blaspnyng. also a bulle head,
 a bolte, a foote, an ideote, that hath no wytte
 or vnderstandyng.
 Funiculus, m, n. g. a small rope, a littell corde.
 Funis, nis, m. et f. g. a rope or corde.
 Funicus, idem quod funambulus.
 Funus, funeris, n. g. funeral exequies, as sole-
 mnes of buryng. Sometyne it significeth the
 dead corpe. Sometyne death.
 Funus facere, to saule one to dye, or to keepe
 a funeral.

Funus facere prandio alicuius, to eate by
 ones dyner.
 Fur, ful, furum, to bee.
 Fur, furis, com. gen. a theefe. Fur, is taken of
 Varro, for a boye of great bee. of Virgile for
 a seruant of siane.
 Fur mihi es, thou dealest awaie my goodes.
 Furax, acis, om. g. theuphe, a great pycher.
 Furaces manus, theuphe handes.
 Furacitas, atis, f. g. theste.
 Furaciter, theuphely, lyke a theste.
 Furca, æ, f. g. a foyle, or any thyng made lyke
 a foyle, to vnderseye or ppyope by. Furca, was
 also a facion of galdwee, made with twoo
 great foyles, and a polle tapde ouerthwarre.
 Furfur, ri, m. g. a seruant, whiche for some
 lycht offence was compellid to beare a foyle
 on his necke, haung both his handes bound
 den fast thereto, & so to go throughe the tounre,
 confessyng his defaute, and exhortyng other,
 that they shoulde not in lyke case offend, whi-
 che was a great reproche. It is used for euery
 villayne hangrope, or knaue.
 Furfur, a young foyle.
 Furfilla, læ, f. g. an hepe foyle, also a galowes.
 Furfilla, le, f. g. a littell foyle.
 Furculus, li, m. g. a littell theste, a pycher.
 Furfur, furis, m. g. byanne.
 Furfures, furfurum, m. g. plu. nu, white scurf
 that falleth out of a mans hepe of face.
 Furfureus, and fursuraceus, a, um, of byanne.
 Furia, æ, of furia, arum, fce. gen. the furies of
 helle, whiche were thye, Alesto, Tiphos-
 ne, Megera. Sometyne the woome of pepas
 full remoye of conscience, whiche hoyle big
 tourmenteth the myndes of wyched persons.
 Furfurosus, a, um, full of byan or scurf, scurfy.
 Furciter, lyke a made body.
 Furiatis, le, of o; pertaining to the furies. Whi-
 che is proper or lyke to made folkes.
 Furiatiter, madly, or lyke a made body.
 Furiatus, a, um, made furious or made.
 Furibundus, a, um, woode or beate madde.
 Furio, aui, are, to make made of woode.
 Furiolus, fustolus, madly.
 Furiolus, a, um, made of woode, frantike, fust-
 colus, egering.
 Vefanus et furiosus.
 Furinus, a, um, belongyng to a theste.
 Furnaceus, a, um, baken in an ouen.
 Furnaria, æ, f. g. bakere crafte, a woman bak-
 ker. also a bakke house.
 Furnarium exercere, to vse or exercise a bak-
 kers crafte, or to sette out a bakke house or
 ouen to bye.
 Furnalia, the sacrifices of the goddesse Furina.
 Furnarius, m, n. g. a bakke.
 Furnianus, a, um, of Furnius.
 Furniana vasa, ceramyn vessels, whiche wee
 named by ones Furnius.

Furnus, ni, m. g. an oven.
 Furor, utis, firere, to bee woode for anger, to
 rage, to be madde or distraught.
 Furere se simulavit, he made as though he
 were madde.
 Furor, utis, m. g. madnesse. also fure, which is
 a vehement concitacion of sleeping of the mynd
 Furor, aris, uti, to feale, to attayne to a thyng
 by pite and secrete meanes.
 Furthicus, a picher of pite dealer.
 Furum, by steth, pite.
 Furtivus, a, um, that whiche is dooen by steth,
 or verie pite, or that is stolen awaye.
 Furtivus littere, and furtiva scripta, letters, whiche
 no man can see, but onely he, unto who
 they be sente, as letters in cipher.
 Furtivus excutiones, pite robes of shre
 mythes.
 Furtivus, idem quod furtum, by stealth, pite.
 Furtum, uti, n. g. thefte. it is defined to be a de
 scriptull handling of vnyng of any thyng, or
 the possession therof, to have thereby gayne or
 advantage, whiche is by the lawe of na
 ture prohibited to be suffered. it is somtyme
 any acte that is dooen pite, to the intent it
 shoulde be secrete, a crafty wyle to deceyve
 one, somtyme aoutric.
 Furti teneri, aut obstringi, to bee answerable
 to felonie.
 Furtum facere, to steale.
 Furunculus, li, m. g. a littell thefe. also a beast
 called a rote, that lyeth rabbitte. it is al
 so a soie called a felon, also a soie called a cat
 tis heart, whiche breaketh out in the spunges
 with great wheales, and muche pene some
 tyme a knobbe in a vine, lyke a waite.
 Fuscus, a, um, darke, blacke.
 Fuscus homine, sacrifices dooen to Pluto and
 Discepe.
 Fuscus, a, um, a speare with many teeth, wher
 with fuscus doos take routes or peles, by
 thyming of it, a route speare, an yele speare
 Fuscus, li, f. g. a steth booke.
 Fusco, aui, are, to make bywone.
 Fuscator, utis, m. g. he that maketh blacke
 darke, or cloude.
 Fuscus, a, um, brown of colour, not fully black,
 lyke a moose, or one bourned in the soone.
 Fusca vox, a lowe voyce, whan one speaketh
 in the throte, as he were halfe hoarse.
 Fuscus, in length, longe, abundantly, plentifully.
 Fuscus latere dicere, to speke of a thyng at length
 Fuscus, li, that whiche is molten.
 Fusum, abode as it were molten.
 Fusio, utis, a melting, a foundyng, a pouring
 out, a spreadyng.
 Fusor, utis, m. g. a founder, a melter.
 Fusorius, a, um, pertyng to foundyngs or
 melting.
 Ars fusoria, the craft of melting or foundyng.

Vas fusorium, a melting potte.
 Fustigatio, a beating with a staffe.
 Fustigo, aui, are, to beate with a staffe.
 Fustis, utis, m. g. a clubbe, a staffe, a cudgell.
 Caput aperire fustis, to bryke ones head with
 a cudgell.
 Fustarius, a minister, whiche serveth to bea to
 men with staves.
 Fustarium, uti, a beating with staves.
 Fusus, li, m. g. of fusum, li, n. g. a spynnell.
 Fusura, f. g. a melting of foundyng.
 Fusus, a, um, molten, scattered or spred abode.
 Fusus humi, stretched on the ground.
 Fusi fugati, slayne and put to flight.
 Per herbam fusi, lying alonge on the grasse.
 Crines fusi, beares dishevelled or hangyng
 aboute ones cares.
 Fusa cupressus, a large & great cypresse tree.
 Fusa in omnes partes vitis, a vine tree spred
 abode on every spde.
 Fusum corpus, a bodie playne and smoothe.
 Furs, li, a cuppe used in the sacrifice of Aes
 ra, whiche was so byde at the mouth, and so
 narowe at the foote, that it coulde not stand.
 Furs, li, that whiche will be soone poured out.
 Furs, he that speaketh all that he knoweth
 without any aduisedly, vagne, unprofitable,
 babbling foolisly.
 Furs homo, a blabbe, that can keepe no
 counsaile, a telle tale, one that hath a longe
 tongue, one in whome is no stape.
 Furs alacritas, dissolute or vncomeyly myght
 or gladnesse.
 Furs de causa, for a bayn and testyng cause
 Furs, and fursiler, foolisly, dissolutely.
 Fursitas, utis, f. g. lyghnesse, foolisly, soote
 ly the babbling.
 Fursio, utis, are, to poure out, or renne out.
 Furs, a vessell, wherewith water was poured
 into a lauer, to bynge water into a parious
 or supping chambr.
 Futo, aui, are, to blame.
 Futum, for Profusum.
 Futuo, tui, tuere, to doo the act of generacion.
 Futurus, a, um, that shall be hereafter.

G, ANTE A.



ABA, a town in Galilee.
 Gabaa, a citee of Syria.
 Gabales, a people of Aquitayne in France.
 Gabali, a countie in France
 myght to Marbona, where
 breake good cheefe was
 made.
 Gabalus, li, m. g. a galow tree or gybe, wher
 on men bee hangd.
 Gabalus, the name of Hellogabalus, before he
 was

was emperor.
 Gabalon, a citee in the holy lande myght to Ma
 ma, where Salomon dooing sacrifice, spake
 with god.
 Gabalonis, men of that towne.
 Gabara, uti, f. g. a potage of Me.
 Gabba, a citee in Syria.
 Gabi, orum, a citee in Italy, whiche the Ro
 mans destroyed.
 Gabinensis, and Gabinus, a, um, of the people
 called Gabi.
 Gabinus, a Romanyn (ambassador), whiche res
 toied Ptholome to his kynge dome.
 Gabinus cinctus, a garment with two lappes,
 wherof the one caseth backwarde, byd gyde
 hym that byd weareth it, whiche garment the
 consull ware, whan he denounced warres.
 Gabriel, signifieth the puissance of myghte
 of god.
 Gaddir, a citee of Spayne.
 Gades, dium, f. g. plur. num. two ples by the
 further partes of Spayne beyond Granada.
 Gaderes, a citee of Syria, not far from Acolon
 Gadir, a place nere to the beermoste boundes
 of Spayne: to whiche whan Hercules came,
 and coulde passe no further, he sette by there
 his pylours.
 Gaditanus, a, um, of or belongyng to the ples
 Gades.
 Gaditanum fretum, the entree out of the ocean
 an sea, in to the sea called Mediterraneum,
 haupng Spayne on the north spde, and the
 Moors on the south.
 Gaon, a great eyer, whiche renneth throug
 Ethiopie and Egypt, it is now called Nilus.
 Gages, or Gages, a stone called Geate, & a r
 uer in Lycia, where that stone was first founde
 Galactites, a precious stone.
 Galactophagus, an eater of mylke.
 Galactopora, a dyphoe of mylke.
 Galanga, a spice called Galingale.
 Galanthis, the handmaide of Aemena, by
 whose craft she broughe forth Hercules, wh
 she was leat by Juno and Lucina: in despite
 wherof, she was touned into a weasill, cal
 led Gale.
 Galata, an yle not farre from Melita.
 Galata, or Gallogreci, people of Galatia.
 Galatea, a nymphe or mayden of the sea, and
 was daughter of Nereus and Doris.
 Galatia, or Gallogrecia, a countreie in the lesse
 Asia, byngnyng to Phrygia and Lydia.
 Galba, a Romanyn, whiche in his tyme was
 verie eloquent.
 Galba, maggottes or small wormes that byde
 in meate.
 Galbanus, ni, f. g. of Galbanum, ni, n. g. a
 gamme of a certayne tree, whiche is muche
 used in playlers. also a kynde of garmentes,
 whiche delicate persons used of a byghte

whysse colour.
 Galbanatus, a, um, that weareth the garmentes
 called Galbanum.
 Galbanus, a, um, of the gum called Galbanus.
 Galbeum, a certayne kynde of ornamentes.
 Galbinus, a, um, delicate, wanton, of hyer.
 Galbulus, li, m. g. the cypresse myte, or littell
 rounde ball, wher in the seede is contayned.
 Galbula, li, a certayne byde.
 Gale, a weasyl.
 Galea, uti, f. g. a helme of a salette.
 Galeatus, a, um, that weareth an helme of salet
 Galena, uti, that part of the sphere oye, that is
 left after the tyme and spere is teryd out:
 of the whiche blacke leade is made.
 Galenus, a noble physician (boyn in Pergamo
 sonne of Aicon a great geometrical) in the
 acte of physike, excelled all other before his
 tyme and sens, in so muche, as in his minis
 tracion, counsaile, doctrine, he neuer had
 reproche, as he hym self wisteth, also luyng,
 as some doo wite. Ex. peres (after he passed
 the age of xviii. peres, vntill the tyme of his
 death) he was neuer byed with any speche
 nelle, except the grudge of a feuer of one day,
 as he saith in his worke De sanitate tuen
 da, and that happened onely by to muche la
 bour. He flourished in the tyme of the em
 perours Marcus Commodus, and Pertinax
 and dyed onely for feblenesse of age, after the
 incarnation of Christe, about. 160. peres.
 Galeo, aui, are, to put on a salette or helme.
 Galeola, li, a wyne potte somewhat facioned
 lyke a salette.
 Galerulum, li, n. g. an vnder bonet or bydyng
 cappe. also a piewke.
 Galerita, uti, f. g. a larte.
 Galeophilis, in latine Vrica labeo, called of the
 apothecaries Scrophularia maior, or after
 some Agripalma, an herbe haupng a verie
 strong sauore, and so muche lyke a nettill: it
 is called Archangel, as some doo suppose.
 Galerus, uti, m. g. and Galerum, uti, n. g. a harte.
 also a piewke.
 Galeus, a eyer of Caliber, by the citee Ca
 rentina.
 Galeos, called of the latines Mustela, and Lam
 petra, a speche muche lyke a lamprey, or rather
 after some a lamprete it selfe.
 Galgulus, li, m. g. a byde, whome of one doo
 beholde that hath the pelows tawndis, fowly
 with the man becometh wyole, and the byde
 dyeth.
 Galilea, a countreie, whiche marcheth on Sy
 ria, Arabia, and Egypt.
 Gallia, uti, f. g. a fruite called gaulles.
 Gallaris, a lampene.
 Gallia, a noble eygton, sette betwene Spayne
 and Germany, and on the east doiereth on
 the mountaynes Alpes. That which is myght

to Germanie, was called Belgica, and was contended betwene the epyres Scaldes, and Sequana. That parte, whiche marcheth to the mountaynes, was called Celta of Lugdunensis, and was contended betwene the epyres Berne and Geronde. That whiche bordereth on Spayne, called Aquitania, was bounded with the mountaynes Pyrenge. As far boundeth the parte called Celta, with the epyres Rhone and Geronde, and Aquitania with the hilles Pyrenge, and the epyre of Geronde. Agrippa describeth Gallia betwene the epyre Rhone, the mountaynes Pyrenge, the ocean sea, and the mountaynes Gebenna, et lura. Moreover that, whiche is now called Lombardie, was called Gallia Calpina.

Gallicanus, a, um, Gallicus, a, um, and Gallus, a, um, of Fraunce.

Gallic, arum, a kinde of Moes that the french men used to weare in foule weather.

Gallicinum, cinn, n. g. the epyre in the nyght, when the cocke croweth.

Gallina, x, f. g. an henne.

Gallinaceus, a, um, of an henne.

Gallinaceus, a, um, of an henne.

Gallinaceus pullus, a, um, a chyk.

Gallinarum, n, n. g. a place where poulters sit to cure, a cubbe.

Gallinarum, n, n. g. he that kepeth poulters.

Gallipes, that hath a foote lyke a cocke.

Gallium, an herbe, lyke unto clove, but it hath no burres nor prickles, and groweth on stone wallen.

Gallio, au, are, to be madde.

Gallogrecia, a countree in Asia, called Galatia, the people thereof be called Gallogreci.

Galloni, a sumptuous person, of whome Metro macheth mention.

Gallus, h, m. g. a cocke, a frenche man, a priest of Ephebus, also a epyre in Thracia, the waser whereof if it be drunke, maketh one mad.

Gallus, a, um, of Fraunce.

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Gallus, a, um, of Fraunce.

depnes among the Persians.

Gangaridg, people betwene Egypte and India, not farre from the epyre Ganges.

Ganges, a greete epyre that disueth India, called in holy scripture Phison, one of the 4. epyres, whiche come out of Paradise. Josephus dooth interpretate it Iudandus. The breadth thereof (as Solinus wytteth) is in the narrowest place, viii. myles, in the bynde of xx. myles. Arrianus wytteth, that where it is narrowest, it is in breadth, 100. furlonges, which is, viii. myles. In many places it spredeth so wyde, that where the ground is most plaine, no any hygh place appereth, no man maye discern any thyng on the other side. In the narrowest place it is, 100. foute depe.

There cometh into it, viii. greete epyres, euery of them able to beare a wypp. In this epyre of Ganges is an yle, and therein a greete citty, called Polyborra, the countree is named Phasia, the kyng whereof (as Pliny wytteth) lib. 6. cap. 19. hath atwaie in wages 600000. foote men, 30000. horsemen, and 9000. oliphantes.

Gangeticus, a, um, of that epyre.

Gangetica tellus, India.

Ganglion, or Ganglion, a spekenesse in the head of a beaste, wherewith the head becometh full of water. Ganglion, is also the wydding of a sinewe.

Gangrena, f. g. a soze called a canker.

Ganictor, a mannes name.

Gannio, niui, and ni, nire, to make a noyse lyke a foxe, to barken of houle lyke a dogge, also to mutter or cry betwene the teeth, as one dooth thate is beaten.

Gannus, us, m. g. barkynge lyke a foxe, the complayning or weeping of one that is beate.

Ganymedes, a Troiane chyld, whiche was feigned to be caught of Iupiter, and made his buslar.

Ganza, z, g. a goose.

Garamantes, people in Affrike, in the myddell of Libya, whiche are blacke Mooyes.

Garamanticus, a, u, of the people Garamantes.

Garamantes, a certayne byng, whose daughter Garamantis, Iupiter caught, and on his begotte Hierba.

Garganus, a hille in Apulia, called now Mons sancti Angeli.

Gargarus, ri, n. g. and Gargara, orum, n. ge. the toppe of the mountayne Ida. also a lake of Thracia, out of the whiche issue the riuers Scamander and Simois.

Gargarizatio, onis, f. g. a waquing of the mouth and chyote, to expelle steume out of the head, gargelling.

Gargarizo, au, are, to gargell or wash the mouth and chyote.

Gargarizatus, a, um, gargelled.

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Gargarizatus, a, um, gargelled.

Gargarizatus, us, m. g. id est quod gargari. Gargarius, the dogge, whiche kept the oge of Scypon, whom Hercules slew when he stole the epyr.

Garrus, rui, rre, to babble, to chatte or speake many wordes foolyshe to no purpose, properly to chape as bydes doo.

Garrulitas, aris, chattering, tangling, babbling.

Garrulus, a, um, a babblar.

Garrulus, a, um, that chattereth, babbleth, or speaketh many vayne wordes.

Garrulig ues, bydes that chape and spage much.

Garum, ri, n. g. sauce made with fyne salted.

Garumna, x, f. g. a epyre in Fraunce called Geronde.

Garyophyllata, some thynke it to be the herbe called herbe Vener. som suppose it to be that whiche Pliny nameth Gium. The roote of this herbe gathered in Marche smelleth lyke cloves. And Pliny wytteth that Gium hath blacke rootes, which do smelle veray sweetly.

Garyophilli, the spire called cloves.

Garyophyllus, Ruellius callith it Garyophylla, a glosse, next to the rose, the fayest and sweetest flower. It is also the tree that beareth cloves.

Gaster, called also Gasterium, a certayne kinde of vessel.

Gastrim, a, um, a luttony, ingurgitation.

Gaudes, a, um, ere, to reioyce, to be glad, to take pleasure in a thyng.

Gaudere, a, um, to reioyce by hym self.

Triumphus, a, um, a triumph, a reioyce.

Hunc scio meum esse gaudium, I knowe well that he will be myghty topos and gladdes of my myght and gladdesse.

Gaudetis facto, Thou wilt be gladd that it hath been doon.

Gaudetis mihi, I am glad for myne own part.

Id gaudet, I am glad of that.

Frustra gaudere, to be gladd in vayne, to reioyce without a cause.

Gaudium, di, n. g. tope, myght, an affection of the mynde, conceyued of an opinion of a thyng good or pleasant.

Gaudium capere, compleri, and affici gaudet, to reioyce, to be gladd of mery.

Gaudus, a, um, gladdes of mery.

Gaudus, a, um, gladdes of mery.

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Gaudus, a, um, gladdes of mery.

Gaudus, a, um, gladdes of mery.

Gaulapina penula, a rough garment blacke or white.

Gaulapina cubicularia, a rough frocke to weare in ones chamber.

Gaza, x, f. g. the censure of a kyng. also a kinde of pash.

Gazella, x, a beaste in the partes of India, of whome cometh muske. Antiochus Musa wytteth, that there be some, that in Affrike, in the gure lyke to a roe. Scyrio saith they haue homes, also long teath and white, aboute 12. inches in length, standynge out of the mouth as they lyke a boye. This beaste naturally hath a superfluous blood congeled on his head, and groweth lyke an impostume. And when it is epye, the beaste goeth to a tree or a stone, and rubbeth thereon his head, till the humoure breaketh out, lyke unto corrupt matter, whiche at the first smelleth, but when it hath ben changed, a while in the ayre, it smelleth epye, and than hath it an odoriferous sauour, and is called muske. Gazella, is not a creature as some suppose: for the clut is lyke a gerat catte, and the sweete humoure that cometh from hym, is lyke sweete, and is founde betwene his flankes, wherfore vnto it is geuen a newe name, and is called Cibeta.

Gazophiliacum, n, n. g. a cheste of place where treasure is kepte, a trewell house.

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at this date.
Gelo, aui, are, to freeze. sometimes actually, some
times actually.
Gelon, or Gelones, a people now called Car-
tarians.
Gelon, one that attempted to poison huge
Dyrhus.
Gelos, a port of haven of Carls.
Gelothyphillis, lidos, an herbe whiche (as
Plinius writeth) being drunken in wine with
impre, maketh laughing without ceasing,
except the kernel of pnye appuls mixt with
pepper and honys, in the wyne of dates bee
drunken after it. This herbe is founde about
the river Borysthenes, in the furthest parte
of Russia, and also in the countreie Baetrix.
Gela, n. g. undeslind, pce. sometimes colde.
Gelus, l. m. g. was bled of old wylters.
Gemellar, a certayne vessel to put oyle in.
Gemellana, x, f. g. an instrument, by the whiche
the oyle runneth out of the presse.
Gemellipera, the name of Larona.
Gemellus, a, um, littell or small twynnes: some
time double.
Gemelle vites, vines that beare two maner
of grapes.
Gemelli, is sometimes taken for two horses
drawing together in a carre.
Gemibundus, a, um, full of wapping.
Geminatio, onis, a doubling of repeating.
Geminatus, a, um, doubled, repeated.
Geminus, aui, are, to double.
Geminus, a, um, the number of two. sometimes
like, also Geminus is a twynne, where many
children are borne at one burderp, although
they bee. lti, o. mo. Also it is the name of a
man, whiche in hebrew & english is Thomas
Arce gemina, the two feres.
Geminus nominis errore fecerat, he was
found out of banger, by reason that both his
names were not known.
Gemma adacia, l. p. boldnesse of stomache.
Gemini, is also a signe in the firmamente of
Zalto, and Pollux.
Gemisco, gemui, fere, idem quod gemo.
Gemite, es, f. g. a certayne precious stone.
Gemitus, us, m. g. a wapping, lamentinge or
mourning, a pittefull groane or sigh.
Gemma, x, f. g. a pong budde of a vine, also
a precious stone.
Gemmisco, fere, to begyn to budde.
Gemmatus, a, um, budded. also set with prier-
ous stones.
Gemmatus, a, um, of o. l. p. a precious stone.
Gemmifer, a, u, that bringeth precious stones.
Gemma, aui, are, to budde or spring as a pong
graffe or vine doeth.
Geminofus, a, um, that whiche is all of prier-
ous stones.
Gemmula, x, a littell budde or precious stone.

Gemmulæ, be also fowle floures in the spring
tyme, which garnishe the meadowes and fields
as it were with pious stones.
Gemo, *gmi*, ere, to grone or waille, or to make
a lamentable noise, to be loy or lamene.
Gemit cymba, the bore craketh being ouers
charged.
Gemitur, the passion.
Gemitur, the turtill spingeth mournyngh.
Gemodes, pious stones, whiche are suppo
sed to encrease and byng foote the pong, they
eate women teauping of childe.
Gemonia scale, a place, frome whens the he
ades of persons condemned were throwen
downe at Rome.
Gemonidæ, women great wth childe.
Gemurfa, æ, f.g. a coyn of lyke graue vnder the
tyttell toe.
Gena, æ, f.g. the eye lyb. It is sometyne taken
for the cheske, some take it for the ball of the
cheske vnder the eie. Some for that part of the
face, where the beard beginneth to grow.
Genaius, a, um, gluttonous.
Genalogia, æ, f.g. a pedigree, a genealogie.
Gener, i, m. g. he that marieth my daughter.
Generalis, le, that is easily engendred.
Genialis, lo, general.
Generaliter, generally.
Generacio, raskere, to engender.
Generatim, by euery tynde, some tyme generally.
Sigillatim et generatim, contrarie.
Generatio, onis, fæ. gen. a generation, an en
gendyng.
Generator, oris, m. g. he that engendyeth.
Genero, au, arc, to engendre, as the male do
eth, to byng foote as the female doeth, to
spring as herbes doo, sometyne to inuene.
Generose, nobly.
Generositas, aus, f.g. noblities, the estate of gen
till men, some tyme apenes to generacion.
Generosus, a, um, of a gentill or noble tynde,
excellent, courageous.
Generosus princeps, a pulstant and coura
geous prince.
Generosus equus, an horse of a good race, a
courageous horse.
Arbores generosæ, trees whiche beare plente
of good fruite.
Genesis, *geneſeos*, f.g. generation, natyuitie,
also the planette, vnder whiche one is borne.
Genethlia, orum, n.g. plur. solemnities of fea
stynge at the date of ones byrthe.
Genethliacus, an astronomer or other like, whi
che by the sterres sette at a mans natyuitie,
tellet his fortune.
Genethliacus, a, um, belongynge to a mans na
tialitee.
Genetum, ti, a promontory wherein is a temple
dedicated vnto Iupiter.
Genewa, a towne in Sauoy.

Genetareali, a great measure of ponds in the land
of promission, called also Mare Tyberiadis.
Genialis, i.e. that is gotten to voluptues and plea-
sure, and to make good cheer, full of myrrhe
and pleasure.
Genialis torus, sine lectus, a hypps bedde.
Genialis dies, a daye addies to voluptuousnes-
se and pleasure, or so be merry & foruind in.
Genialis homo, a man in his house verate his
beall and fleshye.
Genialiter, deynptly.
Genix, oide verkes full of unhappynesse.
Geniculatim, topar by toynes, at euery toyncte.
Geniculans, a, um, that hath many toynctes,
or knottes, as the stemes of herbes or drawes.
Geniculum, li, n. g. the toynct of a straw or stalk
of an herbe.
Genii, men whiche do geue all theyr study to ea-
syng and dymyng.
Genista, x, f. g. bynrome.
Genimen, generation.
Genitale, lis, n. g. the membye of generation.
Genitalis, i.e. pertainyng to the bypth of natura-
ree of a man.
Genitale solum, the natural conteste of place
where a man is boine.
Genitale semen, the seede of generation.
Genitalis dies, the date of natyture.
Genitales trunci, stockes of trees that be set
ette, and haue strength to beare.
Genitaliter, by generation.
Genitua, sometimes generation. sometimes the
seede of generation.
Genitrus, a, um, that hath power to ingender,
or that whiche proceedeth with generation.
Genitruq; nota, markes wherewith a manne
is boine.
Genitor, oris, m. g. a father.
Genitores omnium uultorum Græci, The
Greekes, fathers and begynners of all vici-
ous sayngs.
Genitrix, icis, f. g. a mother.
Genitura, x, f. g. generation, engendryng, con-
ception. sometimes for Horoscopus, the ob-
seruation of the tyme of ones byrth. also the
seede of generation.
Genius, a, um, begotten, engendryed.
Genius, n, m. g. an Angell. Among the papynys
some suppoled it to be the spirite of man. some
do put two goddrounes of the soule, a good
and an euell. Bonus genius, et malus genius
whiche neuer departed from vs. Sometimes
it is taken for nature it selfe, or delectacion
moued by nature, the grace or pleasantnesse
of a thyng.
Genio dare operam, et indulgere **Genio**, to
lpye voluptuosity.
Genium fraudare, to withdey from al they
ges pleasur.
Geno, genul, genere, idem quod gigno.

Genocha, a breast less than a fore, in colours a
herke yellow, full of black spots. I suppose
it to be a blacke gentel, the furre whereof is in
Englande esteemed above all other furs.

Gens, entir, f. g. a nation, a people. sometimes
a kynrede.

Gens Aelia, a kynrede compacts of many
families.

Minime gentium, in no wyle in the worlde.

Nusq̃ gentium, no where. Likewise gentium
is vsed after these doubtes, Vnde, vndecl-
q̃, vbiq̃, vbiuis, vbiq̃, vbi, quo, quando,
longe, and it is an expetius, addet scilicet
is gratia.

Sine genti, vnnoble.

Gentiana, æ, f. g. an herbe called Gentian.

Genticus, a, um, of a nation or people.

More gentile, after the maner of that people

Gentilis, a hyndman of the same name of stock.
sometimes it signifieth a Gentile or Pagan.
sometimes a countesse man,

Gentilis, le, ppye of familiar to that people
or kynrede, or that hath the same name.

Gentiles dominorum serui, seruantes ha-
ving the same name that they masters haue.

Gentilitas, ais, gentilitie, the multitude of the
people of familie, the frendshipp and alliance
betwene men of the same stocke and kynred.

Gentilis in herbis, the soyle of place where
the herbe groweth.

Gentiliculus, a, um, of the people or nation, or
that a people nation or kynrede hath of long
tyme vsed.

Gentilium hoc illi est, this cometh to hym
of kynd : he hath this of his auncestours.

Gentilium nomen, the surname or ancient
name of a mans auncestours, declaringe the
originall begynning.

Gentilia sacra, ceremonies of that countrie
or people.

Gentilium est, It is a ppye vse or custome
among them taken of theyr auncestours.

Gentis, idis, a kyng of Bilets, called now Sla-
uone, which was the first finder of the herbe
called Gentian.

Genu, n. g. in the singular number vndeclined,
plur. genu, genuum, genibus, the knee.

Adulor genibus vestris supplex, I falls
downe at your knees humbly intreating you.

Genua submittere, to knele, to make carle.

Genu terram tangere, to make to lowe cur-
tise; that is knele southerly the grounde.

Genua, a herbe called Genu.

Genua, a kinde of holes to bray the kness.

Genuum, a, um, proper, perillous, naturall.

Gentium nomen in aliquo, et gentino
colori, to becomen of statures, to speake
with one language by the cheeke.

Gentili denique, the most noble chikens.

Gentilis sermo, the naturall speche of those

der tongue.

Genus, generis, n. g. is the beginning of every thing, either of the person that ingendrieth it: or of the place where it was ingendred, as hpnred, a stocke, a lineage, a parentage. It is also a forte, a manner of faction. Orestes a Tantalus ducit genus, Orestes hath his beginning of Tantalus, or is descended lineally of Tantalus. Plato genere Atheniensis est, Plato is of his blood of Atheniensis, an Athenian. Also it signifyeth hpnred.

Genus vitæ, a kinde of life.

Genus mortis, a kinde of death.

Genus animalium, a kinde of beastes. Also it signifyeth that, whiche comprehendeth many diverse kindes, as Animal comprehendeth a man a hpnred, a spme, and euer of them is Genus so that whiche is comprehended in them. As a hpnred beaste is Genus to an hpnred, a lion, a bull, a dogge. &c. a hpnred is Genus to an egge, a crowe, a larkie, a sparow. &c. a spme is Genus to a whale, a porpoise, an haddocke, a plaice. &c.

Genere summo prognatus, descended of a noble familie of stocke.

Genere paterno ab Hercule oriundus, descended of hauing his beginning of Hercules from the fathers spde.

Genus humanum, or genus hominum, man-kind.

Genus Thebanum, the nation of people of Thebes.

In genus hominum, there is a forte of faction of men.

Infusum generis, of the same forte.

Ad no genere pices capere, to take but of one forte of fishes.

Geodesia, f. g. a science of things concerning sensible greatnesse and figure.

Geodeses, he that hath that science, a disputer of groundes, a measurer of lande.

Geographia, f. g. the description of the earth.

Geomania, superstitious working in sorcery, by circles and pitches in the earth.

Geometres, is, or Geometra, m. g. a geometretian, a measurer of the earth.

Geometria, f. g. geometry, measuring, and proportioning of figures in the earth.

Geometrica, orum, seates of porties of geometry.

Geometricæ, f. g. a geometretian, or according to the preceptes of geometry, by demonstration. Geometricæ eruditus, learned in the science of geometry.

Geometricus, a, n. of or belonging to geometry.

Georgi, people of Asia, hauing that name of tilling the earthe.

Georgia, as, culture and tilling of the earthe.

Georgica, orum, bookes written of husbandry.

Georgicus, a, um, belonging to husbandry.

Geraulm, an herbe, called herbe Robert.

Geræa, a citie of Portugal, called Caceres.

Gergonia, a towne in Supen standing on an high hill.

Germanæ, brotherly.

Fraternæ et germanæ.

Germania, a countrey called of some Duches lands, of some Almaynes, it is described by Ptolome the xi. chapter, to be bounded on the west with the reuer of Rhene. on the north with the sea Germanicus oceanus, the south west part with the river Donowe, the east side is bounded with the bending of Donow: vnto the hilles of Sarmatia. The name of Germany extendeth nowe further: for therein are conteyned many great countreies and citiees, whiche sometime were part of Gallia Belgica, that is to saie, from the reuer of Rhene westwards, vnto oure sea Mare Britannicum.

Germani, people of Germany, or Germanes.

Germanicus, a noble man of Rome, father to Caligula the emperour.

Germanicus, a, um, of Germany.

Germanitas, aris, f. g. brotherhood of brother germanes.

Germanus, a substantiue, brother of one father and one mother.

Germanus, a, um, com of the same stock, right and verate true, not counterfeit.

Germanum nomen, the proper & right name Mea germana patria, my verate and native all countreie.

Germani Attici, the right and true followers of the Attike eloquence.

Germanissimus Stoicis, verste like the Stoikes in opinion.

Germanæ geræ, verate trifles.

Frater cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, by nature a cousin germane, in loue, a verate brother germane.

Germen, inis, n. g. a branch of a tree of herbe, a pong spring.

Germinalis, le, that springeth of brancheth.

Germinalis arbores, trees that spring of a kernel of seede.

Germinalis, f. g. to shoothe of spring by.

Germinatio, onis, f. g. a springing, a hatching.

Germinatus, us, m. g. idem.

Germino, aul, are, to hatchinge oute, to shoothe out ponge springes.

Gero, gelsi, erere, to beare, to carry, somtyme it signifyeth to haue, to do, to execute, to behaue.

Gerere amicitiam, to practise frendship, to be ones frende.

Quorum sunt de gerenda amicitia, practissime scripti libri, whose bookes we haue, howe to practise frendship, very well written.

Gerere bellum, to make warre.

Gerere

Gerere honores, to bee in honour of authorites.

Gerere magistratum, to exercise auctite.

Gerere morem, to obeye.

Gerere negotium, to doo his busynesse.

Paternam speciem gerere, to bee like his father.

Animo morem gessero, I will satisfy my mynde, I will follow my appetite of fantasy.

Gerere priuata, to be in the office of a iudge.

Gerere pudorem, to be chamefast.

Gerere rempublicam, to minister the publicke weale.

Simulatem cum aliquo gerere, to be at variance with one.

Gerere cornua, to weare or to haue hornes.

Gerere consulum, or Consulum, to beare the office of a consull, to be consull.

Quemadmodum nos geramus, howe we may behaue our selfe.

Animum muliebrem gerere, to haue a womanly herte of courage.

Fidem fluxam gerere, not to be faithfull and trusty of promyse.

Ingenium callidum gerere, to haue a crafty and subtil witte.

Veteres inimicitias cum Cesare gerebat, there was olde grudge and malice betwene hym and Cesar.

Morsu onera gerunt, they carry theyr burdenes in theyr mouthes.

Gerere partum of vterum, to bee greaue with child.

Bene rem suam gerere, to play the good husbande, to doo his busynesse well and thyselfe for his owne profit.

Personam ciuitatis gerere, to represente the face of person of the hole citie of commonalte.

Reulto quidnam hic rerum gerat, I come as gapne, to see what he is dooing here.

Sciui extemplo rem de compacto geri, I perceived by and by that the matter was agreed betwene them.

Res alias geris, thy mynde is on other matters. Gelsu se contra disciplinam meam, he hath doone contrary to myne instruction.

Tutelam ianue gerit, he kepeth the gate.

Gerontocomion, an hospitall, wherein old men are kept, an almes house.

Gerra, f. g. the name of. iii. citiees: One in Syria, an other nere to Traconics, the thyrde in Arabia felix.

Gerræ, arum, f. g. plur. nu. lettyls made with twigges. Also trifles and thinges of no value.

Gerræ sicular, trifles.

Gerres, f. g. of the kinde of heerepuges. It may be called pytharbes.

Gerro, onis, f. g. a talker of triftynges thynge of light matters.

Gerula, f. g. a maybe that kepeth a chylde.

Gerulus, f. m. g. a portie of a man hpnred to a hpnred.

Gerrus, a reuer of Mythis.

Gerunda, a citie in Spayne called Girona.

Gerundium, a gerunda, a towne partetipall.

Gerusa, a citie of Sarmatia, called now saint Georges.

Gerusia, f. g. a place where the colliaps was assembled at Lacedemontia, like as the senate house was at Rome.

Geryon, or Geryones, a hpnred of Spayne, whom Hercules dyd slea, and toke from hym certayn bulles and hyen of notable greatnes.

Gesodum, a citie of Moyses, called Saliburg.

Gessoriacum, as some suppose, was the towne, whiche is nowe named Calais, in England called Boloigne.

Gelum, f. n. g. a certayn weapon for the warre as a toothe of a woodknife, some take it for an halberde.

Gellus, a reuer of Ionia.

Gesta, orum, thynges whiche haue been doon, actes.

Gestamen, inis, n. g. what so euer is boine, a burden of cariage, a mate, a scepter.

Gestatio, onis, the exercise where a man is cased of boine on any thyng. Also a place whither mē be caried either for theyr helth, or for theyr solace and pastyme, in manner of a game of pastime.

Gestatorium, f. n. g. that wherein any thyng is caried of boine, a flagon, a hoysellite.

Gestatorius, a, um, that wherby is caried, or wherein one is caried.

Sella gestatoria, a chaire wherein one is caried, or that may be remoued fro place to place.

Gestatus, us, m. g. carrying.

Gesticularia, f. g. the seate of them that daunce with poppettes. Also a dauncinge of tumbling wenche.

Gesticularius, a, um, perteynyng to signes or tokens of mythis, with meupng the bodie of handes.

Gesticulator, oris, m. g. he that playeth with poppettes.

Gesticulor, aris, ari, to make signes or tokens of mythis, as in dauncinge, to make muche gesture.

Carmina gesticulari, to daunce accordyng to numbe and measure of verses.

Gestians, enis, hopping or skipping.

Leitia gestians, hopping or skipping for ioy.

Gestio, onis, an exploitinge of doings of a thyng.

Gestio, iul, ire, to shewe the affections of the mynde by meupng of the bodie of any patte therof, and may be referred both to mythis, frowne, or any other passion of appetite of the mynde. Somtyme it signifyeth to desire, also to desire gladly.

Quid est, quod sic gestis? What is the matter?

Gestis

G ANTE E.

eter that ze leape of thyp so / of that ze fethes
fuche gambaldeo.
Gentilofus, a, um, full of merrynesse in
mouthe.
Gentio, aui, are, to beare of weare of entymmes,
Gento, aui, are, to beare longe.
Gestare ventrem, the to with childe.
Annulos gestare, to weare epyges.
Gestare collo, to weare about ones necke.
Gestare aliquem in sinu, to sette muche clope
by a man, to loue hym hertely.
Gestas animum meum, Thou knowest my
thought of mynde.
Non obuia adeo gestamus pectora, we be
not so hard hearted.
Gestus est mos, it was obeyed of dooen as
conspiring to thei will of pleasure.
Gestuosus, a, um, full of gesture.
Gestus, a, um, boyne, of don, ministered, executed.
Gestus, us, m. g. gesture of countenance with
mouthing the body, demauncing, demauncure.
Gestus, aui, are, a dopyng of exploiting.
Gestus, aui, are, some suppose to be those,
whiche are in Bojwata and Gothia. Some
saye that they be moie in the northward in Dep
ethia, pertaining to Europa. Some thinke that
it to the people of the countreys Valachia, &
Transilvania.
Gestuli, a people of Afriche.
Gestulus, a, um, and Gestulicus, a, um, of the
people Gestuli.

G, ANTE, I.

Gibbus, a little ple in the sea Jonist, where
into many condemned were exiled.
Gibber, eis, m. g. idem quod Gibbus.
Gibber, a, um, and Gibber, eis, et hoc re, that
hath a crooked backe, or a great bunch on a
ny parte of the body. Sometime that appereth
of standerth up above other.
Gibbosus, a, um, idem quod gibber, a, um.
Gibbus, bi, m. g. a great bounche of swellinge
of the tische in any part of the body.
Gibbus, a, um, for connexus, that hath the cold
figure of a thynge embossed.
Giganteus, a, um, of or belonging to gigantes.
Gigantomachia, a battaile whiche gigantes
prepared agaynst the Goddis, as Poetes
frigned.
Gigas, aui, m. g. a gyaunt, a man or woman
farre exceeding the common stature of men,
of whome as well holy scripture as other cre
dible writers do make mention. Plutarchus
wryteth, that Hercules, a Romayne capta
yne, breyng in Mauritania, brake downe
the sepulchre of Antheus, and therein was
found the body of a man, of such monstrous
greatnesse, that the same Captayne meened
with a reuerent fence, caused the inhumynge

G ANTE I.

to be reuerified. Plinius wryteth, that in Tan
ta, an hyll fell downe, and there was founde
the body of a man, in lengthe. xlii. cubits,
whiche was supposed of some to be the body
of Dion, of some the body of Orion. Sava
leus affirmeth, it was reported to hym of a
credible person, that in the south part of Can
die, was founde vnder a great tree, the body
of a man as great as a wyne vessel called Do
lium. Howe great that vessel is at Venice,
where Antonius wote, I can not tisse, with
out it is taken in bee the greatest vessel, wher
e he was sometime a tunc. But he saith, one
of the teeth of that head remayneth at Ven
ice, of wonderfull greatnesse, by the whiche
that that it may make som gedy to the great
nesse of the head. Solinus remembryeth, that
in the warres whiche the Romayne hadde in
Candie, in a great rage of watre, the ground
beyng broken vp, there was founde the body
of a man in lengthe. xxxii. cubites. whiche
Flaccus and Metellus (than capitaine of
the Romayne hoste) beholdinge wondered,
whiche they before would not helue, when
they onely herde it reported. About xxxij. years
passed, I my selfe beyng with my father by
Bytharbe Elyot, at a monastere of regu
lar channons, called Juy church, two myles
from the cite of Satisbury, hebeide the bo
nes of a dead man founde depe in the ground
where they digged done, whiche beyng toge
ther together was in length. xlii. foote and x.
ynches. wherof one of the teeth my father
had, whiche was of the quantitee of a great
mainure. This haue I wryten because some
men wil belue nothinge that is out of the re
passe of thei owne knowlage. And yet some
of thein presume to haue knowlage aboute as
my other, contemnyng all men but thein sel
ues and suche as they fauour.
Gigeria, orum, n. g. a pteate made of garbage
of pullapne and other thynge.
Gigno, genui, or ginui, gignere, to engender
or geat, sometime to make, to cause.
Gignere et procreare.
Quæ piper gignunt, whiche byngs footthe
pepper.
Gignere capillum, to byede heare.
Oua gignunt pisces, ffishes byede and byng
footthe spawne.
Ad has & huiusmodi fortune occasiones gi
gnimur, we be borne to abyde these and su
che lyke channes and aduentures of fortune.
Gilo, a cite, the people wherof be called Gi
lonites.
Gillus, a man of Carentum.
Gilius, a, um, peolow, lyke honye.
Gingiber, looke Zinziber.
Gingiva, u, f. g. the gumme of lawes, wherby
the teethe be sette.

Gingiv

G ANTE L.

Gingiva, u, f. g. a little gumme.
Gingiva, u, f. g. a brnde of smalle pyres, man
nyng a noyle lyke the churthyn of bydes.
Ginglio, grili, grn, grite, to chure of make a
churche as bydes doo.
Ginzariar, a piper, a myndrell.
Gion, a great ryuer in Egypte, otherwyse cal
led Nilus.
Gingilis, li, m. gen. a reele whereon the reede is
wounden.
Gipuli, fishes, which I suppose to be menowes.
Gish, or git, n. g. indeclinabile, an herbe wher
e is nowe called Nigella Romana, the sede
thereof is blacke lyke unto onyon seede, and
is used in dyete. And the sauour thereof exhau
seth the herte of the head.
Githy, rocks growynge amynge coynes that
is rpp.

G ANTE L.

Labela, a, f. g. the space betweene the
browes, ouer the nose.
Glabbellus, a, um, that is bare withoute
heare.
Glaber, a, um, smoothe without heare, pyde.
Glabeo, bre, to become naked, bare of pyde,
without heare.
Glabeo, scere, to be without heare or smoothe
Glabretum, ti, n. g. a place, haupng nothinge
growynge in it, a plot that will beare no coyne.
Glabriones, they whiche lacke heare.
Glabrior, oris, the comparatiue of glaber.
Glabro, aui, are, to make bare, pyde, or smoothe,
without heare or mouile.
Glacialis, le, where yce is, that made of is wont
to be frosten or toudened into yce.
Glaciatus, a, um, congeled, frosten. also for Co
agulatus, gathered to a carde of cream.
Glacies, ei, f. g. yce.
Glacio, aui, are, actually to freese, or tounne to
yce. sometime for Glaciator, to be frosten or
congeled.
Glaciator, aris, ari, to be frosten.
Humor glaciatur in gemmas, the humour is
congeled into pyerous stones.
Glacto, aui, are, to make a noyle lyke a gauder.
Gladiator, oris, m. g. one that playeth with a
swoorde. Amonge the Romaynes they were
men, whiche fought daarmed with swordes.
Gladiatorius, a, um, perteynyng to that maner
of fpyghynge.
Gladiatorio animo, spoken prouerbially,
whan one with a dabburne of sprefull mynd
intendeth to hurt an other, though it be to
his owne great perill and daunger.
Gladiatorium, is sometime used absolutely
for the reward geuen to swoorde players.
Gladiatura, a, f. g. the arte of feate to fpyghte of
plate with a swoorde.

G ANTE L.

Gladiolum, li, m. g. a little swoorde, a woodde
kniffe. Also the name of an herbe lyke to fennel,
haupng an yelow floure, lyke in countre to
a floure betule.
Gladius, li, m. g. a swoorde. also a bynd of fyre,
whiche hath a bone in his foreshede lyke to
a swoorde.
Dedisti gladium quise occideret, you haue
geuen hym an occasion to destroye of caste a
way hym selfe.
Gladio nostro conficere sententiam alicuius
Addeth our reason of persuasion to confounde
an other mans opinion.
Distingere, enudare, educere gladium, to
drame out a swoorde.
Recondere gladium, to put vp a swoorde in
his scaberde.
Suo sibi hunc iugulo gladio, I hel hym with
his owne swoorde. I confounde hym with
his owne woordes.
Gladio plumbeo iugulare, to conuince with
a wealte argument.
Glandarius, a, um, that belongeth to masse.
Glandaria sylua, a wood haupng much mast,
or that is kept to beare mast.
Glandario, onis, sc. g. feedynge of swynes with
masse, called pannage.
Glandula, a, f. g. a little acorne of masse, also
that parte of a swynes necke that hath many
hernelles.
Glandomitum, a citee in Spayne called now
Mondauedo.
Glans, glandis, or Glandis, glandis, f. g. masse
growynge on oke, beech, chestene, a ocher
lyke. Sometime the frute of all trees. It is al
so a pellet of leade, or a piomet of leade, wher
by men used in warre for a wepon. also a kee
hel growynge betwene the shyn and the fische.
It is moreover the foire parte of out of a mans
harde. It is also a suppositioye.
Glans louis, a chesten.
Glandulosus, a, um, full of hernelles or masse.
Glandifer, ra, ram, that whiche beareth masse.
Glandium, di, n. g. the parte of a boze next to the
necke, the lifelde of gaudonde. after some the
heche of the boze.
Glaphirus, a, um, forunde, pleasant, ingraued,
poyle, holow, famous, subrell.
Glans, or glanis, a certayne fyre.
Glarea, a, f. g. a poynt of grauell.
Glarea arena, grauell and sande.
Iciana glarea, dyge and barayne grauell.
Glaculus, a, um, grauell, full of grauell.
Glareola, le, f. g. small grauell.
Glabrum, li, neut. gen. an herbe called also I
satis. In englyshe wood, wherewith woules
and wyllow clothes are dyed blew, the
leaves are lyke to greene sorrelle, but greye
er and thyer. Latine wryteth, it was so cu
mously knowne in Englands, that it was called
Glabrum.

Granatum, i, n. g. a pomegranate.
 Granatus, a, um, that hath many corners or
 kernels.
 Granum granatum, a pome granate.
 Grandaeala, scars in the arms holes.
 Grandaeas, a, u, f. g. great age, ancient.
 Grandaeus, a, um, verie olde, ancient.
 Grandaeus, f. e, to waxe greate, to growe.
 Grandaeus, a diminutive of Grandis.
 Grandaeus, a, u, f. g. to go awate apace.
 Grandiloquentia, a, f. g. a stately eloquence.
 Grandiloquus, a, um, eloquence, he that speaketh
 as it were with a greatte magnificence
 in wordes.
 Grandinatus, a, um, hurt or wounded with hails.
 Grandino, a, u, f. g. to happe, actually.
 Grandiosus, a, um, full of happe.
 Grandio, u, i, f. g. to make greate.
 Grandis, de, auncient or great, of great valur.
 Grandis nati, well rethen in yeres.
 Grande as alienum, great debte.
 Grande gaudium, great joy and mythe.
 Grandis aras, auncient.
 Grandis litera, a great capitall letter.
 Cenus deendi grandius, a more lospe and
 amptly.
 Grandipccunia mercari, to bye for a greate
 summe of monie.
 Grandis nati, a verie auncient or aged
 persone.
 Grandior homo, a well aged man.
 Granditas, a, u, f. g. a boundance of yeres,
 auncient.
 Granditas verborum, amptnesse of wordes
 bee, bygh and lospe speaking.
 Grandiculus, a, um, somewhat greate, of a
 good nature of age.
 Grandio, u, i, f. g. happe.
 Granicus, a, m. g. a spure of Bithynia, at the
 whiche great Alexander ouerthrew and put
 to flight the power of Darius.
 Granum, i, n. g. a graine or corne. also the .506.
 parts of an ounce.
 Graphiarum, n. g. a case, wherein pensels were
 kept. it may be called a penner.
 Graphice, es, carving in box, or other like thing.
 Graphice, propriety, well and cunningly.
 Graphicus, a, u, cunningly or perfectly wrought.
 Graphicus homo, a propie man.
 Graphis, fluidis, f. g. the arte of postreps
 sure: after Audius, the description of deli
 niation, or drawing out of a woork that is
 to be made.
 Graphium, n. n. g. a pensell, wherewith men do
 write in tables.
 Grassario, onis, robbing.
 Challor, oris, m. g. he that by hgh wasteth
 in a waite to robbe of sea men. also an
 extortioner.
 Grassaria, a, f. g. idem quod grassatio.

Grassor, aris, ari, to robbe of sea men passage
 by the high wates. also to go or come on with
 a violent rage. Therfore in a sodayn and vio
 lent pestilence, it is said Morbus grassatur,
 the sicknesse heltheth men in great nom
 by a sodayn.
 Grassari, sometimes taken in the good parte for
 Procedere, sometimes to walke.
 Gratabundus, a, um, and Gratans, anis, om.
 g. geuyng thankes, thankfull.
 Grate, byndely, thankfully, gratefully.
 Grates, f. g. plur. thanks.
 Agere grates alicui, to geue one thanks.
 Gratia, a, f. g. grace, fauour. sometimes it signi
 fieseth thanke, a benefite, a reward, peace,
 or loue, cause of respects, please, authorities,
 fauour.
 Mala gratia, signifieth displeasure.
 Mea, tua, vel eius gratia, for myne, thine,
 or his sake.
 Gratiam habere, to thanke, to bee mynde
 full of a benefite, to haue mynde to requite
 a benefite.
 Gratiam inire, to get thanke.
 Ab eo gratiam hanc inibo, I will geat this
 thanke of hym.
 Gratiam referre aut reddere, to requite or
 doo one good tourne for another, or one be
 pleasure for another.
 Ad gratiam, for fauour, or to please.
 Si quid beneficias, leuor pluma est gratia,
 If ge doo theim any pleasure, they haue ly
 tell of no consideration at all.
 Componere gratiam, to make at one, to
 reconcile.
 Gratiam facere delicti, to pardon an offence,
 to forgive.
 Petere gratiam ab aliquo, to aske pardon of
 forgiveness of one.
 Petere gratiam alicuius, to desyre to haue o
 nes fauour and good will.
 Apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam, I
 will bynge you in fauour with Lentulus, or
 I will reconcile you to Lentulus, or make you
 at one with Lentulus.
 Recipere in gratiam, to loue and take one in
 to fauour agayne after some dyslike of be
 reuance.
 Redire in gratiam, to be at one, to be recon
 ciled, to come agayne in fauour.
 Restituere in gratiam, to byng in fauour as
 gayne, to reconcile.
 Redigere in gratiam aliquos, idem.
 Retinere, or tenere gratiam alicuius, to kepe
 ones selfe in a mans fauour, to keepe one his
 frende. Gratias scribere, to geue thankes to
 one in writing.
 Cum illo magna est mihi gratia, he and I
 bee greate frendes, or we bee nowe thyng
 by reconciled.

Cum

Cum illo nulla est mihi gratia, he and I bee
 not frendes, or he and I neuer loued to
 gyther.
 Tibi gratia est, I thanke you.
 Ea gratia, for that cause.
 Cupio gratiam tuam, I desyre to haue your
 fauour and good will.
 Negligere gratiam alicuius, Not to passe
 whether he haue ones good wille or not.
 Iusurandi gratiam facere, to dyscharge of
 quere one of his othe.
 Gratia, the graces, looke Charites.
 Gratidia, the name of a woman of Naples in
 Naples.
 Gratifico, a, u, f. g. to gratifie or doo a thyng
 thankfull: or to confere a benefite, or to do
 a good tourne, to make one bound to hym by
 dooing some pleasure.
 Gratiam gratificare, to doo a pleasure.
 Gratificatio, onis, f. g. a gratifying.
 Gratioso, for fauour, cul opponitur Sordide,
 for bypocrytes or fakes.
 Gratosus, a, um, verie thankfull, also in fa
 uour with the people, gentyl, pleasaunt.
 Gratiosa misio, a licence to depart, purcha
 sed by vntaill fauour.
 Apud omnes ordines gratosus, in fauour,
 or well esteemed with all sortes of men.
 Gratis, an aduerbe, becomynge without rea
 warde, without desert, for nothyng.
 Habitare gratis in alieno, to dwelle on an o
 ther mans ground without payng rent.
 Seruire gratis, to serue without wages.
 Gratis diligere virtutes, To loue vertues
 for theyr owne sakes, not for any aduau
 tage or profit.
 Gratanter, thankfully.
 Gratitude, dñis, f. g. hyndenefte.
 Grator, aris, ari, to geue thankes to god with
 offeringes, also to reioyce of good fortune, al
 so to speake a thyng thankfully.
 Gratitudo, an aduerbe, signifying of good will,
 without benefite, freely.
 Gratuitus, a, u, m, without rewarde, or
 bypocryt.
 Gratia amicitia est, frendshipp is a thyng
 that shoud be without hope of recompence.
 Innata est homini probitas quaedam gratia
 ta, There is ingendred in manne, a certayne
 goodnesse or honestie, whiche is neyther al
 lured with pleasures, nor byged with profits,
 but is free onely for the loue of vertue it self.
 Mercenarius et gratuitus, contrary.
 Gratabundus, a, um, that dooth reioyce of
 geue thankes.
 Gratulatio, onis, f. g. sometimes it signifieth a
 reioycing of some good thing that happened to
 hym selfe, or to another man, sometimes a ge
 uing of thanks.
 Gratulor, aris, ari, with a dactyl cast, to bee

reioyce for hym selfe, or another, for any good
 thyng that hath happened.
 Tibi de hac tua felicitate gratulor, I am reio
 yce on the behalfe of this prosperite that
 thou arte in. Sometimes it signifieth to geue
 thankes vnto god.
 Aduentum gratulanur, They saied I was
 welcome, or that they were gladd of my com
 mynge.
 Gratulor tibi hanc rem, or Gratulor tibi in
 hoc, I am gladd that this hath chaunced
 to you.
 Gratus, a, um, that remembreth of recompen
 ceth a good tuene, agreeable, delectable, bynd,
 thankfull, pleasaunt, acceptable, when in the
 good parte, in good geue.
 Memor et gratus.
 Gratum se prabere, to shew ones selfe thank
 full and bynde.
 Gratissimum mihi feceris, you shall doo me
 a great pleasure.
 Gratum et optatum.
 Gratum in cibo, fauour or pleasaunt in meate.
 Gratum iucundo odore, pleasaunt with a de
 lectable and sweete saour.
 Grato animo esse, to haue a thankfull and
 bynde mynde.
 Graustellus, an auncient father.
 Grauat, et grauatim, greuouely, displeasaunt
 ly, pesynfull, hardely, with an puell will.
 Quam grauat pater dedit? With what an
 puell will did my father geue it?
 Id grauat concessum est, That was hard
 ly geaued, and with an puell will.
 Grauat, a, um, greued, burdened, trouble
 with the more or distillation in the head, al
 so he that dooth a thyng, as it were halfe a
 gespall his wille.
 Grauat somno, byouly for sleape, that he
 can scame holde up his head.
 Grauat vulneribus, he that hath many sores
 or greuous woundes.
 Grauediosus, a, um, that hath an heavy head,
 heuy or bynd, disposed to do nothyng, that
 hath the more or pose, or that causeth it.
 Grauedo, uis, f. g. beaunefte, greue, discale,
 also the more or reume of the head.
 Graueolentia, a, f. g. gen. dyslike of speaking
 fauour.
 Oris graueolentia, a synnyng breath.
 Graueo, f. e, to be bynded or bynded, to
 waxe heauy.
 Indices valerudo graueo, he is every daye
 bynded and bynded, he waxeth every daye more
 and more.
 Indices publicis indices graueolentia, The
 publicke and synnyng in the common
 weale waxing daye more and more.
 Graueo, cordis, he that hath a greue heart.

Grauiditas, aris, f. g. greatnesse with childe, or with young.
 Grauido, au, are, to geat a woman with childe.
 Grauidus, a, um, great with childe, or with young.
 Grauida mulier, a woman with childe.
 Grauidam facere mulierem, to geat a woman with childe.
 Grauida est Pamphilo, She is geat with childe by Pamphilus.
 Grauiolosus, he that speaketh grauiely and seriously.
 Grauiosarium, a citie in Almayne called Banbergh.
 Grauis, heauy, greuous, peynfull, soze, sometimes substantiual, weyghie, of great weight or importance, graue, or haunge grautier, sage, discrete, contrarie to lighthe or wanton. also great or puissant. sometime olde or aged, sure or constant, plentiful or full. also stynking, haung a strong sauour or pite aspe, sometime difficile and harde.
 Terra grauis, lunde loded with coyne.
 Grauis nunciu, One that byngeth heauye rydunge.
 Graue precium, an high price.
 Grauis annis miles, an auncience and aged soulypou.
 Grauis senecta, impotent for age.
 Graui tunc priuatus sum amoris erga mei I have lost a substantiuall wilnesse of my loue towards the.
 Grauis Marte, great with childe by Mars.
 Morbo grauis, feeble and fagite with the fechenesse.
 Quanto tunc est animus natu grauior, tanto frigidior, The more graue, sage, and discrete your wisdom is, by reason of your age, so much the more ready let the same be, to forgive and pardon.
 Grauis vinculis, laded with yones and fetters.
 Grauis somno, so heauy and drouly, that he can scant holde by his head forshape.
 Grauis vulneribus, soze wounded.
 Grauis victo, great with childe.
 Graue absinthium, wormewood verale bitter, and unpleasant in taste.
 Grauis aduersarius, a foze and dyedfull enemy.
 Aes graue, wedges of ingottes of golde or silver. Grauis annona, dearth of coyne.
 Grauis armatura, a complete harness, contrarie to Lewis armatura.
 Grauis author, a substantiuall autho of good authoritee.
 Grauis halitus, a strong or stynking breathe.
 Imperium graue et stabile, a firme or durable rule of imperie.
 Grauis manus, a hande, full of monete, or some othe thing.
 Grauis paupertas, great neede, extreme poeuerie. Graues remi, great and mighty oyes,

Grauis senectus, peynfull olde age.
 Grauis supellex, goodlye and reche lusse of householde.
 Vereor, ne tibi sim grauis, I feare leasse I trouble you.
 Grauius erit tuum vnum verbum quam centum mea, You shal doo more with one word, than I shal with an hundred: Or one word of your mouth shal more pynaple, than an hundred of mine.
 Hec dum incipias grauius sunt, These thynges bee harde tyl a man hath ones begun the.
 Grauiussum annitempus, the moste daungerous and perillous tyme of the pere.
 Non dum audisti, quod est grauiussum, you haue not yet heard the greatest matter, or that is moste heynous or greuous.
 Grauis odor, a stronge sauour.
 Oratio grauis, graue or discrete wordes.
 Grauis sonus, a base or lowe sounne.
 Grauisima sunt, ad, &c. they are of verale great effeacte, to. &c.
 Grauisca, a castell of the Tuscans.
 Grauitas, aris, f. g. grautier, authoritee, sagesnesse, discretionelle of mynde, weyghynesse, heauynesse. also the greuousnesse or greatnesse of a thyng.
 Grauitas odoris, the strongnesse of sauour.
 Grauitas doloris, the greatnesse of sorowe or payne.
 Grauitas audiendi, auditus, et aurium, basenesse in hearyng.
 Grauitas coeli, the vnpleasantnesse of the ayre.
 Grauitas oris, a stynking breath.
 Grautier, et graue, greuously, peynfully, heauyly, substantiual, muche, weyghty, fadely.
 Grautier accipere, to take displeasantly.
 Grauisime agrotare, to be verale soze sicke.
 Grautier crepucrant fores, the doores made a great creakyng or noyse.
 Nimis grautier cruciat adolescentulum, he vexeth the yonge man to soze.
 Grautier in aliquem dicere, to speake sharply and rigorously agaynst one.
 Grautier aliquid facere, to doo a thyng discretely and weyghty.
 Grautier increpare, to chide or rebuke sharply.
 Grautier irasci, to be verale angry.
 Grautier et acut sonare, contrarie.
 Grautier dissentiant inter se, They are of great discorde and variance betwene themselves.
 Grautier spirare, to haue a stronge sauour.
 Grauiusculus, a, um, the diminutiue of grauis.
 Grauo, au, are, to greue or burdeyn, to lode.
 Grauo, aris, ar, to bee greued, or to take greuously, to be sothe to dooe a thyng.
 Quia si quis grauiabitur, quicquid thyng if any man be discontented or displeased with.
 Gregalis, le, of the same flocke or company of the

the common fozte.
 Gregales iui, thy companions.
 Gregarius, a, um, of the common flocke or fozte.
 Gregarius canis, a curre dogge.
 Gregarius miles, a souldiour taken at a venture, not chosen, a common souldiour, of small estimation.
 Gregarius pastor, the chief sheparde, whiche hath the charge of the hole flocke.
 Gregatim, in sundry flockes or companies.
 Gremiale, lis, n. g. an apron.
 Gremium, i, n. g. the space betwene the two thyghes, speciall of a woman.
 Gressibile, lis, n. g. apte to goe.
 Gressus, us, m. g. a steppe or goyng.
 Superbus gressus, a proude or stately mane in goyng.
 Gressus, a, um, that goeth.
 Grex, egis, m. g. a flocke, a route or company, a herde of men.
 Grex equarum, a herde of maares.
 Grillus, looke Gryllus.
 Griphus, i, m. g. a nette, a riddle, an intricate or darke sentence, harde to be assayed.
 Gronij, people of Spayne.
 Grossapina, x, f. g. cotton.
 Groffulus, li, mas, gen. a lyttell fygge that is not ripe.
 Grossus, i, m. g. a greene spygge.
 Grossus, a, um, great, grosse.
 Gruina, herbe Robere.
 Gruma, x, f. g. a myddle place, from whence groweth wates. Also a thyng, wherewith ground is measured.
 Grumulus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Grumus.
 Grumus, i, m. g. a barrowe or byllocke.
 Grundio, and grunnio, iui, nij, &c. to grunt like swyne.
 Grunnius, us, m. g. a grunting of a swyne.
 Gruo, grui, ere, to cete lyke a crane.
 Grus, gruis, m. g. f. g. a crane.
 Gryllus, i, m. g. a beast more than a grasshop, whiche deuoureth coyne. Gryllus, is also Xenophon's sonne.
 Grynus, a, um, of Grynia.
 Grynia, a towne of Beotia, in the borders of Thracia.
 Gryps, gryphis, or Gryphus, phi, m. g. a griffe or gryffon.
 Grypus, i, m. g. he that hath an hooked nose like an hankes byll.

G Valcum, a tree growyng in the ples newe founden, the one called Corcorati, the other Hispaniola, whiche be not farre from the equinoctiall lyne, whiche tree is in the toppes full of byanches, the leaues beate small, and mercuriuous grene. It bea

reth fruite in the quantitee of a fyberbeut, haung within it a hencell, and withoute a thynne shale. There is of this tree the kynnes. The wood of the one is hard and heuy, within blacke, withoute pale coloured, haunging lynes some what rustie. The other is somewhat whiter without, but blacke within, not in so greate a compass. The thynde is white within and without, haunge verale small lynes. This wood boyled in water hath been founde an excellent remedy agaynst the frenche poches, and also the goute.
 Gubernaculum, li, n. g. the sterne or rother of a shyppe, and by translation the gouernance of a commune weale.
 Gubernacula reipublice tenere, to haue the rule or gouernance of the common weale.
 Accedere ad gubernacula reipublice, to come to beare a rule in the common weale.
 Denegere senatum a gubernaculis reipublice, to put the senate from the gouernance of the common weale.
 Sedere omni tempore ad gubernacula reipublice, to be alwaies occupied in the gouernance of the common weale.
 Gubernatio, onis, f. g. the gouernyng of a shyp, the ruling of a common weale.
 Gubernator, oris, m. g. a master of a shyppe, also a gouener of a countreie, a ruler.
 Gubernatrix, icis, the feminite.
 Gubernare, au, are, to gouerne, to rule.
 Gueseli, beastes lyke to mase, which haue theire dung as sweete as muske.
 Gula, x, f. g. the gullette or wepande, sometime gluttonye.
 Gula follis, the nose of the bellows, where the wynde cometh out.
 Gulioce, the greene shales of walnattes.
 Gulose, gluttonously.
 Gulosus, a, um, gluttonous.
 Gulosus lector, one that hath redde muche.
 Gummarus, a, um, dyed with gum or rosen.
 Gummarum arbores, trees that byng footye gumme.
 Gummi, n. g. vndeclined, gumme whiche groweth from trees.
 Gumminum, oyle made of gumme.
 Gummitio, onis, annoynting with gumme.
 Gummosus, a, um, that hath muche gumme.
 Gurdiorum, foolles.
 Gurgis, isis, m. g. a swalowe or deppe pitte in a water, or a goulfe. sometime the deame. sometime the perillous daunger of the sea. By translation, a naughty and wyche person, haunging in hym as it were an hole full of mischyses.
 Gurgis caruleus, the sea.
 Gurgis, au, are, to swalowe or deuoure.
 Gurgulis, onis, m. g. the goulfe or gargill of the chynne bolle. It is also a worme that biteth the gormet, and maketh it coine.
 Gurgulium, li, n. g. a littell cabyn or cotage.

Gurgulium, n. g. a bath and hisse habitation
or, a bath, or, cottage.
Gutarium, n. g. a place where means were
wrote to be kept.

Gustatus, m. g. taste.
Gusto, a. u. e. to taste, to have a little know-
lage of experience in a thing.
Primis labris gustare, to taste of were the lips
pre a little, to have a little smatch of saucor
of a thing.
Gustare eius sermonem volo, I will hear
what he will say.

Gustus, m. g. taste.
Verx ludi gustum non habent, They have
no smatch of taste of trewe pteple and com-
mendation.

Gutta, f. g. a droppe.
Gutatum, by droppe, one drop after an other.
Gutatus, a. u. m. that hath no it wer droppe in it.
Guttas, a. u. m. om. g. that droppe the a. u. e.
Guttulus, h. m. g. a little cruce of lyke thing.
Guttus, m. g. the droppe.
Guttulus, a. u. m. that hath a swollen throte.
Guttum, a. u. m. a little of power.

Gutta, f. g. a cruce of other lyke thing, out
of the which leuor is poured droppeing, as
to an eye bell.

G ANTE Y.

Gyarus, f. o. Gyara, e. looke Giarus.
Gyas, the name of a Grotale.
Gygias, a lake of Lydie.

Gygis, a little hill not far fro Thezaly.

Gygis, the sonne of Dactylus, one of the ser-
uants of Landaules, hynde of Lydia (as
Hecuba is wylde) of his companion (as
Hecuba is her self) was also hynde of Lydia
by this meanes. Landaules had a wyfe, who
for the inordinate loue he bare toward her, he
supposed to be the fayrest woman liuing. On
a tyme he played his wyes beaures vnto
Gygis, adding thereto, that he moughte the
better beaure hym, he would caule hym to see
hir naked. But Gygis refused, disuadenge
as muche as he coude Landaules from that
folp, with right wile exhortation. But Lan-
daules obstinately perswasyng in his foolyshe
fantasy, by the sette Gygis in a secreete place,
where he behelde his wyfe naked goynge to
bede. And as Gygis departed, the lady be-
helde hym. And finally the matter disclosed
vnto hir by her husbande, she intended to be
reuered. For in that countre it was an in-
colleable reproche to a man or woman to be
seene naked. wherfore calling vnto her luche
of her seruantes as the specially trusted: she
sent for Gygis, who being come vnto hir: she
purposed vnto hym this election, whether he
hym selfe to be flayne, or elles to promise to

flay Landaules, and take hie to his wyfe, and
the realm with hie, whiche he abhorred,
and a good wyle resyllyng, with sundry per-
suasions, at the laste he chose rather than to
dye hym selfe, to flay Landaules, as he bidde
lyng in his bed, by the meanes of the quene,
whom he tooke to his wyfe, and was hynde of
Lydia. Plaro libro secundo de iusto, in the
person of Glaucus telleth, that Gygis had
a ryng, whiche was of such a verue, that
whan the bryder parte thereof was tourned
to the palme of his hande, he was seene of no
man, but he myght see all thynges: And whan
he tourned the ryng on the contrary parte, he
was hym selfe seene openly. By the meanes
wherof he flay Landaules, and committed
adulterie with his wyfe. There was also an
other Gygis, a great gyant, and brother of
Briareus.

Gymnas, a. d. s. f. g. exercise.
Gymnastarchia, f. o. Gymnastarchia, a. m. g.
the chiefe maister of the schools or place of
exercise.

Gymnasium, n. g. a place where is common
exercise of the body. Sometyms a schoolehouse.
Gymnastes, he that teacheth thysderne to exer-
cise thetu in walking, or other lyke.

Gymnasticus, o. Gymnicus, a. u. m. belonging
to exercise.

Gymnasium, the acte of exercise.
Gymnastichus, plates exercised naked.
Gymnosophist, philosophia of Lyde, whiche
the went alwaies naked.

Gymnus, a beaste whiche cometh of an horse
and an alle mace.

Gyndes, a great ruer of Aslysa, whiche La-
rus caused to be deuided into, xvi. chanelles
or streames.

Gynaecium, that parte of the house, whiche
serueth onely for women.

Gynophilus, a great loue of women.

Gynacium, a nourse, or secreete place where
women onely doo abyde.

Gypsus, a. u. m. playstere.

Gypsa manus, in Ciceros epistle of hie to
urnth boke to Trebatius, is taken after some
interpretours for white handes, or after some
for deceptfull or crafty handes.

Gypso, a. u. e. to, to playster.

Gypsum, f. n. g. playster.

Gyrinus, f. m. g. a raptoll.

Gyro, a. u. e. to, to compasse, or go in circuite.

Gyrus, f. m. g. a circuite or compasse.

Gythium, a towne whiche Hercules and Apol-
lo (saying there as by their strife and debate,
dupled together, and the inhabitants of
of the same towne be called Gythiaces.



A. AN Interfection
of chadysing or warbling
that a thynge moueth not
by poole.

Habena, f. g. the ryng
of a byddell, sometyms it
signifieth power or rule.

Habenas adducere, To
holde drete the byddell.

Habenas remittere, to slacke the byddell.

Laxissimas habere habenas, to haue the byd-
ell at wille.

Tradere habenas alicui, to committe to one
the authorite to rule of gouerne.

Rerum habena traduntur Hasdrubali, the
gouernaunce of rule of the communitie weale,
was committed to Hasdrubali.

Habacula, a. f. g. a little ragge of a byddell.

Habentia, a. f. g. was used of olde wylde, for
the hanging of a thing.

Habeo, es, ui, ere, to haue, to holde, to possesse,
to occupie, to esteeme of suppose, to caule, to
dwelle, to handell or imitate well or ill, cens-
ell or gentill. Also for seruare, to kepe byll-
gasse. Habere, is often tymes used with ad-
uerbes, which being spoken by a nowne sub-
stantiue, shoulde be the datiu case. As Ne-
gigent habere parentes, for Neglectus,
to use the parentes negligently. Ad Huma-
niter habere, for Humaniter tractare. Com-
muniter res habere, for Rerum communio-
nem habere.

Habeo audire, I can here, or rather I may
here. Habeo politeri, I can promysse, I may
promysse.

Habeo aliquo numero, to be had in some
estimation.

Clois animum perspectum habeo, I know
of I perceyue righte well what Clois in-
tendeth. Habere bene seu male, to do byll-
gasse well or ill, to be in good or badde.

Bene habet, it is well.

Male me habet, it agreeth me.

Habere concionem, to preache, to declare a
thing to the people.

Habet eum arte, he hath hym byll-
gassed, he holdeth hym byll-
gassed. Fortunatus suas venales habuit, he sold all his
gooddes. Frustra habere, to be deuided.

Habet frustra, he is disappointed.

Habere gratiam, to thanke.

Se habere, I desire no more.

In eundem habere, to be kept together.

Habere obliu, to remembre of mace with
ong. Penit habere, to be had.

Propterea habere, to be had.

Principatum habere, to be had.

Habere quatuor rempublicam, to be had.

the weale publicke for his owne profite.
Habere delectum, to mace, and take by mace
the weale.

Habere rationem, to haue regard of confes-
sation, Habere rationem cum terra, to labour
the earth, or to be occupied in maner and
repping of the ground.

Res ita habere, the thing is at this point, the
matter is in this case.

Habere rem cum muliere, to mace with a
woman.

Habere rem cum aduersario, to contende.

Se inuicem habere, to be enemy.

Sermonem habere, to commo, or deale.

Habeo tibi fidem, I beleue the, I trust the.

Nunquam secus habui illam, atq; sine ex nata
esse, I neuer entreated her otherwise, than as
she had been myne owne paynted daughter.

Patet ex diuersis habere, to haue sparyngte
and hardy.

Nimium re habui delicatum, I haue brought
the by to my selfe, I haue made to mace of the.

Agere habet, he is displeased of discontented.

Habet eos somnus, they are a sleape.

Habere in tenebris, to kepe in a bathes house.

Hic habet, he dwelleth here.

Habeo dicere, I can saye somewhat.

Hac habui de amicitia dicenda, Thus muche
I had to saye concerning amitie and frendship.

Sicut plerumque moralium habentur, as it chaw
eth most commonly amongest men.

Respondendum habeo, I must answer. I the
wile Principendum, tolerandū, dicendum ha-
beo. Deporari habere, to haue caried away.

Acerbum habuimus Curionem, Curio was
vnto us a goodly vs.

Habere res admirandem, the thing is wond-
erfull.

Habere artem, to leade ones life. Also to be
of a good age.

Bene habere artem, to haue pleasantly.

Bonum habere animum, be of good chere.

Habere in animo, to thynke, to intende, to pur-
pose, to be mynde.

Dicebat se triginta habere annos, he sayd he
was fortye yeres olde.

Antequam me hanc res habet, This thing becom-
eth to me before this.

Qua nux arboribus habuit, whiche thynges
made by arbor.

Quos aulicos habet, whiche aulicos he
vnto the.

Belle habere, to be mace and a good bath.

Bonum habere animum, to be mace and a good
chere.

Bonum habere animum, to be mace and a good
chere.

Bonum habere animum, to be mace and a good
chere.

Comptum habere, to knowe surely, to have
sure proofs of a thing.

Habere consilium, to consult, to hold a counsell
Ne quem consilium suum haberet, that none
of his companions should knowe it.

Vitium amicum exequium compertum habere,
at, that he made see them that go in and out.

Certamen habere cum aliquo, to contend of
Ortine with one. Iphewise Habere controversiam
amand contentionem.

Continuum habere, to have thoughtly detest-
minded. Conuiuium habere, to kepe a feast.

Meum culpam habeto, Blame me, Iape the
faute on me.

Coram aliquam habere, to take good hede
of a thinge.

Curium secundum naues habere, the Wyppes
had prosperous sayling.

In delictis habere, to loue one tenderly, to make
one his darling, to bringe up wantonly.

Derelictum habere, to neglecte, to take no hede
of a thinge.

Despectum, and despectui habere, to despise
to contemne, to sette naught by.

De Cetero satis hoc tempore habeo dictum,
I haue spoken sufficient of Ceter, for this tyme.

Dignum me habuit, he thought me woorthye.

Habeat me ipsum tibi documentum, Let hym
take me for an example, or let hym take an ex-
ample of me.

Haber dolorem capitis, Hys head ake, he
hath the head ake.

Pro haud dubio habitum est, it was thoughte
for a surety, of they thought surely.

Haber cingem, he is iphe.

Experient consiliorum omnium illum habere,
he made hym prync to nothing: or he kepte
secret from hym all that euer he intended of
reuerendie.

Habui exultationem, I cleared, or I executed my
feste, Habere fidem apud aliquem, to be in crea-
dite with one.

Habere fidem alicui, to beleue, to truste.

Grossissimum habent, they delite greatly, they
haue a great pleasure.

Quod apud alios gratiam habet, whiche thinge
to some is acceptable and pleasant, or please-
th some well.

Habere honorem alicui, to honoz, to reuerence
one. Habet honorem, he hath attayned the of-
fice of aduancement.

Habere honore, for in honore, to haue in esti-
mation of reuerence.

Inestum habere, to beze, to trouble.

Inimicitiam omnium rerum habent, they be
charged with nothing.

Impune habere, to escape quite.

Ici hac habui, my tourney late this wate.

Nullo loco habere, to sette naught by.

Velodie diem luculentem habeamus, That we

made this daye be merry and make good chere.

Habere ludibrio, to mocke, to scoone.

In magno negotio habuit, he endeuored of
boured earnestly.

Ad manum habere, to haue in a readynesse.

In manibus, and sub manu habere, to haue in
hande. In matrimonio habere, to marry.

Si ita me haberem, if I were in that case.

Hoc male habet virum, this greuously the man,
or byteth hym by the stomacke.

Quae te nunc habet solitudo? what is it that
makeeth you so heuy of carefull?

Nullum momentum habere, to be of no weighte
or importance, to helpe nothing to the purpose.

Habeo hunc morem, of hoc moris, this is my
faction of custome.

Eius naturam habet, he is of his nature, he is
of a hym.

Notam impudentiam habere, to be noted for an
impudent persone.

Habui numerum sedulo, I remembred welke
the numbre.

Offensionem habet, he dooth displeas.

Odiū in aliquem habere, and odio habere as
liquem, to hate.

In ore habere, to speake oftentymes, or muche
of a thinge of person.

Habere religioni, to make conscience, to make
scrupulous.

Scis quo modo tibi res habet? wilt thou knowe
howe the matter standeth with the? or dooth
thou knowe howe thou shalt be handled?

Parum habui hoc facere, he thoughte it but a
small thinge of lycht matter this to doo.

Nihil secretum alter ab altero habebant, They
kept nothinge secreete the one from the other.

Sic habeto, persuade your mynde thus, be you
sure of this, or knowe you this for a surety.

Sic habere sine, put the case, or suppose it so to
be. Sub signo habere, to kepe safe, as it were
vnder locke and keye.

Omnis sollicitas habui, I had al my household
or myne, as busy as coulde be.

Studio ne id sibi habet? Dooth he that of pur-
pose, or for the nones?

Hoc tu tecum tacito habeto, keepe this secreete
to thy selfe, and tell it to no man.

Habeo tibi res solutas, I haue paid the.

Habe tibi, take it to the.

Vacationem militiam habere, to make a respite
of wares.

Bene habent tibi principia, thou haste a good
begynnyng, thy begynnyng goeth well forward.

Habebit, of olde wyters used for Habcat.

Habessus, a citee of Aetia.

Habilis, le, fete, apt, handsome, mete, comendment.

Habilis estis, an handsome twoye.

Habilis locus pandendis retibus, a fete place
to late or speade these nettes in.

Habilis frumentis terra, a grounde of soyle
apte

apte to beare coine.

Habile runderio ferrum, pyon meete to bee
beaten and knocked with an hammer.

Habilior, the comparatiue, more able of mate.

Habilis, as, f.g. ablenesse, stitenesse, apte-
nesse, handesomnesse.

Habitabilis, le, that maye be inhabited.

Habitaculum, li, n.g. and Habitatio, onis, f.g.
a dwelling place or habitation.

Habitior, oris, more copposite, in better plyghte
or plyng, more full of fleshe rounder, more
plumme.

Est paulo habitior, he is somewhat fatte,
rounder, or in good plyng.

Habitator, oris, m. g. a dweller and byder in
a place.

Habito, aui, are, to dwelle.

Grauer increpuit, tant censorem habitare,
he blamed Marcell, that a censore shoulde
dwelle in so costly an house, or in an house of
so great rent.

Triginta aureis dixisti eum habitare, You
said that the house, wherein he dwelleth, cost
xxx. crownes: or that he payeth xxx. crownes
for his house rent.

Bene habitare, to dwell in a comobious place

Habitare laxo et magnifico, to dwelle in a
sumptuous and great house.

Qui in foro habitant, whiche doo none other
thinge, but continually pleade matters in the
common place.

Tecum habita, dwell at home, Ique at thyne
owne coste or charge.

Habitu, dinis, f.g. the state, plight, or lychng
of a body.

Habitu corporis, the plyght of lychng of
the body.

Gracilis habitudo, the slender state of the
bodye. Tenuis habitudo, spare or lean state.

Quae habitudo est corporis? howe rounde
or fatte, or in howe good state or lychng is
my body?

Habitus, us, m. gen. the fourme or state of the
bodye, sometyme of other thynges also appa-
re, the faction of countenances of a man.

Lugubri habitu venerat, he came arrayed in
mourning apparayle. Also it signifieth a
propheete of qualites, whiche a man hath con-
ceyred by education, long exercise of custome.

Habitus oris, the countenance.

Habitus loci, the situation of a place.

Habitus verborum, the ganyng of wordes

Habitus, a, um, hab, compeed.

Habita est temper eius soror, she was at
wates taken to be her sister.

Ut patrem tuum videri esse habitum, so farre
as I coulde perceiue by the faction of your
father.

Habitus est tibi hic honor, Thou haste this
rewards or promocioun given the.

Duro imperio habitus, ouer roughly of the
elfe handled.

Habitus magnae autoritatis, greatly este-
med, or in great reputation.

Habraham, is interpreted father of many by-
uers people.

Hac, hether sometyme by this place, this way

Ira nunc hac, an illac eam, sum incerta con-
sili, shewe whether I take goe this wate or
that wate, I am uncertayne.

Hac non alia successit aggrediamur via, this
way se cometh not to passe, least be nowe as-
sape an other faction.

Haciter est, my tourneye lych this wate.

Hactenus, hether to, so muche, to this tyme.

Sed hactenus, but this muche haue we
spoken of the matter.

Hadramitan, people of Stille.

Hadria, x, f.g. a citee of Italy on the sea syde,
by the whiche the sea betweene Italye and
Glaucis, was named Mare Hadrianum.

Hadria, x, m.g. a bosome of gulle of the sea, or
the sea it selfe, called Hadriaticum.

Hadrianopolis, a citee of Thracia.

Hadrianus, a noble emperour in all sciences ex-
cellently learned. he was after Christ in
 incarnation. 109. yeres, and reigned xxi. yeres.

Hadrobolum, li, n. g. a kynde of sweete smel-
lyng gumme that groweth in India.

Habudes, are flue ples beyonde Mesopande. li.
dales sayling.

Hedera, looke Hedera.

Hederatius, a, um, looke Hederatius.

Hedile, or Hedile, li, n.g. a stable, wherein hie
be kepte.

Hedillus, li, m.g. a little hydde.

Hedinus, a, um, of a hydde.

Hedina caro, hyddes fleshe.

Hardi, people of France, whiche bee nowe
called Burgonions, and Burbonioses.

Hardulus, li, m.g. a little hydde.

Hardus, or Hardus, i, m.g. a hydde.

Hardi, be also certayne scerres.

Hamacates, a stone of a bluddy colour.

Hamanthinum vitrum, a kynde of glasse.

Hemaites, x, m. g. the sanguinate or bloude
stone.

Hamodes, an hyll of Aetia.

Harmon, a Theban.

Harmonia, the countrese called Theffalla.

Hamorrhoidis, x, f.g. id quod Hamorrhoidis.

Hamorrhoidis, roidis, f.g. a disease in the funde-
ment, like teares of waetes, out of the whiche
groweth bloude called Hemorrhoides or piles,
also a serpen, of whom if a man be bityen,
he bleeeth to death.

Hamus, looke Aemus.

Herba, looke Herba.

Herbaceus, a, um, looke Herbaceus.

Herbarius, looke Herbarius.

H ANTE A.

Harbest, a scere, looke Herbesto.
 Harbidus, a, um, et Harbolus, a, um, looke Herbidus et Harbolus.
 Haridolum, a diminutivus of Haredium.
 Haridipeta, a crater of gooddes, flatteringe men to be their heyres.
 Hariditarius, a, um, perceiving to inheritance of that cometh by inheritance.
 Hariditarius, a, um, gooddes whiche doo come by inheritance.
 Hariditas, a, is, f. g. inheritance of succession.
 Hariditas caduca, lande fallen by excheite to the loide, of whome it is holden.
 Hariditatem adire, to take possession of his inheritance.
 Hariditatem auertere, auferre, eripere, derogare, to great ones inheritance wrongfully from hym.
 Haredium, d, n. g. lande, wherein a man hath a share of inheritance, or rather a little forme, manour, or piece of grounde.
 Harer, h, e, to cleane or lithe to a thyng, some tyme to doubte, to stoppe or bee at a daye, to stretchen the byres, whanne one can not dispartche or ppeche hym selfe of a busynesse.
 Harerite omnis culpa, All the blame is putte in the: or all the blame is layed on thy necke or resteth in the.
 Harer, lingua harer metu, Alan that ever I was boyn, my tongue to tryd, or I canne not speake for feare. L the wyse Vox faucibus harer. In complexu alius harere, to hange upon one embracing hym.
 Harere in equo, to lye on the horsebacke.
 Harer in mala harer, That thy selfe lyghte on his cheke, or geat hym a boxe on the eare.
 Harer in rege Romanus, The Romayne courthe pursuynge theym harde at theyr backes.
 Sed had n' his harer, But hat vs haue theyr at wate in mynde.
 Pecatum harer in eo, the faulte or blame resteth in hym.
 Harer Cneo Pompeio, he cleaueth to Cneius Pompeius parte.
 Harer in alba oratio, by translacon whā one stoppeth and can go no further.
 Harer apud meretricem, to loue an harlotte to inordinately, that he can not bee oute of his company.
 V' harer in aliqua parte apud illam, that I maye be an hanger on in one parte or other with hie.
 Harerat nebulo, the hnaue was in doubte, and coude not tell what to saie.
 Harer hac res, This mattee is in a perplexite, or lyeth in the byres.
 Harer, edis, com. g. an heyre, or he that succeideth one in his landes or gooddes.
 Harerem scribere, to make one heyre by tes-

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stamente.
 Harerem secundi, heyres in exmainder.
 Harerem instituer ex deunce, to make one heyre of a leuen parties of his gooddes.
 Harerem, scere, to speke false, or be thurst in.
 Harerarches, an arche heretike.
 Hareris, is, f. g. a sect, an heresy, a fyne opinion either in good or ill.
 Hareritus, ci, m. g. an heretike.
 Hareritio, onis, f. g. doute.
 Hareritia, a, f. g. idem.
 Hareritia lingua, stuttyng.
 Hareritor, oris, m. g. he chat doubteth or woe- teth not what so dooe.
 Harerito, a, u, are, to speke in, to doute, to feare, to stagger.
 Hareritum lingua, to stammer or stutte.
 Hareritum inter latitiam et metum, to wauer, or to be in a mammering betwene gladnesse and feare.
 Hareritum et cunctari.
 In eodem ludio hareritas, pponerbiaily, thou arte in the same daunger that I am, or thou arte as muche troubled or wapped in the byres as I am.
 In eo maxime harerabat, he stucke moste in this pointe.
 Hagiographa, holy scripture.
 Hagiographus, a, u, a writer of holy scripture.
 Hagios, holy.
 Hagnos, pure, cleane.
 Halalcomene, of Halalcomen, a towne of Beroia.
 Halcyon, the daughter of Neptuneus, and wife of Cere, whom she beholdinge to be drowned, for sorowe dyowned her selfe. wherefore the poetes wyte, that they were bothe transformed into bydes, and called Halcyones, reade before in Alcyones.
 Halcyoneum, ei, a certayne medicine, whiche is made of the nestes of the bydes Halcyones.
 Halcyoneus, a, um, of Halcyon.
 Halcyoneides, looke Alcyon.
 Haler, is, n. et f. g. a fpye called an heeryng, also a launce made of fyre.
 Halerula, a, f. g. a littell heeryng, a pliche, a Halcina, a citee of Sicilie.
 Halcina regio, a countrey, wherein is a well, the water wherof heeryng alwaies quiet and playne, yf one standyng by it dooe playe on a flautie, or other lyke ppe, the water in the well will rise as it daunced, in so muche that at the laste it wille mounte and renne ouer the bymme of the well: and the ppe ceas- yng, the water wille footly with falle and become quiete.
 Halesus, a ryuer and hill not farre from Etna.
 Halia, a nymphe of the sea.
 Haliacmon, a ryuer of Macedonie.
 Haliacrus, a kynde of egles that haunteth a- boue

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bout the sea. It is taken of som for a falcon, of some for a goshauke.
 Halica, looke Alica.
 Halicacabus, an herbe called of the apothecas res Alkekengi.
 Halicarnassus, a citee of Caria, whiche was sometime chiefe of all the countreie.
 Haliacuta, bookes conteynge the properties of fshes.
 Halimon, a thorne lyke to a white thorne, grow- yng by the sea side, and hath leaues lyke to an olive tree, but they be byoder.
 Halipleumion, a fpye of the sea.
 Halito, a, u, are, to vapour out, to sende out a breathe.
 Halitus, us, m. g. breathe or vapour.
 Halare extremum halitum, to dye, to geue the laste gaulpe.
 Noxius terra halitus, an vnholysome vapour that ryseth out of the earthe.
 Halizones, people of Daphlagonia, so called because they are instructed about with the sea.
 Halucinor, aris, a, u, to be in a dycame, to be de- ceived, to erre, or to take a matter wryonge, to take one thyng for another. loke Allucinor.
 Hallus, li, m. g. of Hallux, uis, m. g. the great toe, whiche lyeth ouer the next toe.
 Halmades, bee olure heartes, condite in byrne, as Huelius a firmher, who saith, that Co- lymbiades bee they, whiche doo swimme in theyr owne oyle, all be it as he saith) menne doo confounde the one name with the other.
 Halmyris, a kynde of colewooytes, crisse and delicate to cate.
 Halo, a, u, are, to sende forth sauour, to breathe.
 Halo, onis, f. g. a myste whiche sometime hap- neth to bee aboute the moone, in maner of a rounde circle.
 Halonesos, an yle in the sea Aegeum, nere to Thracia.
 Halophanta, of Halophata, a, m. g. a great flar.
 Halosis, is, f. g. captiuitee.
 Haler, eris, of Haliere, eris, a plummette or weight of leade, whiche dauncers on toydes doo holde in theyr handes.
 Halus, li, f. g. an herbe called of some Cotonea.
 Halcarnassus, looke Halicarnassus.
 Halyetus, looke Halyaeris.
 Halys, a great ryuer of Daphlagonia.
 Hama, a, f. g. a geate hooker vied in citees to pull downe houses in daunger of fyre.
 Hamadryades, nymphe of fshes of the wooddes.
 Hamailis, le, perceiving to an hooker.
 Pileatus hamailis, fshyng with an hooker, or angler.
 Hamatus, a, um, to be furnished with hookes.
 Hamata munera, gestes or presences that be geuen for aduantage.
 Hamaxa, a planet called the. vii. sceres.

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Hamaxampeus, parte of the ryuer Hypanis.
 Hamilcar, looke Hamilcar.
 Hamiota, a, m. g. an angle, or a fsher with an angle or hooker.
 Hamites, a pyerous bone lyke the spaune of a fyre.
 Hammon, onis, m. g. Jupiter in the Egypets an tuncue.
 Hammoniacum, and Hammonitrum, looke Ammoniacum.
 Hamo, a, u, are, to crooke.
 Hamonium, n, m. g. a darke ruddy colour.
 Hamotrahones, fshes, or theyr that draw the boddes of dead men with hookes.
 Hamulus, li, m. g. a lytell hooker. also a crooked instrument that surgions vse.
 Hamus, i, m. g. a hooker. sometime a chayne, also a thyng made of piron that theyr men set about theyr coffers. It is also an piron combe wherwith they hembe flaxe or hempe.
 Hanapis, a ryuer of Scythia.
 Hannibal, the sonne of Hamilcar, the moste noble and valiant captayne of the Carthaginenses, who making warr with the Romanes. xvi. yeres, contended with them in pwarre and pollice, wyning from them their domynions in Spayne and Sicilie. Finally, beyng vanquished by Scipio, he fled to As- tiuchus kyng of Asia. afterwarde to Drusse as kyng of Bithynia, of whom vnder the colour of amitie, he was betrayed, and shoulde haue been deliuered to Flaminius, that tyme ambassadeur to Drusse. But Hannibal perceiving it, choosynge rather to dye than to come into the handes of the Romanes, toke poison, whiche he drinke for that purpose, say- yng, That vs deliuer the Romanes from the tate and feare, whiche they haue of vs, with a fewe mo wooddes of indignacion, and so dyed before that he mought be deliuered. som wyte this name without H.
 Hanno, a noble man of Carthage, whiche pers- uaded them to make pence with the Romanes, but he coude not be heard.
 Hanum, of Hanus barbarus, a vesselle with a great beale, wherein wine or water was wont to be brought to the table.
 Haphe, es, i, e, ge. a colour on the body, lyke to them that be leypous, also the casting of dust on the weptars, after they were annoynd with the sweete oyle. Also the forgyng of wyrellages whan they meete together. Pollux saith) it is for the fshyng of any thyng.
 Hapfus, li, m. g. an handfull of woule, or othe lyke thyng.
 Hara, a, f. g. a swynes tye or rote. Also a place made for geese to fyre aboude in.
 Harena, vide ante in Arena.
 Hariolatio, onis, f. g. a doobefatyng.
 Hariolor, aris, a, u, to daine, geffe, or tell thyn- ges

Hedui, people in France, now called Burgundians, looke Hirdui.
 Hegelias, a philosopher of the secte called Cirenica, who with his eloquence dyd so vehemently sette forth the incommodities of manlyfe, that many, whiche hearde hym, hylde their liffes.
 Hegesipile, the daughter of Olorus, kynge of Thace.
 Hegelippus, a doctre wyttier.
 Hegesistratus, one of Ephesus.
 Hegemania, a cite of Germanie called Gantz.
 H-heu, an interfection of sorrowe.
 Hei, an interfection of sorrowe of wallowing, conceyning of exhorting.
 Heimih, a lisse for me that cure I was boyn.
 Helio, au, are, to wagle cryng out.
 Helicatus, n. m. ge. a shipman that dydweth cupges of great weyght into a shippe with ropes, or one that dydweth the shippe to the shore, or from the shore.
 Helium, n. neu. ge. the harneys of carthorses, whereby they drawe.
 Helix, n. au, n. g. the refuse of scomme of stur after it is tresp out.
 Helii, a famous people of Peloponnesus, whiche hadde the rule of the plaice called Olympe.
 Helena, n. or Helene, es (the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, wyfe of Cindarus kynge of Lacedemonie) for his wonderfull beautye, was wyfe rauyned. Firste at the age of nine yeres by Theseus: afterwards by Paris the Cretane, than byng wyfe vnto Menelaus, whiche was the onely occasion of the tenn yeres sieg and finally destruction of the most famous ciety of Troie, with the death and losse of most noble princes, and of people innumerable. looke moie in Troia.
 Helennin, an herbe commonly called Enula campana, in englysh: Helycampane.
 Helenus, a Cretane.
 Helades, the daughters of the sonne and Neaira, that is to say Phacusa, Lampetia, and Lampetusa, whiche lamented so muche the deathe of their brother Phaccon: that they with theyr dyed: and were transfourmed (as poetes feigne) into trees, out of the whiche runneth the gumme called Eletrum, in whiche gylt ambre, wherof beades be made.
 Helios, the prophet of Thelbis of the countrey of Arabia, a leute of the tribe of Aaron. He dwelt in Quid: for Theseus was an habitacion dedicated vnto pythies: in the tyme of his birth, his father Dohar dyd se in a vision, that men apparayed in white dyd call the chyld, theyr hym into the fyre, and

gaue to hym a flame of fyre to eat. The father rising vppre wente to Hierusalem, and shewed his vision to the pythies, and he that gaue him were, saied vnto him: beware thou disclose it not. The habitacion of this chyld shall be light, and his woordes a demonstration, and shall iudge Israel in the sworde and fyre. This is that Elias, that brought fyre thysse out of heauen, and bare away in his tongue, and was taken vppre into heauen in a charyt. That whiche is written moie of Elias in the Bible, maye be there redde.
 Helice, a cite of Achaia, swallowed vppre of the sea.
 Helicon, a mountaine in Scotia, dedicate to the muses.
 Helicetes, and Helice, rynges and hoopew, that menne and women bled to hange at theyr eares.
 Helicaminus, ini, m. g. a collar sette in a summe place, where the heare of the sonne maye be receyued, whiche was vled in the olde tyme.
 Helicopis, the name of a nymphe.
 Heliochmos, an herbe, haupnge a yelow flower: a marpgolde, or rather that herbe, whiche is called Chrysanthemum.
 Heliodorus, a famous Aethiopician of the Grekes.
 Heliohabalus, supposed to bee the bassarde sonne of Antonius Caracalla, emperour of Rome, and (as Lampidius, wytych in his lyfe) of Semiamira: or as Egnatius wytych, of Scenides his cosen, he was made emperour after Macinus and Diadumenus, beynge but a boie of .xvi. yeres olde. He so muche exceded in detestable lechery: and promysynge of vyle personnes, and rebaydes: that finally he was hated of all men, and at laste slayne and dyawen throught the ciety of Rome, and thowen into the riuere of Tyber. But he it was warned afore of aduersarys, that he shoulde ope a dyolent death, and therfore had prouided ropes of sylke (if neede were) to hange hym selfe, whiche ropes of golde to kille hym selfe, dronge poysons in Harinices and Emecanides to poyson hym selfe, if he were intized. Whiche once he made a vreate hygh tower, haupnge the floore of boordes heuered with plaates of golde, brawdred with pious stones, frome the whiche he woulde thowen hym selfe downe, when he were poysoned. But all this noughte auayled, for he was slayne by knaues. Whiche of hym maye you reade in the lyfe of Alexander Severus, whiche is drowde translated into Englyshe, and called is the phage of gouernaunce.
 Helio-

Helipolis, a ciety in Grecia, called also Cadrinchus. An other in Egypt, an other in Sicilie, whiche Chippippus was boine.
 Helioscopium, a littell tree lyke a fyge tree, with leaues lyke a plane, but greener and blacker. After whiche it is a kynd of spurge, haupnge leaues lyke poutelaues, wherewith vners greatly delisse.
 Helioselinum, an herbe lyke to smaltage, whiche groweth in waty groundes, and hath but one leafe.
 Heliostronium, a flowe whiche in the sunne cryng doeth open, and at the sunne sette closeth. Some thynke it to be thiope, some other suppose it to be marpgolde of rubbes.
 Helis, looke Ellis.
 Helixus, the prophete of Abelmuth, of the lande of Rubim: when he was boine in Galgalis, the cowe of golde in Salom cryed so loud, that he was hearde at Hierusalem. And the priest saied that it signified that a prophete was boine that daye, whiche shoulde discorde and breake in piere, images betwix and east of metall. Many meruailes almightie god shewed by hym, whiche ye maye reade in the Bible.
 Helius, a mans name. also the sonne.
 Helix, icis, f. g. of some is taken for a kynde of willowe tree, of some for Iule.
 Hellanodices, the iudge in any game of contention.
 Hellas, adis, a ryuer and countreys of Achaia, Grece was so called of Hellen, Deucalis one sonne.
 Helle, the daughter of Athamas kynge of Theban, whiche was dyowned with hir brother Phryxus in the sea by Neptune.
 Helleborus, a. um, he that hath receyued of taken to muche of the herbe called Helleborum.
 Helleborum, i. n. g. or Helleborus, i. m. g. an herbe the roote wherof pouereth melancholy. looke in Ellebor.
 Helleborum edere, is a proverbe spoken to men whiche are vreate melancholy, or be wyde byayned.
 Hellen, the sonne of Deucalion, of whome the Grekes were named Hellenes.
 Hellespontus, is the syst part of the sea, whiche diuideth Europa frome Asia, and is in breadth but .xii. furlonges, whiche lacketh one furlong of a myle. He is now called Bosphorus sancti Georgii.
 Heloi, in hebrew signifieth god almightie.
 Helops, opis, a certayne tyde.
 Helorus, a ryuer in Sicilia. also the sonne of the ryuer Nysse, slayne by Aiaz.
 Heluat, ravenous eaters.
 Heluaria, a garment whiche was vled in Italye, and was of the colour of a cowes hyde.

Heluato, onis, gourmandyng of ppyuous eatynge.
 Heluellarum, small woodes of herbes.
 Heluolus, looke Heluolus.
 Heluyn, people called Switces, or Dutches, by desyre of warres, enemies to all mankynd, subiectes neyther to god nor to prince, as ready for money, to serue as wel Turkes as chydian princes.
 Heluo, onis, m. g. he that in eatynge and dyngynge, spendeth all his substance, a reuelier, sometyme a glutton only.
 Heluo librorum, an insatiable reader of booke.
 Heluo patrie, a vicious persone that deuoureth the common treasure, and destroyeth his countrey.
 Gurgus, atq. heluo.
 Heluolum vinum, claret wyne.
 Heluor, aris, aris, to eate causynge selfe, to rauen, to deuour, to consume.
 Heluolus, a. um, Adiectiuum.
 Helus color, betwene red and white, like the colour of clothe, called frenche tawny.
 Helixine, nis, f. g. an herbe called poyson of the wall.
 Helymus, and Panopes, the compaignons of Achaia kynge of Sicilia.
 Hem, an interfection of blamynge, disdaining, meruayling, or Newynge, exclamation of cryng to.
 Hem serua, howe take hede.
 Hem, for Ecce, as.
 Hem libero, loe, I deliuer the.
 Hem Daum ubi, he ponder is Dauid.
 Hem, is vled also in pitting, as Iran' Chrysosthem. He Chryse deade in desce: alasse for pille. Also in aunsweryng: as.
 Hem, quid est? howe what is the matter?
 Hem Simo, Oh master Simo.
 Hem, in retoyng, and signifieth, heydate, or some suche lyke thyng.
 Hem astutus, Oh subtil deuyse, Ironice.
 Hemerios, a table whiche Damphilus Appelles maister, pynctured in one daie.
 Hemeridion, whiche dureth but one daie.
 Hemeris, a kynde of tress whiche beareth white.
 Hemerobius one dase sustynance. Also a whyme whiche signeth but one daie.
 Hemerodromus, i. m. g. a courser whiche runneth many myles in one daie.
 Hemiacadia, velleles called a spere, halfe an hogges head.
 Hemichorium, halfe a daunce.
 Hemeranea, f. g. a poppe in halfe the heade called the migrim.
 Hemicanicus, i. m. g. he that hath the migrim.
 Hemicyclus, i. m. g. a compasse chaire, or halfe a circle.
 Hemina, f. g. a measure whiche is halfe Sextans.

Sextarius, tenne ounces of measure, whiche
lacketh. It. ounces of our halfe pnt, and con
terneth in weyght of oyle. It. ounces of wine
x. ounces, and of hony. xv. ounces.
Heminarius, a, um, that is of the measure cal
led Hemina.
Hemiplexia, idem quod Paralysis.
Hemiola, gayne of all and halfe as muche, E
pf of. liti. s. be gotten. vi. s.
Hemiolus, li. m. ge. a proportion in arithme
ticke, contempning the whole numbje and halfe
that numbje, as. liti. to. l. xv. to. x.
Hemionium, n. n. g. of Hemionius, tidos, f. g.
the herbe, whiche is commonly called Maries
unge, as Leoniceus supposeth. It is good
against all pexes.
Hemis, halfe.
Hemispherium, n. n. ge. halfe the compasse of
the visible heauen of spymament, half a circle.
Hemistichium, n. n. g. halfe a verse.
Hemistichus, an half iustian fever, whose course
is euer. xxvi. houres, of whiche hath the
course of a tertian.
Hemodes, certayne ples in the douches sea.
Hemorrhoids, looke Hemorrhoids.
Hemus, a great mountayne in Thiere, nygh
to the sea Proponus, whiche is fyve myles
in heighe.
Hendecasyllabus, a verse of. xi. syllables.
Hendriads, looke Endriads.
Hemena, was sometyme used for Venetia.
Hemochi, looke Emochi.
Hemula, a litlell chapell.
Heco, an interfection, hoe in calling one.
Hepar, aus, n. g. latine dicitur lecur, the lyuer.
also a certayne lyue.
Hepatanus, a, um, perteyning to the lyuer.
Hepatica, an herbe called L. puerwort, reade af
ter in Lichen.
Hepaticus, a, um, of the lyuer, of that is dis
eased in the lyuer.
Hepaticus, a precious stone of the figure of
the lyuer.
Hephestites, x. a stone whiche representeth
images as a myrrour of glasse doorth.
Hepiolus, a tipe lyke a butterflye, whiche flyeth
at nyght into the leame of a candell.
Hepsema, multe boyled to the thyrd parte.
Hepia, seuen.
Heptagonia, the name of a place.
Heptapachis, the measure of. vii. cubites.
Heptaphillon, an herbe called roymenyll.
Heptaphonos, a certayne haunen.
Heptapleuron, an herbe called Blantayne.
Heptapolis, was sometyme the name of He
gypte, by reason of seuen citices that were
tylle in it.
Heptaporus, a ryuer by Trote.
Heptemimeres, where a syllable naturally thre
is made longe in a verse, whiche dooth hap

pen in the begynnyng of the fyth foot.
Hepheres, looke Hexeres.
Hera, the name of Juno, It is also the ma
stresse of a familie or householde. It is also
an herbe called Clatie.
Heraclea, a towne in the confines of Europe,
another in Italy, another in Sicilie, an o
ther of Ponts, called now Naxos portus.
Heracleon, or Heracion, an herbe lyke to
Organum. It groweth in watery places,
and hath a flower lyke a lily, and whan the
flower is fallen, it hath an head lyke a po
pye. It is also an other herbe growynge in
plafles, hauing a litlell stalk, whiche ex
cedeth not foure spynners hygh, hauing a red
flower and leaues lyke Toxander. This
herbe healeth all woundes, yf it be layd vnto
to them. It is called Heracion syderion.
Heracleo, a notable thefe of robber.
Heracleon, a grammarian of Egypte, whiche
wrote commentaries on Homere and other.
Heracleopolis, the name of thre citices, one in
Egypt, another not farre from Pelusium, the
thyrde not farre from the mouth of Nilus.
Heracleotes, x. one of Heracles.
Heracleoticus, a Heraculus, a, um, of Heracles.
Heracleotica nux, a walnutte.
Heraculus lapis, a tonche stone. It is used
pouerfully for one that hath a fyne witte,
and an exacte iudgement.
Heracles, the name of dyuers emperours.
Heracia, a kynde of the watery lily called Nea
nuphar, hauing a white flower.
Heracides, the name of a philosopher of Pon
tus, a sophister of Lycia, a grammarian of
Sicilie, and of a famous painter of Ma
cedonie.
Heracilius, a philosopher whiche alwaies wept
whan he behelde the people, considering how
busy they were to gather treasure, and how
negligent in the well byngynge of the
chrydjen. His workes of a purpose were oke
scars and hard to be vnderstande.
Herba, x. form. gen. an herbe. also generally
all thyng that groweth on the earth, not
beyng woode. sometyme a weede. some
tyme grasse.
Proiectus in viridi herba, lated alonge in
the grene grasse.
Herbam dare, aut porrigere, where a manne
yeldeth hym of consesseth hym to bee bala
quished.
Seges in herba est, the coyn is bladed of newe
wheat vnto the grounde.
Herba paralytis, the small daffie.
Ars herbaria, the knowlage of the simples.
Herbaceus, a, um, of herbes of grasse, that grow
eth of sprynge by lyke an herbe.
Herbare, to byngge forth herbes.
Herbarius, and Herbaria, he of the thes
dooth

dooth gather herbes for physitions. also he
whiche knoweth the proprieties of herbes,
and maketh medicines of them.
Herbarius, a, um, perteyning to herbes.
Herbasco, or Herbasco, scere, to make herbes
of weedes to growe, or waye into an herbe.
Herbidus, a, um, full of herbes of grasse.
Herbidus color, the colour of herbes.
Herbifer, ra, um, that beareth of byngge forth
herbes of grasse.
Herbigrada, x. form. gen. a snayle that goeth
on the grasse.
Herbilis, le, that belongeth to herbes, of that
is fedde with herbes of grasse.
Herbilis anser, a grased goose.
Herbosus, a, um, full of herbes of grasse.
Herbica, a citice of Sicilie, called Caprice Ri
cholaus.
Herbula, x. f. g. a litlell herbe.
Hercacus, a, um, one of the surnames of Iupiter.
Hercinia, a greete woode in Germange, the
whiche is in breadth nyne dayes iourneye,
and in length forty dayes iourneye, as Cesar
wryteth. Pomponius Mela affirmeth it to be
forty dayes iourneye in length.
Herciscor, sceris, sci, or Herciscor, sci, to make
particion betwene cohepes, and to assigne
to eche of them thre portion. Thersof co
meth Familiar herciscunda, a title in the di
gestes of the lawe ciuile. looke Herciscor.
Hercle, or Hercule, a woode used to ornate
a sentence in maner of an othe, as god helpe
me, truly, in faith.
Mec quidem hercle certe in dubio via est,
Whithoute doubte my lyfe is in daungies
in dede.
Herculanum, a towne of Campaine.
Herculanus, or Herculeus, a, um, of Hercules.
Herculanus morbus, the falling synchense.
Herculanus nodus, a certayne knote harde
as be vndooen, whereby a subtilie question
or syllogismus maye be signified. Festus
Pompilius wryteth, that Iynolde tyme the ci
uill Rome was, that whanne the newe marped
byrde wente to bedde, the thowde be gyte
with a woulten gyddell, knytted with Hercules
les knote, whiche the housbande for good
lucke thowde vndooe in the bedde, that he
myght be fortunat in gettyng of chyldren.
For Hercules is reposed to haue. 72. loon
nes, and one daughter, as Festus wryteth
De natura animalium, lib. 7. cap. 6.
Herculeana pars, and Herculeus gusius, it
was the custome of men in old tyme, to knowe
the tenth part of that goodnes vnto Hercules,
a that tenth part was called Herculeana pars.
Herculeus, an herbe commonly called Millium
solis, of which the Lilio spermon.
Herculeus, valland, myghte, strongly, lyke
Hercules.

Herculeus, a Romanus, whiche fauoured the
part of Mars.
Hercules, seemeth to be a generall name ge
uen to many excellenge in strengthe, all othe
of theyr tyme. Cicero, De natura deorum,
wryteth, that amongst the aunciente wryters
were founde like Hercules. Mela affirmeth
that there were thye and forty. Finally there
is no notable mencion made but of two.
The one called Hercules Begypius, or Al
byrus, whiche is supposed to bee Olyris, of
whome is wrytten hereafter. The other (long
after hym was sonne of Iupiter and Alc
mena, called Alcides by his propre name.
And for his incomparable strengthe and las
hours taken, for he common profite of man
kynde: he was named also Hercules. Albe
it Berolus affirmeth Hercules to bee the
sonne of Olyris, and kyng of Aegypte,
an was called Hercules Libyus, because he
conquered Libya. Haynre Hierome on the
tenne chapitre of Genesis wryteth, that
this Hercules performed the twelue nois
ble labours, whiche the poetes wryte of, and not
Alcides sonne of Alcmena. The fyfte la
bour (as Diogenes wryteth) was the clea
ryng of a lyon in the woode Nemea, that far
exceeded all other byons in greynesse, whiche
moughte not be slayne neither with metall,
neither with stone. wherfore he was conside
red to slay hym with his handes. The se
conde labour was the kyllyng of Hydre the
monster, in the fennes of Lerna, whiche had
a hundred neckes with serpentine heades.
And whan one was styken of, there dyd a
erle esteemes two other heades. The thyrde
labour was the takynge of the greete wyld
boye of Celinanthus, which wasted the coun
teie of Arcadia, and all people dyadde hym.
But finally Hercules took hym a lyne, and
beat hym on his shoulders, brought
hym vnto kyng Euristheus. The fourthe
labour was the bartayle, whiche he hadde
alone with the greete mountye of menne
called Centaurs, that were of greete stren
gthe, and swyfe as hoiles. All theim he
slew, whan they assailed hym. The fyfth
was the takynge of the greete hart in cen
nyng, whiche for his swyftnesse hadde
his hornes gylted. The sice was the de
struction of the byrdes Symphalides, wh
che consumed the frutes and graphe of the
countreies adioynynge. The threene was
the makinge cleane of the halle of Ange
us, beyng full of dounge, the whiche
Hercules performed by wyndome, byng
gyng the ryuer Pigiis thowghs oute
the halle. Whiche by the swyfte cours of
the streame in one daye, carryd awaye the
dounge, without any expence vnto Hercules.
Al. iii.

The eighth was the byrnyng of a bull from
Lecia into Brecce, drawynge hym alonge the
sea. The ninth was the takynge of Diome-
des kynge of Thyacia, and carrynge hym to
his wyfe, who feedynge them with mannes
flethe, was hym selfe of them deuoured. And
after Hercules byrnyng those wyldes bys-
ses, and makynge them gentyle, broughte
them to Carthage. The tenth labour was
his byrnyng in to Spayne, and carrynge of
Geryon and his soones, and takynge the
great hyne, whiche he gaue to a kyng in that
countrey, who continually afterwarde, dyd
perceyve offer in sacrifice, to the honoure of
Hercules, one of the bulles, that came of
those hyne. The eleuenthe, was his goynge
into helle, and fetchynge thence Achelus and
Phorcus, and byrnyng with hym in a
chayne Cerberus, the dogge of helle, ha-
uynge thre heades. The twelfth and last la-
bour was the takynge of the golde apples,
out of the gardenne, Hesperides, and slayn-
ge the terrible dragon, whiche continually wat-
chynge kepte those apples, whiche were cal-
led golde for the beautes of them. Some
saye they were wyche, whose scales were of
the coloure of golde, and the dragon sighted
the diligence and strength of the shepherde,
whiche kepte them. These were the twelue
labours of Hercules, whereof grewe this
proverbe,

Heracles labores, where the labours dooe
become impossible to be atcheyued.

Heracles colubinus, was used for a pro-
uerbe, wherewith a thyng of litle impor-
tance was set forth with great eloquence
or other thyng, solemn, more apte for a
great matter. As one woulde pughe bys-
nesses, as a childe legges. Wherewith
accorde the saynge of the wyse kyng Age-
silas, whan one commended to hym a whe-
son, which by his crafty eloquence made
trifles and small thynges to some great. The
kyng answered, That sower delecteth no
people, whiche putterh a greater wor on a ve-
rile litle foote, dreamynge thereby, that the
wordes shuld as well accorde with the mat-
ter, as the garment with the persone. This
is so common a vice nowe a dayes amonge
fluente of eloquence, that in wytyng and
speakyng, they seeme to prepare the hofes
for their knowe the measure of the legges,
whereon they wyll put it.

Hercules Gallus, as Lucianus wytteth, was
in the othe tyme in Fraunce, an image
made lyke an olde manne, with a balde
heade, and unkempt, his beere verate
whyle, the thyngs of his face expulled, and
as it were bound with the soonne, was
bringe on hym a lyons thyng, and carryng

in his eyghte hande a great clubbe, in his
lefte hande a bowe, a quyre as his backe,
drawynge after hym a multitude of people,
eyed by theyr eares, with a lyttle chayne
wrought with aumbe and golde, but they
were so castly eyed, that laughynge and wyty-
ng with good chere they wyllingly folowed,
and as it seemed, they woulde not bee toun-
sed, and the othe ende of the chayne was
tyed at Hercules tynge, who looked to-
warde them with a laughynge counte-
naunce. This pynge signified eloquence,
whiche for the puissance thereof, resembled
rather Hercules than Mercury. And his
age beetheneth, that for the moste parte elo-
quence is substantiall and vehemente. Thus
Hercules, or rather eloquence draweth men
by the eares tyed to his tounge, signifieth
the assidue betweene the tounge and the
eare, and theyr gladd and voluntary folo-
winge, signifieth with what delectation elo-
quence draweth men vnto his persuasions
and exhortations.

Herculis portus, a citee of the Massilians, cal-
led nowe Villa Franca.

Herculis turris, a citee of Lyene called Zi-
uayra.

Herculeus, a um, puissant or myghtie.

Hercynia, looke Hercinia.

Here, for heri, yesterday.

Herebus, the best place in helle. Looke
Erebus.

Heri, yesterday.

Hericius, h, m, g. an eyen or hedgehogge.

Herilis, le, percyngynge to the loyde or
mapler.

Herilis filius, for Filius heri.

Herifuga, x, m, g. one that runneth away from
his mapler.

Herillus, a philosopher of Calcedonia, the scho-
lar of Zeno, whiche put the chiefe goodnesse
in science and knowlage.

Herenaceus, cel, and Herix, icis, mal. gen. an
hedgehogge.

Herlinus, one of the Centaures.

Hermia, x, m, g. an image of Mercury. Ye
is taken also for a trimments of establi-
shynge. Sometime the balaste of a wypp. He
is also an image, the head whereof may bee
chaunged.

Hermia, be also images sette or lated on Sepul-
chres.

Hermia, after Ptholomee, the bittermoste ci-
tie of the lesse Aethie. After Metla, a pro-
montory of Mercurie, called Cabo de Nubia.

Hermaphroditus, the soone of Mercury
and Venus. Also he that is bothe man and
woman.

Hermagoras, a famous rhetorician of Solia.

Hermahena, was twoo images together
of

of Mercury and Pithura.

Hermes, a famous capricious under Antio-
chus magnus.

Hermes, a people by Colchos.

Hermocrates, small pynges, propriety of litle
chylde with wynges.

Hermes, m, s, o, m, s, Mercury.

Hermes trimegistus, the name of a famous
philosopher of Egypte.

Hermesia, a confectioun made by the Thebians
with honey, myrrhe, cassia, the wyke or wyke
of dates, the beruelles of pyne apples, whi-
che byng taken of a man with myrrhe, and
of women after they be conceyued, shall byng
foorth chylde in personage and witte very
excellent. Democritus wytteth of a lyke me-
dicine, by the whiche chylde, saye, good,
and fortunate, shall be begotten.

Hermiona, a towne of Brecce.

Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus and
Helene, beynge a childe, was by Menelaus,
the father of Menelaus, in his absence as-
signed to Mylles, the sonne of Agamem-
non, but afterwarde she was married by his
father vnto Pyrrhus, soone of Achilles,
whome Mylles dedde, wedded Hermi-
one, and had by her the soones, Thestame-
nes, Coimthus, and Mylles the younger.
There was an other Hermione daughter of
Myr and Venus, and wyfe of Cadmus,
whome the poete segged to bee (with his
husbande) turned into a serpent.

Hermiones, people in the bittermost borders of
Germany, called nowe Pomerani.

Hermippus, a poete of Athens, also a philoso-
pher in the tyme of Eubian.

Hermocrates, a famous sophister under the
emperour Severus.

Hermodactylus, is supposed to be that, whiche
of Actius and Paulus is called Ephemeron.
Actarius maketh mention of two hyndes
called Hermodactyli, whiche are as muche
to saye, as Mercury digit, in englyshe Mer-
curies fingers, for the similitude that they
haue with fingers, whereof the one is white,
the other reddy. Whiche Maellius supposeth
to be that, whiche the Arabians calle Beem
rubeum, and Beem album.

Hermodorus, a philosopher of Ephesus, whi-
che caused the xii. tables to be made. Also a
philosopher of Sicily, the scholar of Plato.

Hermogenes, the people name of a famous
Rhetorician.

Hermoglyphus, a grauer of images.

Hermolaus, a grammarian of Constantinop-
le, an other of the same name conspyred a-
gainst Alexander.

Hermion, a litle hill that standeth on Jordan.

Hermopolis, the name of a citee that was
in Egypte.

Hermus, an herbe called Mercury.

Hermus, a river which in the north partes
the fieldes of Bithynia, and falleth from the
hill Dorylas, and drineth by Phrygia frame
Caria, wherin Aristotle supposeth to be gol-
den sands.

Hernia, x, for. gen. the disease whereof man
is called brullen, for that they bowle of other
matter is fallen into theyr coddies.

Hernici, people of Campania.

Herniosus, he that is bidden.

Herodes, the soone of Antipater, whiche in
the tenth yere of Augustus, was of the 35.
mapus, declared kyng of the Jewes. and he
reigned 37. yeres. Of that name were dy-
uers other kynges, of whom Iosephus wytteth
abundantly.

Herodianus, a noble hystorian, whiche in
Greke wrote most eloquently and truly, the
lives of the emperours, from Marcus pho-
tophus to Gordianus the ydler, whiche booke
is most eloquently translated into latyn, by
Angelus Politianus.

Herodius, a byrde named a fawcon. Theodo-
rus callith is Ardeola, saynes Augustus
Fulica, Suidas Ciconia.

Herodoms, was a noble hystorian borne in the
citee of Halycarnassus in Asia. He wrote
most eloquently a generall hystorie of the ac-
tes doone in Europa, and Asia, by the space
of .x. and .ii. yeres, vntill the warres ar-
monge the grekes, called Bellum Pelopo-
neiacum, whiche Thucydides, with an equall
style, wrote and persoumed. He flourished
before the incarnation of Christ, two hun-
dred yeres.

Heroicus, a um, noble or percyngynge to nob-
lenesse.

Heroicaetas, a tyme wherein are many no-
ble men.

Heroica personae, noble personages.

Herois, idis, a noble woman, Heroina, x, idem
Heron, an orator of Athens.

Heroy, herols, an halfe god, or be whiche for
the tyme of warrs fasteneth great labours
and perils, also he that excelleth in any fa-
cultie of science.

Herostatus, a poete for the man, who to haue
a perpetuall fame, caused the most famous
temple of Diana at Ephesus, and after he
reached hym selfe, and was put to deathe.

Herpetra, a tyme.

Herilia, the wyfe of Romulus the first kyng
of Rome.

Hermus, m, g. a lode or mapler.

Helladius, a learned man in the tyme of An-
drianus the Emperour, wherewith was on his
daye, as well of the Romanes emperours,
as of other nations.

Helia.

Helia.

Hesione, was daughter of Laomedon king of Troy, and sister to Priamus, whom Hercules at the first destruction of Troy gave in marriage to Laomedon, a noble prince of the Greeks.

Hesiodus, an ancient poet of the Greeks, whiche first wrote of husbandry, whom Virgil followed in his Georgicks.

Hesperia, Italy.

Hesperia vitima, Spayne.

Hesperides, the three daughters of Atlas, whiche kept the gardens, wherein grew the golden apples, that were taken away by Hercules. Hesperidum horri, the gardens wherein were the golden apples now called oranges.

Hesperis, an herbe whiche smelleth more in the night than in the daye tyme.

Hesperium, a promontory in Africke.

Hesperus, i. m. g. the west sterre that followeth the sunne going downe, the evening sterre.

Hesim, people of Halesine whiche would neuer cate pigeons.

Heteronius, a. m. of petherbates, o. of the days before.

Hibera, is a parte of Cheshyre, saith Strabo and Ptoleme, and in Homers it is a countie of Cubera. Stephanus saith it is a citie in Bearnania.

Hierocliton, that is excepted out of the common maner of declining or varying.

Hierocranica, a disease in the head, when it is hard and swelth, and hath little round puffs and fores cysing in it.

Hierogenus, a. m. of another kynde.

Hieromachala, and Hieromalla, garments that bee fasted onely on one syde. It is some tyme taken for betterie.

Hierocionon, that hath an other name.

Hieruria, the countie of Afcane, wherein is the citie of Hierocion.

Hierurus, a. m. of the countie called Hierurus.

Hierus, a. m. of the countie called Hierus. Hierus, a certain doctrine taught in Afcane, concerning the interpretation of significations, tokens in the firmaments, and other monstrous, which was of such estimation among the ancient Romans, that it was decreed by an ordinance of the Senate, that into five partes of that countie, should be sent five hundred of noble men, to learne that arte.

Hic, alas. it is construed with a nominative, a dative, and an accusative case.

Hic mihi, alas that cuer I was boyne.

Hic, an aduerbe of calling. Sometime of sorrowing.

Hexachium, a parlour, wherein five persons maye soupe, or rather a place wherein be. vi. souping beddes as they be in olde tyme.

Hexagonum, sixe cornered.

Hexameron, of sixe dayes.

Hexameter, i. m. g. a verse of. vi. fets.

Hexapeda, a measure called a farhom.

Hexaphorum, i. m. g. a litter of chappes to be boyne by sixe men.

Hexapla, vel Hexapla, an example.

Hexaticum, i. m. g. a kynde of barley, the eare wherof hath. vi. rowes of coynes. also. vi. verses together.

Hexacanthos, a little precious stone, whiche hath sixe colours.

Hexeres, a myppe with sixe orders of eyes, or haung sixe eyes in one case.

H. ANTE I.

Hians, antics, gapping, opening, chapping, despying or looking greedily for a thyng. Hians oratio, a style that is not welke compacte: but by reason of meeting of words together, sounderly unpleasantly.

Hiarbas, the sonne of Jupiter, whiche was kyng of the Gerulians, and made warre as gapynt Dido quene of Carthage.

Hialco, scere, to gape, to open by hym selfe, or spreads as flowers dooen.

Hiat, aui, are, to gape, to open.

Hiat, us, m. gen. a gapping or opening of the mouth.

Hiat, terra, the gapping or chapping of the grounde.

Hiberia, and Hiberus, looke Iberia.

Hibernia, the yle called Irelande.

Hibiscus, sci, m. g. and Hibiscum, sci, m. g. an herbe whiche Galenus saith shalbe mallow. It is also called Alieha. Ruellius saith that it is the same that the apothecaries call Bismalua, or Maluauscus, whiche is the double mallowe. Virgile in Alexi, semeth to take it for a kynde of bulle cuthes, or yonge Moores or ewygges.

Hibla, loke Hybla.

Hibris, idis, a wilde hogge, engendred betwene a wilde boe and a tame swine.

Hic, h. c. hoc, a pronowne, this or that.

Hic amor, hoc studium, that is your desire, thereabout you go.

Hic quis est, who is this?

Hic somnus est mihi, This is my maner of slepyng.

Vna h. c. spes est, There is no hope but this.

H. c. is used of Terence in the feminine gender, plurall number.

H. c. re, for this cause, also by this meanes.

Hic legibus, on this condiction.

Ne comparandus hic quidem ad illum est.

This fellow is not to be compared to the other.

Hic, an aduerbe, here in this place. Sometime in this matter or business. also in this case or condiction. Hic is sometime taken for Tum.

Hic

Hic illi sentes, rogare atq. orare ceperunt. Then they bloudyng and weeping began to besyge and praye.

Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias, pr. thou were I, or as I saw, thou wouldest thyke otherwise.

Hicce, h. c. c. hocce, for hic h. c. hoc.

Hicce, h. c. c. hocce, for hic h. c. h. c. ne, hoc ne.

Hicce est Simo? Is this Simo? Sometime it is taken doubtfully, as,

Haud nihil ambigam hicce fuerit Afcania, an maior quam hoc, I doubt somewhat whether this were Afcania, or an other elder than he.

Hidranum, a towne of Calaber called commonly Otronto.

Hiera, An yle betwene Sicile and Liparis, dedicated to Vulcan. Also the name of a waye, and of a woman the wyfe of Theophrastus kyng of Sicilia, whiche in beautie was supposed to exceede Helena.

Hieracites, a. m. g. A certayne precious stone.

Hieracium, An herbe whiche some do suppose to be sowthgyle. But by Fuchsius, it appeareth not to be the same, but somewhat lyke, and therefore is called Sonchites, And Lactuca sylvestris.

Hieranthemis, the flower of the herbe Lamomell.

Hierapicra, A medicine to purge fleumes and cholera, and sometime it is called onely Hierara. It is of sundry spices confectioned in a powder.

Hierapolis, A citie in Asia.

Hierarchia, the holge gouernance or princely paltee.

Hieratica, fyne paper.

Hieremias, A prophete boyne (as Epiphanius writeth) at Anathoth, and slayne by his people at Caphnas in Egypt. But afterwards the Egyptians had him in greates honoure, and buried hym in the place where Pharaos pelatres rode. For he dyane thence serpentes and Crocodiles. This prophete besyge the alteration of the temple, toke the arch of holy coffer and that whiche was in it, and caused a stone to swallowe it vp, saying to the prestes and auncient menne that were present, Our Ioye is departed from Idina to heauen, and shall retourne with an holy puffedancer, and this shall bee the signe of his coming. When all people shall honour a tree, he shall mouer vnto them, Fewer man shall open this arke, neither prest nor prophete, excepte Moses the elect of god. The tables wherein it, no man shall vnfold, excepte Aaron. And at the resurrection of this arke shall rise, and shall come out of the stone, and shall be sette in mount Idina, and all salutes shall reioyce thereunto, there to receyue the Ioye,

and shall flee from the enemy, whiche woulde haue destroyed them. And he sealed the stone, writing thereon the name of our Ioye. The signe was like as it were grauen in yron, and a cloude than couered the stone, but no man knoweth that place.

Hieri, people beyonde Sauromatas, whiche be balde and flatte nosed, euen from the natiuitie. They are verie lustie people, and neuer warre one on another.

Hiero, onis, a kyng of Sicile, whiche was like a yuate person, verie rude and homely, and of his nature intractable and fierce. But after he became sicke, and casted from his synelle (the fever now and then taking hym) he became a man of good maners and honorable. And in the meane tyme that he was not vexed with the fever, he fell to learning.

Wherfore being recovered, he used the company of Simonides, Sindarus and Bascilides, most excellent poetes at that tyme living, who in their writings broughte his name in an honourable remembrance. In another of that name of Athens was familiar frende and scholar with Arietas.

Hierobotany, An herbe called veruen.

Hieroceps, an yle in Cyprus nere to Paphus.

Hierocomion, A latherhouse.

Hieroduli, ministers in temples and churches.

Hieroglyphice, mistfull letters or Apphes amonge the Egyptians, whiche were ymagines signifyinge hole sentences.

Hieron, uel Hieron, A chappell.

Hieronikus, He that is victour in the games called Sacra certamina.

Hieronimus, The most noble and famous interpreter of holy scripture. He was after the incarnation of Christe about . 387. yeres, as he hym self writeth. He was boyne in a towne called Strido, whiche was in the confines of Hungarie and Dalmatia. His fathers name was Eusebius. There was an historiographer and a philosopher of Rhodes of this name. Also a tyran of Sicile, the sonne of Hiero.

Hierophanta, the declarer of mysteries of holy scripture.

Hierosolyma, a. And Hierosolyma, orum, or After the Hebrews Hierusalem, the chiefe citie of Iudaea (as Eusebius writeth) in compass about. vi. miles, and an halfe. And as the same author saith, lib. 9. preparatio nis euangelice, cap. ultimo, it was called Hieron. Solomonis, that is to say, Salomons temple. And after, by corruption of speech, was called Hierusalem and Hierosolyma. But Tyrans on the xviii. chap. of Benet writeth, that it was fynde built by Melchisedech, a by hym called Salem, that is to saye peaceable. For as much as he was king

lynge of peace and iustice. Also that it was called Solyma, Lusa, also Bethel, Hierus, Hierosolyma, et Aelia. Albert Iosephus de bello Iudaico, lib. 7. cap. 26. affirmeth that the fyrste bulwark therof, was Chanam. whiche made thre a temple and called it Hierosolyma, where before it was called Solyma. S. Hierome de locis Actorum apostolorum, saith, that the cite was called Aelia, of Aelius Adrianus the emperour, whiche effect was repaired it, after that it was destroyed by Titus, and made it larger. It was thus named, and laste destroyed by Titus, after the incarnation of Christe. 73. yeres.

Hierosolymarius, the surname of Pompeius for conquering of Hierusalem.

Hierothicus, the propre name of a man.

Hila, a small gutte or ere gutte.

Hilare, merp, toounsp.

Hilaresco, scere, to be mery.

Hilaria, plural. the. viii. calendes of Apille, when the date and night haue equal houses, and the date begynneth to increase.

Hilaris, re, and Hilarus, a, um, merp of toounsp, pleasant.

Hilarem hunc sumamus diem, That vs spede this date mery.

Hilarem in modum, merp.

Hilara vita, a mery and pleasant lyfe.

Hilaritas, atis, fer. g. mery, pleasantesse, for roundesse.

Hilaritatem afferre, to make mery of tooude.

Hilaritate confingere, idem.

Hilaritas, used of Plautus for Hilariter.

Hilarius, the propre name of a man.

Hilarius, a, um, to make one mery of tooude.

Hilarius, a, um, a spinger of witon & delicate tonges.

Hilares, atis, ari, to be mery.

Hilulus, a, um, mery and pleasant.

Hilla, re, o; Hilia, orum, idem quod Hila.

Hilus, the sonne of Hercules by Deianira.

Hilom, i. n. g. the litell blache, whiche is in the ende of a beane. It is somtyme taken for nothing or nought, or verate litell.

Himera, a river in Sicile, divided in to two partes, the one treth water, the other lake.

Him, is a measure of the libbes, whiche after the accompt of Senales, is of one measure one galon, and a pynte, and recepueth in poyle. xvi. lb. of honp. xxi. lb.

Hinc, an aduerbe, signifying from hene. Some tyme for that cause.

Hinc illa lachryma. For that cause were the teares, or that was the matter wherefore he wepte. Hinc loci mei, from my countreie of cowne that I came fro.

Hinc sobo iam vbi fieri, I will wyte of hym now where he is.

Hinc illinc, here and there.

Hinc et illinc, on every syde.

Hinc inde, idem.

Hinc illinc venit, he cometh I knowe not from whens.

Hinc ciuis est, he is a citizan of this cite.

Hinc, for Ex hac parte.

Hinc inde, every where, vnder about.

Hinnio, iui, re, so nefe lye an hoise.

Hinnitus, us, m. g. nelpng.

Hinnulus, li, m. g. a saune of hynbe ralle.

Hinnulus leonem, there is to be vnderstande caput, vicit, or prouocat, the hynbe of sayns tooks, vanquished, or prouoked the lion to battayle. A piouser be applied to a person feble or ignorant, whiche by any meane hath vanquished hym, whiche is more piousaune than he, or prouoketh to battayle, or contend with hym, whiche is, wiser or better leered than he hym selfe.

Hinnus, henna, et hinnulus, la, a male engendred betwene an hoise and a she asse.

Hio, aui, are, to gape, to chappe, to open, to cleme. also to wonder of mecuaple.

Hiant flores, the floures doo sprecde.

Hiauit humus, the ground chapped or opened.

Hare vocalibus sermo dicitur, when vowelets mete vnplesantly in an oracion.

Semper ad specm fururi hiat, he looketh greedily, or he gapeth alwaie for that, that is to come.

Hoscliamus, loke Hyoscliamus.

Hippace, es. f. g. chiefe made of mares mythe.

Hippaco, aui, are, to fische bysath quickly.

Hippagium, i. n. g. carriage on hysbacke.

Hippago, inis, a ferte vore to carry ouer hoises.

Hippagogus, an instrument wherewith stones are polished.

Hipparchus, a notable astronomer that wyote agapante Plato. Also a comick poete. He is also the sonne of Pisistratus the tyran. He gynneth a capitayne of horsemen.

Hippasus, a philosopher, the scholar of Pythagoras.

Hippe, the daughter of Chiron the Centaure.

Hippeas, a kynde of crabpche.

Hippe, cometes or blasynge beeres hanging manes lyke hoises.

Hippelaphus, loke Equiceraus.

Hippencia, the egges of a cetayn kynde of hennes whiche concepe by the wynde.

Hipperides, an orator of Athens, ennemis to Demosthenes.

Hippiades, images of women on hoisebacke, as the women of Amazon were alwaies perynted.

Hippia, ben a kynde of creature in the contrey called Thracia, whiche be so wyte that it is impossible to ouerstate them.

Hippias, a rhetorician (as Appuleius saith Floridum, 2.) excelled at men in the mynde

ende of craftes, & was equal to any man in eloquence. he came on a tyme to Italia, to the greaite triumph called Olympicum. and all thynges that he dyde weare bypon hym was of his owne making, his shooes, patens, & rote wrought of the fynest thynde, with litte chorde stiches, a baudyke of bauden with changeable colours and sumby pictures, a mantell of white ouer all, a ryng on his finger with a stone, wherein was a figure moite perfectly wrought. All this dyd he wooske with his owne handes. also he caried with hym a litte oyle bottell, with a narrow mouth, and the residue counde and flatte, with a litte ell instrument to steepe sweate from his body hanging thereat. He played excellently on euery instrument, and sang his owne verses in all kynbes, whiche no man coude amende. In all partes of logike, rhetoricke, and philosophy he vanquished many, and was vanquished of none. He ranne, wrestled, and dyd other feates of actiuites, that all men beholde byng hym, were therewith abashed. Finally, he seemed not to be ignorant, weak, or vnable in any thyng. For withstandinge Plato in two dialogues, byngeth in Socrates dysputing with hym: in the one interchynge what beaute is, in the other what a lyfe is. he concludeth and proueth Hippias to be an accordeant ignorant foole, forasmuch as prouising beaute, he wote not what beaute was. and bysnyng that he before any other man, coude deeme a lyfe from a true man, he coude not make of theim a true distinction. By this it appeareth, howe much the common iudgement of men vnderpeth, and is inferiour to the iudgement of a perfecte wysc man, as Socrates was.

Hippatrus, i. m. g. an hoise leathe.

Hippice, an herbe whiche if a man beate in his mouth, he shall neuer feele hunger nor thirde.

Hippius Tyrius, was he that first made wyse whiche serue onep for boarden, called in latine Naues onerarij.

Hippo, m. g. the name of .ii. cities in Affrike, of one of them sainte Augustine was bishop.

Hippobotos, a feber of hoises.

Hippocampe, et Hippocampi, fishes lyke hoises on the foze parte.

Hippocampinus, a, um, of those fishes.

Hippocentauri, were a people in Thessalia by the mounte Pelus, whiche were also called Centauri, the which were the fyke that were bene in wyse spynnyng upon hoises, wherof came the fable that Centauri were halfe men and halfe hoises.

Hippocampus, i. m. g. an hoise cosser.

Hippocrates, the name of a physician moite excellent.

Hippocrene, a fontayn in Beroia dedicated

to Apollo, and the .ii. muses.

Hippodamia, or Hippodame, the daughter of Demetrius, kynge of Eretria, vnto whom it was told by the soothsayer, that when his daughter dyd marrie, he shoulde die. Therefor, when she came to the yeres of marriage, he ordeyned a pyce of meryng with chariottes, and caused to be proclaimed, that who so euer dyd vanquish hym therein, shoulde haue his daughter to wyfe, and he that was vanquished by hym shoulde dye. Many of the towere were slayne. At last Pelops, desyryng to haue the said mayden, promised piteously to Hippitus, whiche haue the kynges chariot, that if he dyd wyne the pyce, Hippitus shoulde lye with Hippodamia, the first night, vpon the which couenaunt Hippitus made the axletre of wyge, by occasion wherof the chariot fell downe and was broken. wherfore Demetrius slew hym self, and Pelops enjoyed the lady and the royalm. When Hippitus axed that whiche was promised hym: Pelops thynke hym into the sea next adioynnyng, whiche therof was euer after called Mare Myrtoum. There was another lady called Hippodamia, whiche was wyfe to Perithous, for whome the battayle was betwene the people called Centauri, & them which were named Lapythae.

Hippodamus, A breake of hoises. Also the name of a learned man of Mileta, whiche wyte fynd of the good state and gouernance of a cite.

Hippodorus, A pynte of Athens, whiche to seme gentile to the people, vnder grete suerites towards his owne chyldren and hys selfe.

Hippodromus, i. m. g. a brode waye, wherein many hoises may ronne together.

Hippoglossa, An herbe lyke an hoise toungue, whiche Ruellius supposeth to be that which is called Laurus Alexandrina.

Hippodapathum, i. n. g. an herbe called pacifica.

Hippolochus, Bellerophons sonne, father of Glauco. an other of the same name was the sonne of Antimachus the Crotane.

Hippolyte, the wyfe of Acastus kynge of Magnesia. In other was quene of Amazonas, whom Hercules vanquished and gaue hie to Theseus.

Hippolytus, the sonne of Theseus, who at the complaynte of Theseus his stepmother, was pursued by his father, and he in a chariotte, fleeing, was ouerthrowen among the Mape stones, and rente all to peeces. Afterwarde Theseus returned and restored hym to lyfe. wherfore he would be called Virbius, that is to saye, twise a man, for as much as he had mythe lyued.

Hippomachia, a tourneyng and iustynge on hoisebacke.

Hippomachus, the name of a famous minstrel.
Hippomanes, n.g. an herbe, wherof it hoyses
doe ease, they teache with renne madde. It is
also a venemous humour, rennyng out of
the shape of a mare, whiche if a man lay
to rectus inward, he shalbe mad. Plinie saith
that it is a little fieshe in the footebeade of a
colt when he is newe foled, blake and as
bpgge as a date, whiche the mare plucketh as
wage with hir teethe, as sone as she hath fo-
led. And if any man do take it awaye befoze
he, she will neuer after lous hir foie.

Hippomartium, wilde fenel.

Hippometes, the nephew of Septimius, whiche
ouertook Achis in rennyng.

Hippota, a goddesse whome hoyselpepers dyd
worship.

Hippotas, a greke poet boyn in Ephesus, who
was deformed in visage, but in style sharpe
& vehement, in so muche as when a cunning
pryncer named Subalus, had prynced his
pt fauoured face, to make men laugh at it:
Hippotas made agaynst him such vergerable
verses, that for anger and shame he caused
him to change him self in his house.

Hippotamus, an herbe of heper of hoyses.

Hippopeta, a male of bouget.

Hippopetes, the herbe called rasell. It is also
called Labrum veneris, and Virga pastoris.

Hippopodes, people in the Scythiche ocean,
whiche haue teete like hoyses.

Hippopotamus, a beast lyping in the riuers of
Afric, haung teete like an ore, his backe and
side like an hoise, and necke like an hoise,
a wyndyng taile, and calked like a boie.

Hippus, an hoise.

Hippocomon, some suppose it to be the herbe
called smalage, or marcke, It is also called
chironia.

Hippocoma, a sole of nasse.

Hippocrota, an armar on hoisebacke.

Hippocrota, an arbe called in latine Equisetum,
or Claud repina, in englishe hoise tale, but
it is commonly called catter tale.

Hippus, a ruse in Asia rennyng into Phasis.

Hippocrota, the wyfe of Dithridates.

Hir, hiris, the palme of the hande.

Hir, a tree by the sea side not far from Idus
also the gut whiche is called Yreumum.

Hircinus, a, um, gorse, or of a gote.

Hirculus, a man that is hearie.

Hirculus, a, um, that spyneth like a gote.

Hircus, i, m, g, the corner of the eye. Also he
that is goggle eyde.

Hirculus, i, m, g, a hynde of spheharthe.

Hircus, i, m, g, a gote burke it is also the ranke
saueur, which issueth out of the arma holes.

Hircus, i, m, g, a certayne vessel.

Hirpius, certayne families not farre from Rome,
whiche dogge sacrifice to Apollo, went vpon

the eye, and were not hurt therewith.

Hirquinus, a, um, idem quod Hircinus.

Hirquitalus, i, a childe whiche passeth the age
of xliiii. yeres, and beginneth to be sterced with
teetherie.

Hirquitalire, to enter into that age of aptnesse
to teetherie.

Hirrio, i, i, re, to naree like a madde dogge.

Hirfuri, x, i, m, gen, the roughnesse of heares
or byrles.

Hirfurus, a, um, rough, heary, full of byrles,
moss, and by a metaphore austere, vnpleasane.

Hirrus, a consul of Rome, whiche was vanqui-
shed in battaile by Antonie.

Hirrus, a, um, idem quod Hirfurus.

Hirra sepes, hedges made of thornes & byrles.

Hirudo, i, m, f, g, an hoise teach of blood suckar.

Hirudo ararij, by translation, one that was
reth of consumer the common treasure.

Hirundinus, a, um, of o, belonging to a swallow.

Hirundo, i, m, f, g, a swallowe.

Hisciacus, he that galspeth muche.

Hisco, i, m, f, g, to gause as one dooeth for
sugghensse after slepe, or for lacke of slepe.

also it is to paffer to speke, or open the mow-
the to speake, to mutter, to be aunted ama-
sed, or in doubt what to doo, also to chappe
or be opened.

Hismaelita, a sarasin.

Hispalis, uel Hispalum, a citie in Spayne now
called Sibia, or Silla.

Hispania, a countrey in the west part of Euro-
pa called Spayne, sometime called Iberia,
and Hesperia. It is enuironed on the southe
parte with the sea Mare Mediterraneum,
whiche diuideth Europa from Africa, on the
nothe parte with the sea Mare Cantabrica,
on the weste with the greates ocean sea: On
the east with the mountaynes Pyrenai, and
the part of the coaste of France called A-
quitania, et Narbonensis. This countrey is
diuided by Ptholomes into thre regions.

Bethica, wherin is Granada, Siut, Cordus
ba, &c. Lusitania, wherin is Portugal, Ga-
licia &c. Taracensis, wherin is Castile,
Leone, and Arragon. At this tyme it conteineth
fize roialmes. Granada, on the southe
parte towards Afrike, Portugal on the west
Galicia and Biscanie on the nothe. Arragon
on the east, Castile and Leone in the middle.

Duche of the west parte by reason of rocks,
fozelles, and lacke of water, is not fertile nor
well inhabited. The north parte by reason of
much cold is not plentifulous. The south parte
is wonderfull fruitefull. It is in lengthe (as
Strabo wylteth) 6000. furlonges, whiche
is 850. myles. In breadeth 5000. furlonges
whiche is 625. myles. Plinius (next vnto
Italy) extollet it in fertilitye, above al o-
ther countreys. Solinus comparat it with
the

the best countreies in plenty of gapes, wps
as, orle, gliter, golde and Iron, & eating &
Clandine, do no lesse commend it.

Hipaniensis, i, e, that was boyn of byed in othe
countreies and lypeth in Spayne.

Hispans, a, um, that is boyn of byed in Spayne.

Hispidulus, a, um, full of byrles.

Hispidus, a, um, byrled, or rough heared.

Hitter, i, m, g, a player of tumbler.

Hizima, a citie in Eubora.

Hizicus, a cleane of Huelia.

Histonium, a towne in Italle, not farre from
the mount Baganus.

Hitoria, x, f, g, an hystorie.

Historice, es, a declaration of an autho, i, m, m
see of an hystorie.

Historialis, i, e, and Historicus, a, um, of o, pper
saynyng to hystories, hystorie wisse.

Historicus, i, m, g, a wyter of hystories.

Histricus, a, um, pertsynng to players.

Histris, onis, a player in enterludes, or stage
playes.

Histrionia, x, f, g, and Histrionica, x, the feate
of spense of stage players.

Histrionicus, a, um, and Histrionalis, i, e, idem.

Histris, i, m, f, g, a beaste haung sharpe pyches
on his backe, called a porke pyne.

Hilice, as it were with chappes of gapes.

Hilico, aui, arc, to make to gape or chynke, to
cleane.

Hilucus, a, um, gapping or chynkyng as the
grounde is in a great drythe.

Hilica gens, a couetous and deceitful people.

Hoc, is used for tanto when quo or quod
foloweth.

Hoc, this, or that.

Crede hoc med fidei, beleue this thing on my
warrantie.

Quid hoc hominis? what folowe is this.

Hoc luxurularum, this wyte letter or little
epistle.

Hoc mentis, this mynd, ythewise Hoc mors
bi, sceleris, noctis, lucis, &c.

Hoc est quod ille et ceter, this is the cause
why he, &c.

Huius non facio, I set not this much by him.

Hodie, to daye, nowe, at this tyme, in these
dayes, in this age.

Hodie mane, to day in the morning early.

Nunquam hodie, no tyme to day.

Non facies hodie? No dicet hodie? and such
like as spoken for a vehemence to enforce one
the more.

Hodietus, a, um, of this daye.

Hodietus die, to daye nowe at this presente
tyme.

Hodietus mane idem quod Hodie mane.

Hodocus, a robber by the hygh wate.

Hodoporicum, a booke to ease in toney, whiche
the mate be called a fourmall: or a boke whiche
in fournes from place to place be described.

Hodoporus, a traupier by the wate.

Hodus, looke hodus.

Hortichius, a Grecke very counnyng tynage
makynge.

Hoi, an exclamacion of one that wepeth.

Holcus, a certayne herbe.

Holocautum, i, n, g, propely the beast, whiche
haung his bowels taken out, is layed whole
on the altare, and burned.

Holographum, a testamene all wyrtten with
the hande of the testator.

Holophanta, looke halophanta.

Holor, oris, m, g, a swanne.

Holoserica uestis, a garment all of sylke.

Holus, looke olus.

Holus, alias Homolus, an hyt of Thessaly.

Homelium, a certayne faction of cappes.

Homericus, a, um, of Homere.

Homeromatrix, uicis, m, g, the repository of
Homere. Generally Homeromatrixes, be
taken for all repositoryes and false deuicacions
of learned men.

Homerus, the chiefe of all poetes, whose pro-
per name was Melisigenes. But because he
was blinde, he was called Homerus, whiche
in the tongue called Ionica, signifieth blinde.

Cicero. Tuscul. 5. saith, It is wyrtten that
Homere was blinde, yet se we his picture and
not his poeme. For what cunrey, what mar-
ches, what host, what nauie, what morions
of myndes, as well of men as of beastes, are
expressed in such wyse, that he maketh vs to
see that he saw not.

Plutarchus in the boke
whiche he wyte of hym saith, that in his two
warkes he comprehendeth bothe the partes of
man. For in Illiade he described strength and
valpantnesse of the bodye, In Odysee he
dooth sette forth a perfecte patterne of the
mynde. For withstanding for his vnderstand-
ing of goddes and goddesse: Plutarch ex-
cludeth hym out of his weale publicke.

Homicida, x, com, g, a murderer, a mankiller.

Homicidium, n, n, g, murder or manslaughter.

Homilia, a sermon.

Homo, i, m, g, as saith Plutarch, the excel-
lent grauerdian, but the common rules teache
it to be the common gender, a lyuing creature
haung capacitee of reason, subiect to death,
a man woman or childe.

Homo bulla, a man is but a bubble. a piewerth
signifying the shortnesse and vntertainnesse of
mans lyfe, resembling it to a bubble of wa-
ter, whiche shortly ryseth, shortly vanissheth
and cometh to nothinge.

Homo homini deus, Man is mans god,
applied to hym, wherewith any singular bee
necesse

neſſite, helpeth a man about his expectation.
 → Homo trium literarum, ſignifieth ſometime
 in mockage a man of a noble linage, becauſe
 noble men waſe their ſonnames, theſe names
 and ſurnames with three letters, as, P. Cor.
 Scipio. C. I. Cæſar. Jt is ſometime taken for
 a theſe, becauſe Fur, hath in it but theſe letters
 Aſini homines, fooles, aſſes.
 Aſtutus Homo, a man with his armes a
 hewbowe.
 Nemo homo eſt, there is no man.
 Homo ſum, I am a man, I may be deceiued.
 Homo es, thou ſhoweſt thy ſelfe like a man,
 thou playeſt the man.
 Nihil minus hominis videtur, there ſometh
 nothng to me further from mans nature, or
 moſt unſemely for a man.
 Sic homo eſt, ſuch is his faction, or this is the
 faction of the man.
 Homocapnus, a man that ſpeeth alway in the
 ſmoke, or by the ſpye.
 Homocromeria, ſynkeſſe of partes.
 Homocroton, a figure whē diuerſe members
 of a ſentence end in one caſe.
 Homoxolis, a ſimilitude.
 Homogalaſtus, a ſolter brother.
 Homogenes, of one kynde.
 Homoglotus, of the ſame tongue or language.
 Homole, an hyl of Magnesia.
 Homoleum, a cap of the olde faction.
 Homolium, a towne of Magnesia.
 Homologia, a confeſſion, conſent, or covenant.
 Homonyma, the propre name of a woman, wher
 by ſhe is ſignified conſoyde.
 Homonymon, where many thynges haue one
 name, but diuerſe in effect: as a man which is
 alſo a peyned, diuided by this addicton, a
 better man, a peyned man.
 Homonymy, the which ſleape together vnder
 one route.
 Homounos, of the ſubſtance.
 Homulus, Homuncio, et Homunculus, a little
 man or of ſmall reputacion. a dwarfiſh fellow.
 Honclamentum, i. n. g. & thyng that commens
 both of ſetteth footth.
 Honclitas, aris, f. g. honeſte, dignitie, woothyſp.
 Honclitas et turpido vitar, contrarie.
 Dignitas et honeſtas.
 Honclite, honeſtly.
 Honclito, au, are, to rewarde with honoure, to
 make moſe honorable, to make moſe eſteemed
 to commend or ſet forth.
 Honclum, n. g. honeſte.
 Honclus, a. um, honeſte, of good behauiour,
 of good reputacion, comely, fayre, beautiful,
 well fauoured.
 Dies honcliffimus alicui, a day on the which
 a man hath the greates honoure ſhewd him.
 Homines honore honcliti, men aduanced
 to honore and dignitie.

Honclitatio eſt, his wordes of ſaying to
 reaſonable. Ille erat honclit facie ac liberali,
 he hadde a good and well fauoured face, or he
 was bothe fayre and well fauoured.
 Honclitus conuentus, an aſſembly of woothyſp
 full and honourable perſons.
 Honclito loco natus, deſcended of an honeſt
 and ſubſtanciall kynd of familie.
 Honcliffimum teſtamentum, a wyll diſcre
 etly and wyſely made.
 Honor, or Honos, oris, m. g. honore, dignitie,
 ſometime beautie, alſo reuerence, honeſte.
 ſometime a ſacrifice, a rewarde geuen to a
 man, alſo funerall obſequie.
 Honorem preſari, to where one ſhall ſpeake
 of any thyng that is not honeſte, than to ſaie
 ſaying your reuerence.
 Quo honore eſt? in what office or dignitie
 is he? or in what reputacion is he? or howe
 is he eſteemed?
 Afficere aliquem honore, habere honorem
 alicui, and in honore habere aliquem, to doe
 honore to one, to haue in reuerence.
 Honore augeri, to be aduanced to hygher
 honore and dignitie.
 Honore Horere, to bee in great honore and
 eſtimacion.
 Honorem congerere, deſerre, dare, to pro
 mote, to geue office or dignitie to one.
 Perfunctus honoribus ampliſimis, he that
 hath been in great dignitie and authoritie
 in the common weale.
 In honore eſſe apud aliquem, to be in reue
 rence with one, to be muche eſteemed a ſeruy.
 Honoribus vii, to beare office, to bee in au
 thoritie.
 Honori habere conſulatum ſuum, to entende
 to great honore and reputation by mini
 ſtryng his conſulſhip.
 Honore ſummo ciuit, it was great woothy
 ſp and honore to hym.
 Honorabilis, i. e. honourable, woothyſp honore.
 Honoraria, plates made at Rome, to the hon
 our of Bacchus.
 Honorarium, a preſent geuen to piſtates, am
 baſſadours, great officers, and iuſtices at
 their ſett comyng, or executing of their au
 thorities. Alſo a cuſtome that the Decurio
 nes paied for the admiſſion into the courte.
 Honorarius, a. um, perſeptyng to honore.
 Honorarius arbiter, a woothyſpfull man ap
 poyncted by the Iudex, to be an indifferent
 iudge betwene two partes.
 Honorarius tumulus, a monumēt of beaſte ſet
 vp to the honore of any perſon, where the bo
 die is not preſent.
 Honorate, honourably, woothyſpfully.
 Honoratus, a. um, that is in honore, eſteem
 ed and reuerence, woothyſpfull, honorable.
 Honoratus vir, a woothyſpfull perſonage.
 Honor

Honorificentiſſime, in a very honorable ſort
 of manner, very honorable.
 Honorifici, au, are, to doe honore, or to hono.
 rifici, idem quod honorari.
 Honorifice appellare, to name one after a ve
 ry woothyſpfull and honorable faction.
 Honorificus, a. um, that byngeth honore, ho
 norable, woothyſpfull, done or ſpoken to a mā
 honore or woothyſp.
 Honoris, au, are, to honore, to doe reuerence.
 Honorus, a. um, that is with honore, honorable.
 Hora, an houre, alſo tyme of an houre, a dail
 of a pere.
 Cratiſta hora, to moſowe.
 In horas, euey houre.
 Omnium horarum homo, a fellowe at all
 aſſaies.
 Dum hec dicit, abiit hora, while he ſpake
 theſe thynges, a whole houre paſſed awaye,
 or the tyme paſſed.
 Horum, ſommes honny. it is alſo a ſante made
 of ſittye.
 Horarius, a. um, that is the ſpace of an houre.
 Horarium, the ſpace of an houre.
 Horatius, a famous poete borne at Venusium,
 a man excellent in ſwepeneſſe of witte, and
 quickneſſe of ſentence, he was addicte to Epti
 cures ſecte, ſomewhat wanton in maners,
 though he liberally note the vices of other
 men in his verſes called Serper, in balades
 to ſinge to the harpe (whiche were in. xviij.
 ſonnye kyndes of verſes) he paſſed all other
 that waite in latine. he was in good fauour
 with the emperour Auguſtus, by the meane
 of Mæcenas the emperours minion, who toke
 in him for his mirth and witte muche delecta
 cion: to whom, and to Auguſtus, he wrote
 diuerſe epiſtles in verſe, comprehending greet
 wiſdomes in compendious ſentences: and di
 ed when he was. 57. yeres olde, as Calpurnius
 wytteth. he was after the incarnation of
 Chreſte about 2. yeres. Of his name were
 diuerſe notable Romaynes.
 Horcium, olde wyters vſed for Bonum.
 Horda, a. f. g. a come great with calſe.
 Hordeaceus, a. um, of barley.
 Hordearij, theſe whiche dooe lye with eateyng
 barley.
 Hordearius, a. um, perſeptyng to barley.
 Hordearium qd, moner geuen to ſouldiers to
 be coine.
 Hordeum, dei, n. g. barley.
 Horia, a ſquare bore.
 Horiola, a little ſquare bore.
 Horizon, tis, n. g. a circle diuidyng the halfe
 ſphere or ouer parte of the ſtemment, from
 the other halfe, where our ſight, ſe ſometh,
 that the heauen toucheth the earth.
 Hormion, a precious ſtone of ſcarle colour.
 Horminode, a greene ſtone, compoſed with a

ſcarle of the colour of golde.
 Horminon, an herbe, called of the frenche
 men Toutbonne.
 Hornio, an aduerbe, ſignifying, this pere.
 Hornotinus, a. um, of this pere or of one yeres
 growyng.
 Hornus, a. um, of this yeres, or of one yeres
 conſequence.
 Agnus hornus, this yeres lambe.
 Horny fruges, this yeres grapce.
 Horologium, qd, n. g. a dail of a clocke.
 Horologium ſolarium, a dail.
 Horomafdes, amonge the Caldees was named
 the good god.
 Horontes, loke Orontes.
 Horoskopo, au, are, to marke the houre.
 Horoskopoſ, the diſſigent marking of the tyme
 of the birth of a childe.
 Horoskopoſ, that part of the ſtemment, which
 euey houre riſeth from the eaſt: aſtronomers
 call it the aſcendent.
 Horoskopoſ, a. um, euey thyng, wherein houres
 be marked.
 Horrearius, the keeper of the barn.
 Horreo, uel, rere, when a man thynketh that
 his heare dooth riſe. alſo to quake for colde
 or feare. ſometime to feare much, to be allo
 ned or to wonder, to be rough, as ſouldes be
 eiled or out of culme.
 Horrent agri, the ſouldes are vnpleaſant and
 vnfruitfull.
 Omnium conſpectum horreo, I am aſterde
 to come in any mannes ſight.
 Horreus alicui, to feare ſell ſome harme with
 chance to a man.
 Horreus minas alicuius, to feare a mannes
 thyetnynges.
 Horrendus, a. um, dyebefull, horrible, terrible.
 Horrens, entis, horrible, that ſetteth by the
 byſſis, as a lion, or dogge.
 Horreſco, ſere, when a man ſeeth with in him
 great colde or tremblng to be gonne, as in a
 feuer, or in a great feare: ſometime to quake,
 to feare, alſo to ſhake as ſommes dooth with the
 wynde.
 Horreum, rei, n. gen. a garner, a barn, where
 in corne is laied. ſometime a doze houſe, where
 in any other thyng is kepte.
 Horribilis, i. e. horrible or terrible, fearefull.
 Horrificus, a. um, idem.
 Horride, without any good faction or pleaſure.
 Horriditas, aris, idem quod Horror.
 Horridulus, is, lum, timorous, ſomewhat vn
 pleaſant, rough, rude.
 Horridus, a. um, hideous, terrible, dyde that
 quaketh for colde, or feare, dyde for colde,
 rough, out of culme, nothng cleanly, haſte
 ſome, or ſerme.
 Horrida et inculta vita, a rude & homely life.
 Deformis atq; horridus homo, an ill fau
 red

eed and foule persons, lothsome to behold.
Inculca et horrida scripta, writings with
out grace or elegance.
Horriter, a, rum, that byngeth colde weathar.
Horrifico, aui, are, to make aserds, to make to
quiter of trouble.
Horripilo, aui, are, to grow rougher.
Horrisomus, a, um, haupng a terrible towne of
woyce.
Horror, oris, m. g. a shewyng of quahyng for
colde or feare, sometyne the crueltie of ter-
ribilitie of ones loke. also a religious of re-
uerende feare.
Horrore perfundi, to be in such feare, that
one quaketh of theuerey.
Horsum, hither, or hitherwarde, an aduerbe.
Hortatio, onis, f. g. Hortamen, minis, et Hortat-
mentum, n. g. idem quod Hortatus.
Hortator, oris, m. g. one that counsaileth of
moueth to a thyng.
Hortatrix, the feminine.
Hortatius, a, um, that belongeth to exhorta-
tion of mowng.
Hortatus, us, m. g. an exhortacion of exhortyng.
Hortensia, f. g. the daughter of Hortensius,
a woman most eloquent.
Hortensius, an excellent oratour of Rome, of a
wonderfull memory.
Hortensius, se, petyng to a garden, of of a
gardeyne, of that groweth in a gardein.
Hortensius, a, um, idem.
Horror, aris, are, to exhoite, to counsaile of
moue to a thyng.
Hortari canes, to chere the houndes, likes
with horati equos.
Hortus, ti, m. g. a knotte gardein, of a gardein
for pleasure, of an orcharde.
Horti pensiles, gardeins made in the toppes
of houses.
Horti, in the plurall numbry, is moste com-
monly used for an orcharde of gardeins of
pleasure.
Hortus, was used of olde wyters for Villa.
Horulus, li, m. g. a littell garden.
Horula, a littell house.
Horus, an Egyptian which wyte and declared
the secrete manner of wytyng, whiche the E-
gyptians used, called Hieroglyphica. Horus
was also the sonne of Isis.
Holsa, a ruler of Eusan, called now Martha.
Hostomaticus, schely.
Hospes, hospitis, com. g. an host that receiveth
strangers of guests into his house. also a
guest, which lodgeth in an other mans house.
also a stranger, of a man inhabityng out of
the countrey.
Hospitater, a countrey, wherby a man
may passibly passe.
Hospes vobis, a stranger that knoweth not
what is done in the cite.

Hospes in re aliqua, one that is gowd in a
thyng, of knoweth not what belongeth to it.
Hospes in voluntatibus suorum civium, one
that knoweth not the mynde of will of his ci-
tizens of countrey men.
Hospita, re, a strange woman.
Hospitalia, lodgenges in an house, which serve
only for strangers.
Hospitalis, le, byng a gentill enterteynment,
of gladly receyving a stranger: of that belon-
geth to an host of guest, of to enterteynment
of strangers.
Hospitalis Iupiter, so called because strangers
of guests when they were yll increased in these
lodgenges, called hym to wpyntesse, bespyng
hym to resuenge them.
Hospitaliter, lyke a gesse.
Hospitalitas, aris, f. g. hospitalites, enterteyn-
ment of frendes or guests.
Hospitalium, i, a diminutive of Hospitium.
Hospitium, n. g. an house alwaye ready to re-
ceyve frendes, sometyne a lodgeng. also an
hospitall. sometyne frendship shewed in hos-
pitalites, frendship familiaritee betwene per-
sons, whan one man cometh boldely to the
others house, enterteynment.
Pro hospitio, quod mihi cum illo est, for the
familiaritee that to betwene hym and me.
Liberalis hospitium, a liberal enterteyn-
ment of frendes or strangers.
Hospitium et amicitia.
Hospitor, aris, are, to receyve frendely into his
house. also to lodge in a place as a guest of
stranger.
Hospitatur aqua in eo loco, the water resteth
in that place.
Hospitus, a, um, strange, also that guestly of
receiveth guests.
Hospita aquora, id est, Vicina.
Hospita flumina, rivers that may be passed in
a boote or shyppe.
Hosimi, thei that be doyme without nofethyng
Hostia, ar, f. g. an host of sacrifice offered to as-
terne victorie of enemies.
Hostiatus, a, um, that is laded with sacrifices.
Hosticus, a, um, hostile of enemy.
Hostilis, le, petyng to an enemy.
Hostiliter, lyke an enemy.
Hostilitas, aris, f. g. hostilities, enemies.
Hostimentum, i, neu. gen. recompence, one for
another.
Hostio, iui, ire, to recompence to assuage of abate
to offend, to strike.
Hostis, is, co. gen. an enemy.
Hostium, n. g. a measure of an hundred and
foryr bushels. also a booye.
Hostorium, n. g. the place wherewith al mea-
sures be made even. a strike.
Hostus, i, the quantite of oyle, that the olives
yields at curry pressyng.

H ante

H Vber, eris, m. g. a pappe of bbbre.
Huber, iuberis, om. g. fruitefull, plente-
uous, abundant.
Huber aqua, plente of water, much water.
Ferox et huber.
Huber et fecundus author, an author that
is plenteuous and full of good matter.
Huberior spes, greater hope.
Edictum huberrimum, an ample and large
commandement.
Huberrimus fructus, greater plente of
fruite.
Huber, aui, are, to make plenteuous of fruite-
full. also to be abundant.
Huberrime, verate plenteuously.
Hubertas, aris, f. g. plente, abundance, fruite-
fullnesse, fertilitye.
Hubertas maniarum, abundance of mythe
in the bestes.
Hubertas soli, fruitefullnesse of fertilitye of
the grounde.
Hubertas virtutis, the great fruitefullnesse of
vertue.
Hubertus, plenteuously.
Hubertus, a, um, abundant of plenteuous.
Huc, hither.
Huc ab hunc illo, I cam from thens hither
with hym.
Huc coram adducam, I will byng hym his
ther before you.
Huc prouiso, I come hither to see.
Ergo huc redde, than restore it hither to me
agayne.
Omnia huc verba huc redeunt, All these
wordes come to this ende, of be spoken to
this intente.
Rem huc deduxi, I brought this matter to
this poynte.
Huc et huc, nowe on the one syde, nowe on
the other, nowe to the same syde, nowe to
the other.
Huc illuc, hither and thither.
Hui, an intersection of wonderfyll. sometyne
of scornynge.
Hui meam sororem? how my sister?
Hui tam cito? how so, so quickly, so soone?
Huidum, for Sudum.
Hui, to that place. also to hym of hy.
Huiusce, the gentille case of hic, hac, hoc,
compounded with, ce.
Huiusmodi, & huiusmodi, such, of that
sorte.
Hulula, a shythe owle.
Hululo, aui, are, to howle.
Humilitas, aris, f. g. humilitie, of nature
of man. hydenesse. also doctryne, petyng
mynde to man, learyng, liberali knowlege,
gentleness, mekenesse, curreyly, gentill be

gentill, cluette, pleasantnesse in maner.
Humilitas et modestia.
Immanitas et humanitas, contrary.
Humiliter et humane, gently, curreyly,
meekely.
Humanus, of men, after the fashion of men.
Humanus, a, um, gentill, teachable, contrary,
mercifull, frendely, humane, learned,
counnyng.
Si quid mihi humanum contigerit, If I
chaunce to be.
Hocce humanum est? Is this a gentill
touch?
Humanus calculus, the stone gyven in a
mans body.
Humanum genus, and Humana gens,
mankynde.
Humana specie et figura esse, to have the
shappe and figure of a man.
Humatio, onis, f. m. gen. an interment of
buriall.
Humator, oris, m. g. one that buryeth.
Humatus, a, um, buried, layde in the earth.
Humectatus, a, um, made moyste of weete.
Humecto, aui, are, to make moyste, to weate.
Humectus, a, um, moyste of weete.
Humeco, mui, etc, to be moyste of weete.
Humerus, i, m. g. the shoulder.
Ab humero pendebant sagitte, his arrowes
hanged at his shoulders.
Extollere in humeros, to take vpon his
shoulders.
Humeris rempublicam sustinere, by transla-
cion to susteyne and beare vpon the common
weale, as it were vpon his shoulders.
Humeri in bobus.
Humeri in gallinacis.
Humeralis, is, neu. gen. a thyng to weate on
the shoulders.
Humerosus, a, um, that hath great shoulders.
Humesco, scere, to waxe weete, to be weete.
Humescentes oculi, eyes wet with weeping.
Humidulus, a, um, somewhat moyste of weete.
Humidum, i, n. g. moyste, weatnesse.
Humidus, a, um, moyste, weate.
Humilio, aui, are, to make lowe, poore, of
abjecte.
Humilis, le, bale, lowe, also simple of poore,
abjecte, vile, humble, of lowe condition.
Humilis et extollit luna, contrary.
Humilis viuis, a vyne hyde lowe by the
grounde.
Humilis et abiectione.
Humilis animus est demissus, a lowe and
bale mynde.
Angustia et humilis, idem.
Humilis est, a wyle craft, lyttell shew
meth.
Humilis est obscuro loco natus, belongeth
of a base or mynnowen stocke.
Hui.

Omnia

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Orac'e Humilis et abiefta, cui contraria Al-
za et excelfa.

Pices humiles, humble prayers.

Humiles habitare calas, to dwell in fmall
cottages.

Humilis natura, a dwarf ftr of flower nature.

Humilitas, ails, f. g. bafeneffe of townfhe, has
militee, whiche (as Spruippus defineth) is
a genyineffe of the wynde, lackinge wjth the
of anger.

Humilitas generis, a bafeneffe of ones flock
of hynede.

Humi, a lowe, or on the grounde.

Fides humi, fying alonge upon the grounde.

Humilis, lowely, humbly.

Humilis, a, um, that beareth the grounde.

Humilis, a, um, that maketh moftle.

Humo, aui, are, to burp of hyde.

Humor, onis, m. g. humour of mofture, water
cypour.

Eucare corruptum humorem, to dyaw out
the corrupt humour.

Humus, i, f. m. gen. earthe beynge moftle,
the grounde.

Colicte humo, to rpe from the grounde.

Humana, trade after in Sannonia.

Humi, a, uoip, whiche came oute of Septhia,
and inhabited Hyngarie.

H ANTE Y.

Hyalinthia fefta, wer folemne ceremonies
doon in the nyght.

Hyacinthinus, a, um, of violet colour.

Hyacinthus, calld also Vacuum, hath leaves
whiche, an hande byedhe in hepghe, telle

than a mapdene trell fpyger, greene of co-
lour, the topps fpyng downe full of purple

floutes, and the roots rounde. The flower
fpyngeth out in fpyng tyme, with the blowe

of, and before therofe. Of this flower were
feynted fowndy tables. One, that it was a

boy that Apollo ioued, whom by myffortune
he flawe, wherefo he ioued hym into this

flower. An other fable is that it fpyngs of
the bloude of Alax, the valpant Breche,

and that certayne verues of the flower, fene
to expelle the figure of thefe two letters A I.

It is also a precious ftone of the colour of
golde, calld a facine, whiche hath a foue-
ragnes vertue agaynft the common plague.

Specially if it be fo wyne, that it doo touch
the vyne that cometh from the herte.

Hyades, are, vit. feres whose names are Am-
brofia, Eudora, Panthoe, Coronis, Plexaus

ra, Pytho, et Tyche, They be troubloufe,
and rayle foynees and wyndes. They goe

downe the fourenthe Calendes of Maye.

Doeres name them the daughters of At-
las, and Acthra, wherefo they beyn allo

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called Atlantes. But because in fawne
erage they dyether Hyas (fayne by a frow-
neffe) they wynd away and dyed, and they
fojer tranfated by Jupiter in to the firmas
mens: They were afterwarde calld Hyades,
by the name of they dyether. Some
fayre, that they were the nourges of Bac-
chus, and were called Dodonides Nym-
phes, of a towne and fojet called Dodona.
The Romaynes calld them Succula. Also
Paralicium.

Hyena, looke Hyena.

Hyalargus, a glaffer.

Hyale, a nymphe, one of the companions of
Diana.

Hyalinus, a, um, glaffe, or of the colour of
glaffe.

Calices hyalini, drynkyng glaffes.

Hyalus, i, m. g. glaffe. It is fowetyme taken
for greene colour.

Hyantius, and Hyanteus, a, um, of Borotia.

Hyas, anis, one that was gonsenour of Bar-
ona, of whome they were called Hyantes.

Hyas, hyadis, looke Hyades.

Hyarbas, looke Hyarbas.

Hyberia, a region in Affia foppyng to Arme-
nia, enuironed with the mountayn Caucasus.

It is also the olde name of Spayne.

Hiberna, norum, n. g. plu. places where men
of warre do refte them in wynter.

Hybernaculum, i, neu. ge. a place prepared for
men of warre to wynter in.

Hybernia, x, f. g. Irelande.

Hybernicus, a, um, of Irelande.

Hyberno, aui, are, to make abode in wynter.

Hybernus, a, um, pertynyng to wynter.

Hybernium cubiculum, a wynter chamber.

Hyberni agni, lambes eaned in wynter.

Hybernium tempus, wynter feafon.

Hyberus, a greater ruer in Spayne, wyghe to
Tarrhacon.

Hybla, a, um, of the mountayns of citee
Hyble.

Hyble, es, or Hybla, x, a citee in Sicile, and a
mountayne wyghe to it, whereon groweth
plentie of ryme. And therfo the honye chas
to there, is of all other moft pleafant.

Hybrid, fwyne halfe wyde.

Hybris, hybridis, f. m. gen. a dogge, engens
dyed betwene an hounde and a mulpue,

calld a fpmmer, or a mungrell. Also a kynd
of hantke, whiche feldome is fene in the
daye, but fekeh his plate in the nyght.

Hycca, a great fpyhe, whiche Hermolaus Bar-
barus taketh for a fturgeon.

Hydarnes, or Hydarnus, a noble manne of
Perfia.

Hydapes, a greater ruer in Indis. Looke
Idapes.

Hyde

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Hydron, a difeafe whan the fupine is fylled
with water.

Hydra, a water ferpent. It was also a mon-
ftee, with whome Hercules foughte, and as
foone as he hadde kethen of one head of the
monftee, an other fpyng by immediatly.

Hydrum fecare, to meddle with an endelesse
matteer, or where one mifchefe happeneth
after an other.

Hydragogus, he that byngeth water to a
place by furrowes or trenches.

Hydrargyrum, a certayne thyng wherwith fll-
uer is gyfte in the thade of quickelyfacer.

Hydraulax, a water foywe.

Hydraulicus, a, um, pertynyng to ogganes, or
to an inftrument made to dyawe up water.

Hydraulis, an oggane plater.

Hydraulis, i, m. g. an inftrument to pufte out
the water by violence or rather to dyawe up
water out of a depe place. Also a peple of
ogganes.

Hydria, x, f. g. a water pofte.

Hydrocile, a difeafe whan a man is burfte.

Hydrocelicus, he that is burften.

Hydrolapathon, a water docke.

Hydromantia, diftinction in callpyng of fpyffes
to appeare in water.

Hydromeli, n. g. undeclynable water and hong
fodden together.

Hydrophobus, he that is a ferde of water, or
hateth water.

Hydropicus, a, um, that hath the dyopelle.

Hydropiper, f. m. gen. to be the herbe whiche the
Apothecaries commonly call Epatorie.

Hydropifis, fis, f. g. idem quod Hydrops.

Hydropota, he that drynketh alwaie water.

Hydrops, dropsis, the dyopelle. It is a ftykes
neffe (as Trallianus wytteth) whiche com-
meth of the lyuer made fo colde, that it mafe
not fufficiently boyle the meat that is recey-
ued, and conuerte it into the fubftance of
pure bloude, but tueneth it into a watry fub-
ftance, wynde of flemme. By occafion
wherof (as Galenus and Paulus faye) the
lyuer beynge feble, the colde matteer whiche
aboundeth, is fente into other membes,
wherof cometh pti habite and figure of the
body. It proceedeth of .iii. caufes: of a
pyrmatue caufe, as by muche colde drynke
immediatly after labour, batynge, gorynge
longe in the fonne, or drynkyng muche fa-
ftryng. Of a ptyocryng caufe: as of an pti
complexion, hotte or colde, or oppilation,
wherby good humours are lette to be engens-
dyed, and pti humours to be expulled. Of a
fopryng caufe: as of water or wynde poffeffing
eithet all the membes, or onely them whiche
feyre for nouryffement of the body: of
eithet ftykenesse be thys wynde. Tympani-
tes, Affites, Hypofarcha, Reade moze of

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theym in they places.

Hydrus, drunus, or Hydruntum, i, a citee in
Calabria, by the fea fpye.

Hydrus, i, m. g. a water ferpente.

Hydrufa, a citee in the countrey of Aethenes.

Also an Iflande called Andros.

Hyela, a citee in the countrey of Oenotria.

Hyemalis, le, of wynter.

Hyemalis dies, a wynters date

Hyemalis vis, fharpeffe of wynter.

Hyemalis locus, a colde countrey.

Hyematio, onis, f. g. a wynterpyng.

Hyemo, aui, are, to refte in the wynter tyme, to
wynter, to make colde weither.

Hyematus, a, um, frofen.

Hyems, emis, f. m. gen. wynter, tempeffe,
great weitherpyng, fowetyme aper.

Magnitudo hyemis, great weitherpyng in the
tyme of wynter.

Adulta hyems, the myddle parte of wynter.

Hyems iam precipitauerat, it was towarde
bes the later ende of wynter.

Hyena, a beafte lyke a wolfe whiche hath
a mane lyke an hofte ouer all his backe and
necke, but the heares bee longer and
harder.

Hygris, a citee of Sarmatia, called commonly
Cabardy.

Hyla, x, or Hylas, ix, the companion of Herc-
ules, whome he lofte in the borders of
Ionia.

Hylax, a countrey, after whiche a parte of the
fea is called Hylaxum.

Hylaxus, a Centaure, whose incontinence was
caufe of the warres betwene the Lapites and
the Centaures.

Hylas, a lake of Bithynia, in the whiche (as
fome fuppofe) Hyla-Hercules companion
was drownd.

Hyllus, the foonne of Hercules by Deianira.

Hylonome, a woman of the Centaures, whys
che after his houfbande was deade, flew
his felfe with his fwoyd.

Hymanropodes, a lame peple in Eithiops,
whiche haue clubbed or croked feete.

Hymella, a ftyer.

Hymen, minis, neu. gen. a ftyeme in the
fecrete place of a mayden, whiche whan
he is deflowred, is broken. Also a fong,
fongen at weddinges.

Hymenaeus, xi, ma. ge. the god of marriage.
It is fowetyme taken for marriage, also a fong
of verbes fongen at marriage.

Hymera, the name of a ruer.

Hymetris, an hilly by Aethenes, where was ho-
nte of all other moft ptyocryng.

Hymetris, a, um, of the hilly Hymetris.

Hymnus, ni, m. g. a paffe in a fong, an hymne

Hyofcyaminus, a, um, of henbane.

Hyofcyamos, an herbe called henbane.

Ab II

Hyof-

Hypocymos, an herbe called henbane.
Hypocritus, a certaine herbe, whiche being buyt-
 fed, to verate holles for woundes.
Hypocritus, a ruere of Serpitha.
Hypocrita, a cite where were mercurious saye
 women.
Hypocritum, or **Hypocritum**, i, an alate in a
 garden or galery without any couerynge.
Hypogogus, an instrument wherewith stones
 were polished.
Hypogum, a certayne instrumente belongynge
 to a shippe.
Hypogage, es, a figure, whan woordes be vn-
 derstande contrary wyse.
Hypocritus, a ruere in Serpitha.
Hypocritus, a phisophier that wyse of the
 planetes and tymes of the yere.
Hypalis, or as some doo wyte, **Hypanis**, **Arri-**
anus calleth it **Hyphalis**, a grete ruere, whi-
 che runneth out of the mountaynes of **Ser-**
thia, into **Indie**, and cometh into the famous
 traie of **Angles**, and is in breadth, vii. fur-
 longes, as **Diodorus** wyrteth lib. xvi. The
 streame that of is to swyfte, that no man may
 passe ouer it by the space of .v. daies saylynge.
 The water is frethe: After that it cometh
 to the **Indie**, it dapes saylynge of the sea, it is
 wonderfull bytter, by reason of a bitter soue-
 rayne, whiche runneth into it. At this ruere
 the great **Alexander** stynned his tourney, and
 went no further into **Indie**, but dydd there
 sette vp .xii. altars of stone, out of the **Indie**
 lityr cubites in greatnesse.
Hypara, a cite of **Thessaly**.
Hyparia, a woman of **Alexandria** excellently
 learned in **Astronomie**, and dyuers other
 sciences.
Hypocritus, a ruere of **Serpitha**.
Hypocritum, a ruere whiche proueth not by-
 der an herbe of other byde.
Hypocritus, a **Croian**, whom **Diomedes** slawe.
Hypocritus, a latine Super, aboue.
Hypocritus, a protectour, a defender, a great
 shield.
Hyperbais, or **Hyperbaton**, a figure whan a
 woorde is transposed from the playne order
 of construction, to make the oracion more
 pleasant, as, In duas diuina esse partes.
Hyperbole, es, f.g. excelle in aduancement of
 depecting, as, Higher than heauen, Whyp-
 per than snowe, swyfter than lychtynge, fow-
 wer than a snayle, woofier than the dyuell.
Hyperbolicus, or **Hyperbolic**, the aduerbe,
 spoken excessively, eþer in augmentinge of
 diminysing.
Hyperbolicus, a, um, excedynge credence.
Hyperborei, people dwellynge in the furthest
 parte of the northe. And as some haue sup-
 posed vnder the northe pole called **Polus Ar-**
cticus, **Pomponius Mela** wyrteth, that the

countreys to butt pteell, haupng the sunne ou-
 er theim, and to ferre of it taste, the people
 verate taste, lypnge longer, and more plea-
 sauntly than other men, alway without bus-
 sinesse of laboure, knowynge neþer warre
 nor debate. Lyke to this dothe **Plinie** wyte,
 lib. iii. cap. xii. **Doctus** saith, that some
 men dooe appoynt them rather to **Asia**, than
 to **Europa**. Other dooe sette them meane be-
 twene the sonne goeynge downe with the
Antipodes (whiche are people haupng the
 feete agaynst oures) and the sonne rydynge
 with vs. Finally he saith they bee in **Euro-**
pa, where they haue. vi. monethes continu-
 ally daye, and. vi. other monethes continu-
 ally nyght, the wyndes there be alwayes hol-
 some, they knowe neþer sickness nor vn-
 quietnesse. wherfore **Strabo** wyrteth lib. xv.
 that some men affirmed, that they dyd lyeue
 a thousand yeres. **Plinius** **Pompetus** wyte
 that they exceded the lyfe of man, lypng a-
 boue. 100. yeres. And therefore were they cal-
 led **Hyperborci**, as it were excedynge the com-
 mon terme of mannes lyfe. And whan they
 bee wyerce and tedious of theyr lyfe, as **De-**
la and **Doctus** wyte) makynge good chere
 with theyr neyghbours, and haupng gara-
 landes on theyr heades, they thowe theym
 selues from a certayn roche into the depe sea,
 esteemyng that to bee the beste death and
 forme of buryng.
Hypercalecticum metrum, where aboundeth
 one syllable of two.
Hyperchius, a grammarian of **Alexandria**.
Hypericon, an herbe called saynt **Johns** wye.
Hyperides, one of the ten oratours of **Athens**
 whose tongue was cutte out by **Antipater**.
Hyperion, some calle the brother of **Saturne**,
 whiche gouerneth the course of the planettes,
 and therfore is named father of the **Sonne**,
 the **Moone**, and the **mayowe**. Sometime it
 is putte for the sunne.
Hypermetra, one of the feyre daughters of
Danaus, whiche saued her husbnde **Linus**
 of **Linces**.
Hypermeter, or **Hypermetrus**, i, a syllable as
 boundynge in a verse.
Hyperthyron, a transumpt of haunce.
Hyperthyrum, that whiche is nexte ouer the
 bowe of a man.
Hyphen, where dyuers woordes bee pronoun-
 ced vnder one accent: as, Quandoquidem,
 vt cumq; &c.
Hypnales, adders, whiche byngng a man, he
 dyeth sleppynge.
Hypocaustum, si, neut. gene. a hotte howse
 of stowe.
Hypochyma, a grape humour, conseruynge the
 eye, called also **Glaucoma**.
Hypo-

Hypochondrium, the inwarde parte of the do-
 ry about the nautill, and vnder the stomake.
Hypocritis, his, f.g. dissimulation, feigned ho-
 spynesse, hypocritise.
Hypocrita, x, m.g. an hypocrite.
Hypodidascalus, an husfader or substitute in
 teachynge.
Hypogonum, ci, n.g. a place vnder the ground.
Hypoglossida, litell rounde thynges made by
 phisike to lye vnder ones tongue, whiche is
 diseased with reumes or grese in the throte.
Hypomnema, aus, and **Hypomnematum**, ti,
 n.g. an exposition or comment.
Hypopodion, a foote stoule.
Hypopyon, where matter runneth out of the
 eye.
Hyposartha, one of the byndes of **diopsy**, whee
 by all the body bothern of swelleth. It cometh
 by the increasynge of bloude colde, thyn, and
 watre, infused into all the membris, in the
 beaute of the thrid digestion, caused by the
 weakenesse of the stomache and luer, the
 waies wherof beynge stopped, the power whee
 by superfluites are separate and expelled, is
 made feeble, wherby the body gathereth vi-
 cious iuce and wyndes.
Hyposphagma, where the shyne of the eye by
 some stroke is so hurte, that the bloude fo-
 betynge spreadeth ouer the eye.
Hypotasis, scos, f.c. gen. substance. It is al-
 so that whiche dooeth epe in brine, where
 there is good digestion, if the residence bee
 whete, light, and rydynge in facton like a peare
 the small ende vpywarde.
Hypotheca, a pledge, also a doctrine.
Hypothesis, an argumente, matter, or cause,
 wherby one shuld argue, dispute, or speake.
Hypothicos, a lymmen rochette.
Hypothyra, seu **Hypothyrides**, the doore of ea-
 ther the place open wher the doore is, the
 doore roume.
Hypothyron, a groundstill of thersholde.
Hypozeuxis, a figure contrary to **Zeugma**,
 whan euery clauise hath his propre verbe,
Hypozigia, all drawynge cattell.
Hypsa, a riuer of **Sicile**.
Hypsenor, the sonne of **Dolopio**, whiche was
 slayne by **Euripilus** at the siege of **Croto**.
Hiphicratea, the wyfe of **hyge** **Hythridates**,
 whiche folowed hym in all his warres, beynge
 armed lyke a knyght.
Hyphile, the daughter of **Thaos** hyng of
Lemnos, whiche whan the women there, by
 a common consent, had slayne all the men of
 that countre in one nyght, caused his father.
 After whan **Jason** goeyng towarde the con-
 quest of the golden fllice, came vnto **Lem-**
nos, the beeyng in loue with hym, conceyued
 by hym two chyldren wyngnes, and whan they
 were boyn, the womenne of the countreys

would haue putte hie to death, for the th-
 yunge of his father, but he in slepyng was
 taken by pyrates, and giuen to **Apurgus**
 hyng of **Stemes**, whose sonne he nought-
 Med. But whan the **Argues** wente to des-
 stroye **Thebes**, **Hyphile**, whyle she wente
 to shewe to the **Argues** a founayne, lest the
 chyldre lyege on the grasse, who was slayne
 by a serpent. Wherefore whan the father of
 the chyldre would haue put hie to death, the
 hynges of the **Argues** defended and saued
 hie. Som other wyte that **Hyphile** (whi-
 she perceyued **Jason** dyd not retourne to hie
 agayne) accordynge to his promyse) threwe
 hie selfe into the sea, and was dyuyned.
Hyrcania, a countre in **Asia**.
Hyrcanius, a, um, of **Hyrcania**.
Hyrcanum mare, the sea nowe called **Mare A-**
bacul, or **Mare de Sala**.
Hyrium, a cite of **Apulia**, called commonly
Letina.
Hyrtacus, a **Crotane**, father of **Apus**, **Senes**
 as companion.
Hyginum, a colour lyke scarlette.
Hylospires, x, m.g. and figurately, n.g. a wyne
 made with hyssope.
Hylospus, pi, m. g. or **Hylospum**, pi, n.g. an
 herbe called hyssope.
Hysteralgia, peme of the brail.
Hystorologia, or **Hysteron proteron**, a maner
 of speakynge where the last is sette before the
 fyrste, and as it is saied, the carie before
 the horse.



OF OLDE wyters
 was vled for V, as **Ma-**
ritimum for **Marnimū**.
 I, is the superlatiue moode
 of **eo**, and dooeth signi-
 fy the go thou. It is also a
 foume of speakynge,
 whan we dooe correcte,

exhorte or moke any man.
 I nunc, et rebus inimum confide secundis,
 So to and putte all thy trulle in prosperitee.
 I nunc, et dormientem exita, So thy waye,
 and awake hym.
Ia, was the yonger daughter of **Atlas**, and sou-
 neth as muche as a voyce.
Iacchus, one of the names of **Bacchus**, cal-
 led god of wynges.
Iacea nigra, is (as **Brunfelsius** supposeth) the
 herbe whiche is called **Morus diaboli**.
Iaceo, cul, ere, to lye, to epynde oute, or bre of
 legth. Sometime to be, so be pyle, to be withowde,
 lib. iii. so be

to be unable, to be dead, to be condemned or
naught sette by, to be vile, and of no price.
In medio campus iacet, In the myddes is
a fildes.

Ille inter, he is dead.

Maximas vero virtutes iacere necesse est,
voluptate dominante, Carnall delectation
culping, nebes muste excellent vertues be no
thyng sette by.

Iacent, they are without vertue, courage, of
estimation.

Iacent virtutes, vertue is naught sette by.

Iacent precia, they are of a lowe price.

Iacet grauer, he lieth syche.

Iacet oratio, the oracio is without any grace
of piete, of hath no tyfe of quickenisse.

Iacens animus, a desperate mynde, of oute
of courage.

Iacenter, thou byng syche.

Iacere alteri ad pedes, to lye at ones feete,
humbly intercaupng hym.

Iacere prostratum, to lye alonge.

Iacere in oblivione et silentio, to be forgot-
ten and nothing spoken of.

Iacere in occulto, to be nothing renowned
of famous.

Iacere in foribus, to lye as a desperate pres-
sone, that passeth not what becommeth of
him selfe.

Rationes iacent, I can not tell what to late.

Iacent inania, studie and learning is nothing
regarded.

Iacent in testibus, they are confounded with
thete witnesses.

Iacens, long, byng situate, also slow, syche.

Iacens cruentus.

Iacere, to throwe, to caste, to hurle,
to sette, sometime to sette of late, to make,
to tell, to speake, to publishe abjode.

Iacere fundamentum, to sette of lape a founda-
tion.

Princeps secleris in agros, Idoeannes heads
longe into the fildes.

Iacere aggerem, to make a bulwacke of con-
cremure.

Edicta in populum iacere, to publishe of set
abjode proclamations.

Gradum of adium iacere, to make a waye
of entrance to a thyng.

Odore iaciunt, they sende out a great saoure

Conumelias et probra in aliquem iacere, to
caste of speake ill of one.

Iacere minas, to threaten of manare.

Quarrelas et qugrimoniam iacere, to com-
plaine.

Iacere ridiculum, to speake of byngge fooly
a mep gait, to be laughed at.

Iacere sermones, to common of talke.

Significationes iacere, to shewe by tokens
and signes, to signifie.

Iacob, a patriarche, soonne of Isaac.

Iacobus, a pprope name in englyshe James.

Iactans, anis, casting, boasting, crabyng, as
vaunting.

Iactantior gestus, proude of statelie gesture,
a byagge.

Iactanter, boasting, bragging, proude.

Iactatio, onis, f. g. a verpge of troublingge, a
tossing of shapng, a moupng of gesturpge,

a casting, a boasting, crabyng of vaunting.

Iactantia, idem.

Insolatio et iactatio.

Iactator, oris, masc. gen. a craher of boister, a
gloious persone that maketh auaunt of his
owne ptepe.

Iactatus, a, um, tossed hyther and thither, disa-
uen from cosse to cosse.

Iactatus, us, masc. gen. a tossing, a casting,
a moupng.

Iactito, auis, are, to beate often.

Iacto, auis, are, to throwe, to reuolue, to caste of
cosse in the mynde, to vers to throwe downe
and beate, to auaunte and gloire, to speake
vayne, to sette fooly, to tolle, to cast our.

Iactare brachium, to wagge of swyng the
arme.

Iactare caput, to caste the head nowe on the
sone syde, nowe on the other.

Iactare oculos, to gaze about, nowe on one
syde, nowe on an other.

Iactare pectore curas, to caste and reuolue
in ones mynde, diuers serious matters.

Iactari febri, to be courmented with a feure
of ague.

Iactare dicta iocosa, to byng foolythe merp
scottes of gellies.

Iactari sermonibus, to be communed of tal-
ked of abjode.

Iactatur hoc vulgo, this is commonly talked
abjode.

Iactare se magnificentissime, to playe and
abuaunce ones selfe aboue the moone.

Ventis iactamur, we be diuen and tossed
nowe into one cosse, nowe into an other.

Iactari vitio, to be spicetfully spoken of, to be
caped agaynst.

Iactuosus, and iactuosus, are redde in no good
ourhour.

Iactura, e, f. g. losse, damage, propely thynges
cast out of a thypp in tyme of scampell.

Iactus, a, um, caste, laped.

Iactus, us, m. gen. a throwe, a hurle, a caste, a
brought with a nette in spwyng.

Iaculabilis, le, that maye be hurled or caste.

Iaculatio, onis, f. m. gen. Iaculamen, et Iacus
lamentum, ti, a shotte of cast with a dart of
sauleyn.

Iaculator, toris, masc. gener. he that hur-
leth a dart of sauleyn, or one that shoo-
sethe.

Iaculatorius, a, um, that perteyneth to shoo-
tyng of casting of dartes.

Iaculatrix, the femine.

Iaculo, auis, are, to sometime read,

Iaculor, aris, are, to shote of caste farre.

Iaculum, li, n. g. any thyng that maye be shotte
of caste farre, moke commonly a dart of lyght
sauleyn.

Iaculus, li, m. gen. a serpente that lyeth under
crees, and sodaynly with a mercurious vio-
lence, pererth any beaste, whiche happeneth
to passe by hym.

Iadera, a towne of Ilyprium.

Ialyos, a cite of Ithodes.

Iam, now, yee, moreover, ouer a besydes this,
furthermoze, also incontinent, of foolythe, with,
immediatly, by and by, ere it bee long, now
at the length, sometime for, Tunc, than.

Iam ne imus? why saye we? Shall we not
go nowe?

Iam diu, longe agone, a greatte whyle, longe
sens.

Iam dudum, nowe late, but a whyle sens.

Iam dudum, is spoken of a shote tyme, as of
one two, thye, or foure houres, and is moke
communely soigned with verbes of the pte-
sente tense, and significeth the acte to contra-
nus tyll.

Iam dudum, a ptepy whyle sens and yet tyll.

Iam dudum hic adsum, I haue been here a
good whyle.

Iam dudum animus est in patinis, my mynde
is on my dyner, and hath been a good whyle.

Iam dudum, sometime for, Iam primum.

Iam iam, euen nowe, by and by, streghthe
waye.

Iam inde, incontinent after.

Iam olim, a great whyle agone, also in tyme
paste.

Iam pridem, a litle whyle paste, but late,
sometime foolythe, also a good whyle as
goe, longe sens. Iam pridem, is spoken of
somewhat longer tyme than Iam dudum, as
of tyme of sixe monethes or yeres or moze, or
telle as the thyng requiereth: and is soigned
with the ptefent tense, as Iam dudum is.

Iam tum, for that tyme, euen than, or euen at
that tyme.

Iam, already, er this, by this tyme.

Iam redisse oportuit, Thou shouldest haue
been here agayne by this tyme.

Iam, for, Amplius, as,

Nec iam lactantes appellamur, Neither be
they any moze called suckyng yesses.

Iam, for post hac, as,

Vestrum iam consilium est, nowe hereafte
ere it is youre parte to consule of take here
hereof.

Iam biennium est cum mecum ille rem co-
pit, It is nowe fully two yeres sens he de-
parted.

ganne, &c.

Iam a pueris, Euen of litle babes of chyl-
dren.

Plus iam anno scio, It is moze than a yere
sence I knowe it.

Iam diu est, quod ventri victum non datis,
ye haue not found my deyr meate and drynke
maney dais.

Iam diu factum est, postquam bibimus, It
is a great whyle sens we dyanke.

Iam iamq, quickly, speedily, by and by, as
so from hence forth.

Iam inde ab adolescentia, Euen frome his
young age.

Iam indevis a pueritia, conynually, euen
sens he was a litle childe.

Iam nunc, euen nowe.

Iam pridem est mihi amicissimus, He is a
greate frende of mine, and hath been maney
a dais.

Iam primum, nowe fyrst of all, nowe and ne-
uer before, also fyrst and foremost.

Iambeus, that is of the foote in meter called
Iambus.

Iamblicus, a philosophier of Pythagoras sect,
scholar of Porphyrius.

Iambus, a foote in meter, haupng the first sillab-
ble shote, and the other longe.

Iamela, a creek of the Balyayne sea.

Iamno, a towne of the people called Bala-
res.

Iana, the name of Diana.

Ianassa, a temple.

Ianiculum, li, n. gen. a patten of Rome, and a
mountayn in it, also a gate of the same name.

Ianira, the daughter of Oceanus and Cetheus.

Ianitor, oris, m. gen. a porter of a keeper of
a gate.

Ianitorix, the femine.

Ianitorix, bee also the wyues of twoo byer-
theene.

Ianilia, a daughter of Oceanus and Cetheus.

Ianthinus, a, um, violet colour, or purple.

Ianalis, le, of Ianus.

Ianua, e, f. g. a gate, sometime a dooze: by
translacion, a wale of entrie to a thyng.

A ianua gugere aliquid, to aske for one at
the gate of dooze.

Quamquam nolui ianua sum ingressus in
causa, Although I haue entred into my mat-
ter by that occasion that I would not haue
entred by my good will.

Ianuaris, the moneth of Ianuar.

Ianus, some suppose to be Saturnus, some to be
Japhet, one of the soones of Noe, others
callen hym the superiour world of heauen.

He made haupng two faces of visage,
either because the heauen comynng, the yere
comynng where it began: or elles because he
knoweth what is paste, and foreseth what
shall happen.

I ANTE A.

Ianum claudere, in olde tyme signified to make vnaccessall peace. For in the temple of Janus at Rome, were two doores, whiche were opened whan the Romans made warre: and whan warre was finished, and all thynge in quiete, than were they shutte. Janus was also a place in Rome, whither visitors resorted.

Iapetus, the father of Prometheus, sonne of Caelum & Terra.

Iapigia, a countrey in the realms of Naples, called Calabria.

Iapigium, a promontory in Iapigia.

Iapis, the proper name of Actolus.

Iapix, Iapix, the sonne of Dedalus, kynge of Calabita, whiche of hym was called Iapigia, also a westerne wynde, whiche cometh out of the partes of Apulia.

Iarbas, tooke Hiarbas.

Iarchas, the chief of the philosophers of Inde.

Iarades, the sonne of newew of Iasius.

Iar, Athalanta, the daughter of Iasius.

Iarus, the brother of Dardanus, and sonne of Electra also Iasius to the father of Palinurus.

Iasminum, a tree, a little floure called Iasminine.

Iason, Iasonis, he that first conquered the golden fleece.

Iasomus, a promontory of Cappadocia, called S. Thomas.

Iaspis, a, um, of the colour of Jasper stone.

Iaspis, idis, a stone called iasper.

Iaspis, a precious stone as white as snowe.

Iaspe, an yle of Attica, thence towards the iaspelands.

Iaspe, a whiffion of surgon, whiche cureth with opmentes.

Iaspe, a, um, of the colour of Jasper stone.

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I ANTE B.

Interprete it wylde cresses. Manardus wyppeth, that some men call it Lepidium. Acrius callith it Cardamine, whiche in latin is Nasturnum, in englyshe cresses.

Ibericus, a, um, of Iberia.

Iberus, a river in Spayne.

Ibi, there, than, whan that was dooden.

Ibi vbi eit, there as he is.

Duxi uxorem, quam ibi miseriam vidi: I married a wyfe, what miserie and wretchednesse dyd I perceiue to be therein?

Ibi homo me cepit obsecrare, Euen he began to intreate me.

Imo, eribi nunc sum, Yes mary, and therea about I am, or therupon I thynke of muste.

Ibidem, there, or in the same place. Sometime in the same thynge.

Ibidem mihi adnarat, he becked to me out of the same place where he was.

Ibidem loci res erit, the matter wylt bee in the same case.

Ibicus, a poetes name of Regium in Italy.

Ibis, a soule of byde of Egypt, whiche is high, and hath styffe legges, and a longe bill. The profite muche to the countre in kyllyng and eatyng of serpentes, whiche out of Libya, be caried into Egypt, with a southern wynd, also it is taken for an envious person.

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Ibicus, a poetes name of Regium in Italy.

I ANTE C.

Ichthyobolus, a fytter. Ichthyocolla, a fytter, of whose skynne water glewe is made: And the same glewe is called also Ichthyocolla.

Ichthyophagi, people by south Indes, whiche dooe eat only fyshes, and also they cartell is fedde therewith. They weare garments of fyshes skynnes. Also (as Strabo wytteth) they houses be made with whales bones and opster shelles. The rybbes of the fyshes make the beames or rafters, of the lawes are made the doores, of the backebones are made motters, wherein the fyshes is pounned, and dyed at the sonne, and thereof they make breade mingled with a littell wheate. Arrianus, lib. 8. wytteth, that the rybbes of whales (seene there, by the capitayns of kyng Alexander) were about. xxxviii. foote of, longe, wherewith they houses were builded.

Ichthyopola, a fyttermonger, a seller of fyshes.

Ichthyopolion, a fytter market.

Ichthyotrophium, n. g. a ponde of fyshes, wher in fyshes is nourished or fedde.

Ichthys, a promontory in Acaia.

Ico, ico, ere, ictum, to strep.

Icere foedus, to make a league, or treuce.

Icon, onis, f. g. an ymage.

Iconicus, a, um, so painted or fourmed, that in euery membe the very similitude is exprest.

Iconisinos, a description.

Iconium, a towne in the centre of Syetle: an other in Asia the laste. It is also a mans owne image like him selfe.

Icosium, a towne in Mauritania Casariensis, baptised by the companions of Hercules.

Ictericus, he that is diseased with the jaundise.

Icterus, i. a byde, which if a man speke of the jaundise doctes, he shall be healed.

Icteros, a sychnic called the jaundise.

Ictis, idis, a white wasail, whiche destroyeth bee stalles, and eateth the honny.

Ictus, a, um, striken.

Ictus, us, m. g. a stripe or stroke, a blowe.

Ictus fulminis, a blastryng with lychingyng.

Ictus serpentis, the lychingyng of a serpent.

Languidus ictus pulsum, a feeble beating of the ponne.

Declinare ictum, to auoyde a blowe.

Icti, is, sometime red in the genitive case.

Ictus, a famous wyllar of Carentine, which so be the stronger, absteined from women all his lyfe.

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I ANTE D.

nothing for it. Id locorum, for Id. Id temporis, at that tyme, or suche a tyme. Id temporis est, the tyme is suche.

Ida, a, f. g. a mountayne, whiche speth nyghe Troie.

Idai dactili, people called also Coribantes. also a precious stone lyke a mans thombe, wher of be many founde in Landie.

Idaus, a, um, of the mountaine Ida.

Idalium, a mountayne and cite in the Ile of Cyprus dedicated unto Venus.

Idalius, a, um, of that mountayne, or of Venus.

Idalhyrsus, a famous kyng of Syetia, whiche subdued a great parte of Asia.

Idas, a, the husbnde of Marpissa, a manne of excellent fauour and beautee.

Idaspes, a river runnyng by Syetia and Indus, and at last falleth into the great river called Indus. In this ryuer is founde muche golde and precious stones.

Idcirco, or Icirco, therfore, for that cause.

Idea, the figure cōcepted in imagination, as it were a substance perpetuall. And lyke as of one seale proceedeth many pyntes, so of one Idea of a manne, proceede many thousandes of menne, and semblable of other Ideas, proceede thynges innumerable. So that Idea, be as it were externall examples, wherby all other thynges be created. and this is Idea, wherof Plato speaketh.

Idem, the same thyng, or the same man, also like of semblable.

Idem es qui soles, Thou arte the same man that thou were wont to be.

In eisdem illis locis, in the veray selfe same places. Idem dicere temper, to see alwayes in one mynde of opinion.

Vno et eodem tempore, at the veray selfe same tyme.

Alter idem, one as lyke as it were the selfe same persone.

Animus erga te idem est ac fuit, My mynde of affection towards you is as it hath been afore tyme.

Idem etatis, for euysdem etatis.

Magis eadem, more lyke the same woman.

Dianam et Lunam eandem esse putant, they thynke Diana and the moone to be all one.

Idem valet ac si pater ludicaret, It is all one as if poore father dyd ludge the matter.

Idemidem, idemidem, howe and than amonge, suet nowe and than, often of dyuers tymes, with a litle space betwene.

Idem, for that cause.

Idicus, a, um, of the mountaine Ida.

Idiographia, a private letter.

Idiographum, a private writing.

Idiomata, a, um, a people fourme of speech.

Idiopathia, the propre faction of a disease.

Idiosyncrasy, a private quality.

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I ANTE D.

Idiot, a, com. g. a man or woman vnlearned.
Idipsum, the same thyng, or one thyng.
Idmon, a soothsayer, the soone of Apollo and
Idris.
Idolium, a little Idolle.
Idololatra, a, m. g. a wooshypper of ymages,
an idolatrer.
Idololatria, a, f. g. ydolatrie, wooshyppynge
of ydols.
Idolothyrum, ti, neu. g. that whiche is offered
vnto ydols.
Idolum, li, n. g. an ydoll, an ymage.
Idomeneus, a kynge of Candie, whiche came
with the Grekes to Troie: In his returne,
being troubled with tempestes, he vowed,
that if he returned saule into his realme,
he woulde offer what so euer he mette fyre.
Wherefore when he woulde haue offered his
soonne, who first mette hym at his landynge:
the people arose agaynst hym, and dyane hym
out of the countrey. Than sapied he into As-
pasia, and builded a citie, whiche he called
Penha, on the mountayne Salentinum in
Calabie.
Idone, aptly, conueniently, fpyly.
Idoneus, a, um, apt, mete, ppye, conueniente.
also able, sufficient, profitable.
Idoneus author, a substantiaill and sufficient
author.
Idoneum tempus, a conuenient tyme.
Aptus et Idoneus.
Idonea, orum, n. g. plu. mete and apte places.
Idora, the daughter of Idreus kynge of
Regiues.
Idola, a thynge that was offered euer Idus vn-
to Jupiter.
Idumaea, a region in Syria togyng to Egypte,
and bordereth vpon Palestina.
Idume, a citie in this countrey called Idumaea,
about the whiche are abundance of palme or
date trees.
Idus, iduum, plu. rium, the Ides of monethes,
whiche doo bryde Nonas from Calendas.
Idyia, the wyfe of Acarta, kynge of Colchis.

I ANTE E.

I Ecinorosi, men speke in the lyner.
Iecoraria, an herbe called Ipuerwojt.
Iecur, iecoris, et iecoris, n. g. the lye-
uer of a man or other thyng lypynge.
Ieculculum, li, n. g. a little lyuer.
Ieune, basely, basely, coldely, sclanderly.
Ieiunium, ni, neu. g. fastyng, or the tyme that
men doo faste, fastyng date.
Ieiunitas, aris, f. g. basenelle, basenelle, or sclen-
deresse of style.
Ieiuno, au, arc, to faste or absteyne.
Ieiunum, i, n. g. the gutte, whiche goeth downe
so the foundement.

I ANTE R.

Ieiunus, a, um, fastyng, that fasteth. And by a
metaphore, greedy, hungry, bare or vascyn:
Ieiunum solum, a bareng grounde.
Ieiunus stilus, a bare or bale stile, that is no
thyng enpyched with weighty and pithy sen-
tences.
Ieiuni penates, an house of small cheere, or
colde colle.
Ieiuna auditas, a greedy appetite to meate.
Ieiuna salua, fastyng spittle.
Ieiunus animus, a hafe mynde of smalle cha-
pacitee.
Iens, cunis, goyng.
Ientaculum, li, n. g. a breakefast.
Iento, au, arc, to eate meate afoze dyner, to
breake ones faste.
Ierna, a ryue of Spayne.
Ierusalem, the chiefe cite of Judea.
Ies, cris, a cite of Acata, situate vpon a yron
montoy of the same name.
Iesus, the soone of god, and of the moste pure
virgine Mary. Although in the common tra-
dition of the Bible in latine, it seemeth there
were dyuers other Jewes so named: yet in
the hebrue tynge, as Beustine wytteth, in his
booke De verbo mirifico, there was some dis-
uerfitee in the letters of the name of our sa-
uour, from them that were in the other cal-
led Iesus. For in his glorious and woundere
full name were the wordes called Tetras
grammaton, with one consonant called Schin
whiche is one S of the hebrues, wherein was
a mysticall or hyd signification of his diui-
nitee, although the whole name bee interpre-
ted Sauour: who being equal in diuinitie
with god the father, begotten of hym before
the world was created, and withoute tyme,
willingly for the redemption of man, desce-
ded into the body of the blessed virgine, and
was conceived in hie by the holie goste, the
thyde persone in godhead, and of hie boyme
the .9962. yere after the creation of the world
and being god and man, lyued here 32. yea-
res in fourme of pouertee, and than beinge
betrayed by his owne disciple, was by the Je-
wes (his owne people) moste cruelly nayled
on the Crosse, the yere after the creation of
the world. 3994.

I ANTE G.

I Giur, therfore, from thensforth, after-
warde, than.
Quid igiur faciam? What what shall
I doo?
Ignarus, a, um, ignoiant, not knowyng.
Ignarus es morum meorum, thou knowest
not my facions.
Ignarus philosophie, one that hath no skil
in philosophye.

Ignas

I ANTE G.

Ignarus docendi, he that knoweth not the
waie to instructe or teache.
Ignarum, censes tuarum lachrymarum esse
me, thou thinkest that I knowe not why you
weepe.
Ignatius, an holy byshop of Antioche, the thrid
after saynt Peter disciple to saynt Iohn the
Euangelist. In the tyme of Cratan he was
condemned to be deuoured of beastes, and as
he was ledde towards Rome with tenne men
of warre, whom for these cruelties, he called
Leopardes, he by the waie confirmed all chri-
sten men in the faith, as well by prelers as by
letters, sayng in this wyse: So that I maye
fynde Christe and embrace hym, I woulde
there shoulde come vnto me fyre, gylletes,
beastes, reafynge of bones, reynynge of all
the bodye, and all the tourmentes of the dy-
uill. When he hearde the roynge of lyons,
whiche shoulde deuoure hym: he forpoulsly
said: I am the wheate of Christe, leat me
be grounde with beastes teethe, that I maye
bee founde to be pure and fine manchet. He
was martyred after the incarnation aboute
xxx. yeres.
Ignau, cowardly, slowly, with a false herte.
Ignauia, a, f. g. cowardnesse. also lacke of cou-
rage, lpythernesse.
Ignauit, he made hym a foole.
Ignauiter, idem quod ignau.
Ignauus, a, um, cowarde, lpyther, vnmanly, false
herted, that taketh away the strength of cou-
rage of a thyng. also vnpossytable, good to
no vse, of no strength of force, slouthfull.
Ignauus, i, a slouth, a lasche, a lubber, a ludepyn
one that wyl doo no labour, one that loath
to doo nothyng but eate, drynke, and sleape.
Ignauus dolor, sorrow that maketh ones flug-
gyshe, slouthfull, or vnlusty.
Succus ignauus, a sucpe that hath no force
nor vertue.
Igneo, es, etc, to bee on fyre, to contine to fyre,
to bouere.
Ignesco, scere, idem quod igneo.
Igneus, a, um, that is byghthe, or thynest lyhe
fyre, fpyre.
Ignia, certayne fautes, whiche earthen pottes
haue in the nealyng.
Igniarium, n, n. g. any thyng out of the whiche
fyre maye be gotten. also wodde that taketh
and kindleth fyre quickly. It maye be vset
for a fyre boxe.
Ignarius lapis, a stynt stone, out of the whiche
fyre is styken.
Igniculus, li, m. g. a sparke of fyre. It is also
an instruction that a manne naturally hath to
vertue and honestee.
Virilis igniculus, a sparke of manly courage
or vertue.
Igniculus desiderij, the motion or instruction

I ANTE G.

of ones desyre or appetite.
Ignificatio, fect, ere, to sette on fyre.
Ignifer, a, um, that beareth fyre.
Ignifluus, a, um, that floweth with fyre,
Ignio, ul, ire, to inflame.
Ignipes, ignipedis, that hath a fpyr foote.
Ignispicium, distinction by fyre.
Ignipotens, one of the surnames of Vulcanus.
Ignis, is, m. g. fyre. Sometime it is taken for an
harlotte, sometime for loue, sometime light-
nyng. Ignis sacer, a fyre, wherein is an exco-
dyng inflammation and boyrnyng.
Adiuuare ignem, looke Adiuuo.
Debachatur ignis, the fyre rageth.
Ignem elicere, or excutere, to strike fyre.
Subiungere ignem, to put fyre vnder a thyng,
and by translation to minister matier of ena-
up or hatrede.
Astrorum ignes, the sterres.
Ignitabulum, li, n. g. a fyre panne.
Ignitus, a, um, fpyr, verate hote.
Ignitum vinum, verate hote or strong wyne.
Igniuomus, he that spitteth fyre, the sunne is
sometime so called.
Ignobilis, le, vnnoble, vnknewen, foolyshe, of
none estimation.
Ignobilis et inglorius.
Surdæ et ignobiles herbe, herbes that bee
not knowen, or any thyng spoken of.
Ignobile gramen, a vile weede that groweth
euery where.
Ignobili de loco natus, of a base or vnkno-
wen stocke or kynred.
Ignobilitas, aris, basenes of byrth, vnnoblenes.
Ignominia, a, f. g. reproche, infamie, sclander,
rebuke, diswooshypp.
Concilius ignominis, spitefully sclandered
with ptepoyses.
Ignominia est, it is taken for a great rebuke
or diswooshypp.
Ignominia notari, to be defamed.
Afficere ignominia, to defame, to sclander,
to put to dishonour.
Ignominiaus, a, um, defamed. A woode oute
of vse.
Ignominiosus, a, um, infamous, sclanderous,
reprochefull, dishonourable.
Ignominis, ne, withoute renowne, not famous,
of no estimation.
Ignorantia, a, f. g. ignorance, lacke of know-
lage, and is referred to the wyte of a person.
Ignoratio, onis, lacke to be knowen, and per-
tyneth to the thyng or arte.
Non negligentia, sed ignoracione rerum o-
mnium factum est, It chaunced not through
my negligence, but by means I dyd knowe
nothyng, or by reason that all thynges were
to me vnknewen.
Ignoratio sui, when one for ptyde dooth not
knowe hym selfe.

Igni

Non impune in nos illuseris, Thou shalt not
laughe vs to scorn, and escape free thy selfe.

Illuminare, playnlyp, cleerely, eloquently.

Illumino, aui, are, to geue light, to make playn
to make more beautiful.

Illuminus, a, um, without light.

Illus, darke when the moone doth not shine

Illusio, onis, f. g. a mocking of scornynge.

Illuro, a citie of Spaine.

Illustramentum, i. n. g. that maketh more beau-
tiful, manifeste of playne, that dooeth come
mende of sette footyng a thynge.

Illustratio, onis, f. g. a beautifying, a mahyng
of a thynge manifest and playne.

Illustratus, a, um, made lightsome, made fa-
mouise of knowen, declared, also manifeste
ly proude.

Illustris, tre, famous, cleare, noble in renoume,
et cetera, well knownen, lightsome.

Noct illustri, in a fayre cleare nyght.

Nihil illustrius dicere possum, I can saye no-
thyng more noble of excellent.

Obcurum et illustre, contrary.

Nihil est ad gloriam illustrius, I calamitas
ipia, nothyng bypgeth greater renoume of
payse than calamities and trouble it selfe.

Illustris et lata via, a fayre broad waye.

Illustris, aui, are, to make light or cleare, to
make famous of well knowen, to sette footyng
that which is light, to declare, to make man-
ifeste of playne.

Illustratum amplitudinem, it commens-
deth your noblenesse, and made it more fa-
mouise and knownen.

Parellacere et illustrare.

Ilusus, a, um, worked to foine.

Ilusio, le, that which can not be washed as
white, or purged from spite.

Ilusiones, f. g. vncleauelle, feithynesse in man
or payment.

Cultus et illusiones, contrary.

Illyberis, a citie of prouince.

Illyria, Illyris, or Illyrium, a great countrey
betwene Italie, Germanie, Thrace, and
Sacerdonie, or Epirum, and hath on the one
syde the sea Adriaticum, on the other syde,
the great ruer of Danubius, that countrey
is now called Slauiar, or Bosnenis.

Illyricus, a, um, of Illyria.

Illici, a towne.

Ilia, an Islande by Tuscan, looks Ilia.

Ilucis, a citie of Iberia.

Ilus, the kyng of Crotanes sonne, that buyt
deth Ilium.

I, ANTE M.

Imaginarij, bearers of banners wherein be
images pyncted.

Imaginaris, a, um, dooeth for a fourme

I ANTE M.

of facion, and not in effecte, that is onely so
magined and concluded in the minde and can
not be in deede.

Imaginaris miles, a souldiour onely by
name that neuer was in the warres.

Imaginatio, onis, an imagination.

Imaginatus, a, um, figured or fourmed into an
image.

Imagino, aui, are, to make images or to coun-
terfeyte.

Imagino, aris, ari, to imagine, to conceyue.

Imaginosus, a, um, full of images.

Imago, imaginis, f. g. an image, a similitude,
a representation of a thynge, a phantasie, a
counterfeyte, a paterne, an example, the
proportion, the resemblance.

Imago rei mihi ob oculos obuersatur, me
shyneth I see it.

Super hac imagine cognitionis, vnder this
coloure of pretence of trial or examination.

Imago expressa, a spely image.

Concipere animo imaginem alicuius rei, to
conceyue the facion of a thynge in ones mynd.

Imagines maiorum, a paterne, the type of
ones auncestre. It is often taken for the no-
bleness of ones auncesters, and was among
the Romaynes, as the armes of noble men be
among vs.

Imagines subita, nobilitate larely spen. As
of them whose fathers or grandfathers were
aduanced to hygher authoritie, onely by the
fauour of pynce.

Imaguncula, a little image.

Imans, a mountayne in India.

Imantopodes, a people of Ethiopie whiche
haue croked legges.

Imbecillus, le, et Imbecillus, a, um, feble, weak
Imbecillis medicina, a medicine of spetall
strengthe of vertue.

Imbecillitas, aris, f. g. febleness, weakenesse,
imbecillitee.

Imbecilliter, feblly, weakly, feyntly.

Imbellia, x, f. g. cowardys.

Imbellis, le, vnapt to war, cowarde of weak
nothyng manly, timorous, fearefull, with-
out courage, womanly.

Dies imbellis, a daye wheron no battaile is
foughte, nor other manly woike of enee-
mye doon.

Imber, bris, m. g. a showre, rayne, water, euery
watrye humour, sometyms wepyng.

Imberbis, be, beardedesse.

Imbibo, bibi, ere, to drynke in, to receyue in.

Malam opinionem de aliquo imbibere, to
conceyue an ill opinion of one.

Imbrex, icis, m. g. of f. g. a gutter made of tyle,
by the whiche rayne is conuerghed from the
house. It is also the gutter of ruffe tyle.

Imbricatum, lyke the tpyng of an house.

Imbricatus, a, um, layde with croked tyle. Ita
rough

I ANTE M.

rough lyke the tpyng of tyles on an house
as lyke a tyle.

Imbricatum, i. n. g. the conueyng or conueyng of
the house. Idem quod Imbrex.

Imbrico, aui, are, to make lyke a crooked tyle,
to couer with tyle, or other lyke thynge.

Imbricolas, a, um, full of gutters, of full of
suffertyles.

Imbricus, a, um, rayne, of that bypgeth rayne
aye wether.

Imbricus, a, um, rayne, rayny.

Imbrifer, a, um, idem quod Imbricus.

Imbrus, a, um, of the towne of Islande called
Imbrus.

Imbrus, an Islande of Thyrace, and a towne
in the same is so called.

Imbubio, aui, are, to besyde with menstruous
syde.

Imbulbito, aui, are, to besyde with chyldrenes
syde.

Imbuo, bui, ere, to dye clothe or tyle, to in-
fecte, to seigne, to moyste of weate, to in-
fecte, to seigne as one teacheth his pynce.

Imbuere gladium scelere, to committe some
naughty and detestable murder.

Imbuere, et instituere.

Imbuere ingenium artibus, to instructe and
adorneth the mynde with good sciences.

Imbuere animos errore, to infect mens myn-
dis with error.

Verum his imbuas opinionibus, That you
would put these opinions in his mynde: of that
you would instruct hym with those opinions.

Imbul, castrensis stipendys, to take was-
ges in the warres.

Imbuas, a, um, dyed, infected, seigned, instru-
ted, seasoned, nouised.

Imbutus preceptis philosophia, nouised in
the preceptes of philosophy.

Sacramento imbutus, he that hath taken
an othe.

Litteris graecis imbutus, learned in the greke
tongue.

Bellum odio imbutum, a warre full of ha-
tred, spere and malice.

Imitabilis, le, that may be folowed.

Imitamen, tus, n. g. Imitamentum, a counte-
falte, a folowynge.

Imitatio, onis, imitation, folowynge.

Imitator, oris, m. g. one that foloweth the ex-
ample of a thynge.

Imitatrix, the feminitie.

Imitatus, a, um, folowed, imitated, counter-
falte.

Imitor, aris, ari, to folowe the example of an o-
ther, to counterfalte, to imitate.

Folium alas auium imitatur, the tyle is lyke
to a byrdes wynges.

Imitatio chirographum alterius, to counter-
falte an other mans hande of wytyng.

I ANTE M.

Imitatio, f. g. imitation, folowynge.

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Imitatio, f. g. imitation, folowynge.

Imitatio, f. g. imitation, folowynge.

Gula immensa, unreasonable gluttony.
 Immenfiter, a wonderfull great toynge.
 Immenitas, atis, f. g. exceeding greatness.
 Immo, aut, are, to goe in, to enter in.
 Immerens, entis, om. g. that hath not defensed
 Immerenter, undeskiedly, without a cause.
 Immergo, meri, gere, to drowne or to plunge
 a thng in the water, to dype.
 Immergere se in confusundem, to enter in
 to depe familiarity or acquaintance.
 Immerit in gancum, he is gotten into a
 taurene, or he hath thrust hym selfe into a
 taurene or byethis house.
 Vbi iter amnis immergitur, where the riuier
 fallet into the sea.
 Immergere se in voluptates, to drowne ones
 selfe in pleasure.
 Immerito, and Immeritissimò, an aduerbe,
 without deseruing, without cause.
 Immeritus, a, um, idem quod immerens.
 Immerita gratia, thanke of fauour, not desce
 ued. Immerito meo, without my deserit.
 Immeritabilis, le, that can not be drownd.
 Immetatus, a, um, that is not bounded or meas
 sured.
 Immitto, immitas, aut, are, to go dwel in a
 place, to enter in.
 Immitraui ingenium meum, I came to
 myne owne rule, or to bee ruled by myne
 owne wyse.
 Immitraui auaritia in republicam, coue
 touslye entred into the common weale.
 Imminens, entis, om. g. that is at hande, or
 lyke to come to passe ere it be longe.
 Imminens ingenium, a rennyng wyse.
 Imminens Dario, willing to assaile Darius
 Genius imminens, an earnest and lyuely
 gesture.
 Imminuo, nui, nre, to hange or houer ouer a
 thng as it woul fall, to bee at hande, to be
 lyke to come to passe ere it be longe, to take
 hede of espye, also to be nygh. Sometyms to
 stande by.
 Mors propter incertos casus quotidie immi
 net, Deathe through vncertaine chaunces, is
 euery day nygh, or at hande, or hangeth ouer
 our heads.
 Bellum imminet ab Tarquinis, It is at the
 poynt to haue warre with the Tarquines.
 Imminet exitio alterius, he is readye to slea
 the other.
 Imminent in fortunas nostras, They are at
 hande and ready to robbe vs of our goodes,
 or seeke of espye an occasion to robbe vs.
 Impendere et imminere.
 Intare et imminere.
 Imminere in occasionem, he was ready to
 hng for some oportunitie of occasion.
 Imminere animis in propinquas, They
 had a good hope that the thngs woulde come

to passe ere it were longe: or they looked ouer
 er date that it shoulde come to passe.
 Imminent duo reges toti Asia, two kynge
 seeke mance and occasions to byng all Asia
 vnder theyr domination.
 Imminere rebus, to espye or seeke occasion,
 to geat the imperall domination.
 Qui deditioi imminere, whych dyd seeke
 and espye oportunitie to pette by the citee.
 Imminuo, minui, liere, to dimynyshe, to make
 lesse, to abate, to cut of.
 Imminuere caput alteri, to bryake ones head
 Imminuere ius, to defalcate or mynyshe the
 authoritie or state of a person.
 Amplificare et imminuere, contrary.
 Imminuere summam, to abate of a summe,
 to dimynyshe.
 Imminuere maiestatem, to comynge treason.
 Imminuere pudicitiam virginis, to deflowre
 a mayden.
 Immutatio, onis, a dimynution, a making of a
 thng lesse, or more scender.
 Immutatus, a, u, made lesse, dimynished, decaied.
 Immutatio, scui, scere, to myngle together, to
 put in a moyste to sicour or powder, to powder
 Immutare se alicui bello, to meddle or take
 parte in any warre.
 Immutare se colloquijs, to begynne to talke
 or fall in communication with other.
 Immutare se rei alieni, to meddle in an other
 mannes matter.
 Immutabilis, le, that no man dooeth ptee,
 helpe, or succour.
 Immutabilis, a, f. g. vnnecessfull, lacke
 of ptee.
 Immutabiliter, without ptee, vnnecessfull
 ly, cruelly, rigorously.
 Immutabilis, ordis, om. g. vnnecessfull, with
 out ptee.
 Immutatio, onis, a sending of putting in, a sta
 tyn, a grassyn.
 Immutum, lapid in to abyde, as a beame into
 an house or other lyke thng.
 Immutus, a, um, sent in, cast in, put in, lapid in,
 suborned, sent ptylly, lette slyppe, also long.
 Immuta barba, a longe beard.
 Canes immisi ceruis, the dogges let slyppe
 at the deere.
 Immutis, te, om. g. cruelly, without ptee, rigoro
 ously, vngentylly.
 Immutia poma, appula whych are not yet
 epye. Althowse Vva immutis, a soure of hard
 grage.
 Immuta et turbatum celum, a tempestuous
 and troublous wether, a verie vnpleasand
 aper.
 Immuta pectus, a cruel and harde herte.
 Immuta Pelagus, a troublous sea.
 Immutio, mili, ere, to sende in, to suborne or
 byng in craftyly, to cast in. Sometyms it is

gnyfeth to tear growe in length.
 Neph barbam immutis itam, Althowse lea
 the beard growe in length.
 Respicimus, dirallique immutis barba,
 we beholds, what an horrible fytthnesse,
 and a beard growen in length, also to byng
 of sende on the contrary parte.
 Hoc futurum esse dixerit, ut post breue tem
 pus, immutaret deus regem qui expugnas
 set ludaros, It shoulde come to passe (saied
 they) that god shoulde sende to the contrary
 parte a kng, whiche shoulde vanquyshe the
 Jewes.
 Alij Tarquinium a Cicerone immutis aica
 bant, ne Crassus suscepto malorum patrio
 cinio, rem publicam turbaret, some saied that
 Tarquine was suborned, or caused by Cice
 ro ptylly to dooe, lest Crassus in taking on
 hym the defense of mpsdoers shoulde thereby
 cause trouble or sedition in the weale publicke.
 Immutare rudentes, to lette goe the ropes
 or cables.
 In medios hostes se immisit, he thast hym
 selfe into the myddes of his enemies.
 Aliquos in bona alienis immutere, to sende
 men to robbe, spoyle, and take ones gooddes
 from hym. Althowse Immutare in tempus
 blicam.
 Immutare se in voluptates, to drowne hym
 selfe in eyote and pleasure.
 Immutare iniuriam in aliquem, to do iniurie
 or wronge to one.
 Ne in aures immittas tuas, Dooe not geue
 care to it, dooe not heare it.
 Immo, or rather lmo, but rather, yea rather,
 yea, yea but, naie, naie rather.
 Immo pernegat, naie he deniect it betterly.
 Immo optima causa est, yea warr, it is a be
 rate rightfull and good cause.
 Immo certe, without doubte.
 Immo aliud, naie it is not that, it is an o
 ther thng.
 Immo etiam, naie or yea, but that more so.
 Immo vero, Immo enim, Immo certe.
 Immutabilis, le, vnmouable.
 Immoderate, vnmoderately, vnmessureably,
 vntemperately.
 Immoderate ferre res secundas, in prosperi
 tee to be proude or losite.
 Immoderate ferre res aduersas, contrary.
 Immoderatio, onis, immoderatenesse, vnu
 lyptesse.
 Immoderatus, a, um, immoderate, vntempe
 rate, without meane or measure, out of rule,
 vnruly, wythe.
 Immodeste, out of measure, also so much sau
 cle, vnmannerly, malapertly.
 Immodestia, x, malapertnesse, sauspnesse, im
 modestie, vnobeyensse.
 Immodestus, a, um, withoute temperance or

modesty, vnruly, vnobey, vnmanly
 ly, malapert, saucte.
 Immodestum locandi genus, an vnmannerly
 or to saucte a facion in loosing or luring.
 Immodice, to muche, out of measure.
 Immodice ferre, idem quod Immoderata
 te ferre.
 Immodici, many.
 Immodicus, a, um, great or muche, vnmessura
 ble, vnreasonable, to muche, to muche to man
 Immodularis, a, um, not scanned or long in mea
 sure, vnpleasant, without melodye ptopos
 on or measure.
 Immolatio, onis, a sacrificyng.
 Immolator, oris, one that offereth in sacrifice.
 Immolatus, a, um, buldeo, eraced.
 Immo, immolas, aut, are, to offer in sacrific
 Immorior, immori, to dye on a thng.
 Ferro immori, to die on a twooyden poynte.
 Studijs immori, to bee continually in studye.
 Immoror, aris, ari, to abyde or continue in a
 thng.
 Immorari honestis cogitationibus, to bea
 stowe muche tyme in musyng and thynkyng
 on honeste thnges.
 Immortalis, le, immortall, that lyueth euer.
 Immortalia facinora, actes that wille neuer
 be forgotten.
 Immortalitas, atis, f. g. a perpetuall lyfe, ima
 mortaltesse.
 Mihi immortalitas parca est, I am nowe in
 heauen.
 Commendare immortalitati and Reddere
 immortalem alicuius memoriam, to make one
 remembred and spoken of so longe as the
 world standeth.
 Immortaliter, immortally, perpetually.
 Immortale, for immortaliter.
 Immorus, a, um, that is not moued or stirred.
 Immulgo, mulsi, or mulxi, gere, to mylke, or
 mplye in.
 Immuglo, giui, or giu, gire, to lowe,
 Immundus, a, um, foule, vncleanly, filthy, filth
 y, nealy.
 Immutis, ne, exempt, without office or charge,
 free, that payeth no tribute.
 Virtus immutis non est, Vertue is neuer y
 sell, but dooyng somewhat.
 Immutis et vectigalis, contrary.
 Immutis huius mali, nothing suspected of
 this offence.
 Immutis militia, exempt from goyng to warr.
 Immutis, atis, f. g. franchises ptyberes.
 Dare immutisatem, to graunte libertie, to
 exempt.
 Immutis, that beareth no office nor charge.
 Immutis, a, um, not defended, not fortified,
 vnforted.
 Immurmuro, aut, are, to murmure with a
 ny ope.

Immuturare palato, to make a mumblyng
in the roafe of the mouth.
Immutulus, Immutulus, or Immutulus, after
Fellus it is a kind of eagle, but not so strong
as the Eagle, and appeareth only in the spring
tyme. Blinde wyrted, that some took it for a
pong culture, and Maillarius for a pong eagle,
before his caple waxeth white.
Immutabilis, le, vnderchangeable, that can not
bee chaunged, constance.
Immutabilis, rasis, f. g. (Immutabilis, vnder
changeableness, constance.
Immutatio, onis, a chaungyng of alterpunge.
Immutatus, a, um, chaunged, also vnderchange.
Immutescere, mutui, scere, to be dumbe, to kepe
silence.
Immutare, aui, are, to chaunge, sometyme not to
chaunge one thyng for an other.
Adeo homines immutari? Is it possible for
men to bee so chaunged of altered?
Immutare se in re aliqua, to chaunge of al-
ter his mynde in a matter.
Immutare vultum, to chaunge countenance.
Imo, looke Immo.
Imola, a citie of Italy, sometyme called Fo-
rum Corneli.
Impacatus, a, um, not pacified.
Impactio, onis, a stryking of dallyng togther
of two thynges.
Impactus, a, um, dallyed of beaten agaynst a
thyng.
Impactus in carcerem, cast in prison.
Impages, gis, f. g. a censon wyche is put into
the wyrtys, also a pynte that is dyuen into
tymber, to make it forgyne and abyde.
Impallescere, lui, le, e, to waxe pale.
Impancro, aui, are, to snuade of go into a place.
Impar, imparis, om, g. not equall, not suffi-
cient, vnlyke, obde.
Imparatus, a, um, vnderready, vnderpoured, vnder-
prepared.
Imparens, entis, om, g. disobediente.
Impariter, vnlyke, vnqually, vnquently.
Impartio, looke Imperio.
Impasco, aui, scere, of Impascor, impascoris,
idem quod pasco, of pascor.
Impastus, a, um, vnfed, vnderpoured, hungry.
Impatibilis, le, that wyche can not bee suffe-
red of suffeigned, vnlyke, vnlyke.
Impatibilis cruciatus, intolerable tour-
mentes.
Impaciens, entis, om, g. vnpatient, that can
not suffice of abyde a thyng.
Impatienter, impatiently, hardely, with great
pynne.
Impatientia, a, f. g. Impatience, vnlyke, vn-
sufferable-
ness, when one can not endure of suffer a
thyng, as,
Impatientia frigorum.
Impawide, vobly, vobly, without feare with

a hardy stomache.
Impavidus, a, um, that feareth not, vobly, vobly,
without drede.
Impeccabilis, le, that can not offende of does
amysse.
Impedatus, a, um, vnderfett, pynned vp.
Impedimentum, ling, lete, impediment.
Impedimenta, to the cartage and other thyng-
ges necessary, that goeth with an hoste.
Nisi quid impediment in via passus est, Ex-
cept he had any lete by the way.
Impedimento esse, to lete.
Impedio, diui, ire, to lete, to stoppe, to cumber,
to distube, to intangle, to byng in the byres
Impedire se et implicare, to intangle of wyap
hem selfe in busynesse.
Impedire, and Expedire, contrarie.
Impediri et alligari in re aliqua, to be cum-
bered of intangled in a matter.
Impedire iter, to stoppe ones tourney, and
make that he can not haue free passage.
Nihil impedio, I lete you not. also I passe
not, I care not.
Pudore impedior, I cannot for shame.
Impeditio, onis, a leatynge, byndyng, of cum-
byng.
Impeditus, a, um, pynned he that hath his
feete so bounde, that he canne not goe, lete,
cumbered, entangled, brought in the byres,
shabled.
Viden' me tuis consilijs impeditum? Woost
thou not see, that though thy counsaile I
am brought in the byres?
Impedo, aui, are, to vnderfette, to prop vp, to
state vp with a foke of other thyng.
Impello, uli, ere, to perswade instantly, to use
force, to thynke violently, to dysse forwarde,
to plucke downe, to ensleble.
Impulsi vt crederem, he perswaded me to be-
leue it: of he forced me with reasons to be-
leue hym whether I woulde or no.
In fraudem impelli, to bee perswaded to a
thyng that wyll bee to his hurt and daunger.
In fugam impelli, to be putte to flyght.
Impellere atq; hortari, to perswade and ex-
horte to a thyng.
Impelli, atq; incendi ad aliquid faciendum,
to bee styred and incited to doo a thyng.
Impendeo, di, dere, to hange ouer ones head,
as it were ready to fall, to be leys to chaunce
of happen within thoyte space.
Tanta tibi impendent mala, So great mis-
chances hange ouer thy head, of bee lyke to
falle of chaunce to the ere it bee longe.
Impendere et imminere.
Impendet procella reipublice, Some greet
folye of trouble of busynesse wyll chaunce
to the common wealte ere it bee longe.
Impendebat mons altissimus, There dydde
bende ouer a vntre high mountayne.

Im

Impendens mali nescius, not knowing of
the greete mischete that was at hande.
Impendio, verate muche of more, excedyngly
more and more.
Impendiosus, a, um, that spendeth more than
neth, to librell.
Impendium, n, n. g. expence of cosse. sometyme
garny by vltury.
Ad assem impendium reddere, to paye one
euery fasthyng of his cosse and charges
agayne.
Impendo, di, dere, to spend of late out money,
to bestowe, to emplate.
Impendere de suo, to bestowe of his owne
cosse. Bicennium impendere, to bestowe the
space of two yeres. Ilythympe Operam, cu-
ram, studium, sumptum, laborem, tempus,
vitam impendere.
Impenitabilis, le, that can not be perced of en-
tered into, impenetrable.
Impenitabile, lig, n. g. that, whereof the inner-
most parte can not be entered into.
Impensa, benefite.
Impensa, a, f. g. expence, cosse, charge. Some-
tyme a benefite.
Officiorum impensam facere, to shewe by
uere frendely pleasures and good counsels
to one.
Parcere impensae, to spare cosse.
Leuis impensa, lyght cosse.
Ingentes impensae, contrarie.
Impense, greatly, excedyngly.
Est impense improbus, he is a very ill man.
Impensibilis, le, without consideration.
Impensus, excedyngly more greuous of dis-
pleasunt.
Impensius, a, um, bestowed, layed oute. Also
exche, aboundant, vghement, great. Some-
tyme insolterable, greuous, pynfull.
Impensa voluntas, for propens.
Imperator, oris, m. g. the chiefe captayne in
warres, nome the emperour.
Imperatorius, a, um, belonging to an emperour
of great capytayne.
Imperatrix, icis, f. g. the emperesse.
Imperatus, a, um, commaunded, bydden.
Imperata facere, to dooe that one is com-
maunded.
Imperceptus, a, um, that can not bee taken of
perceyued.
Imperculius, a, um, vnlyken.
Pedes imperculos mouere, to moue the feete
without hope.
Imperitus, n, n. g. that can not be lott of bestroed
Imperitus, a, um, vnlyken.
Imperissus, a, um, that is not lotted of thyn-
gynge.
Imperiosus, dately, rignously, vntrely.
Imperissus, a, um, imperious, vntrely, dately,
full of commaundementes.

Impiosus vir, a vntrely man, rignously
of cruell in gouernance.
Imperiosus filius, he that may lott the pater-
nes and affections of his owne mynde.
Imperire, vnlykenly, vnlykenly.
Imperitia, n, f. g. lacke of knowlage, ignorance.
Imperito, aui, are, to rule of gouerne.
Imperius, a, um, not experte, easy to be decey-
ued, vnlearned, ende, ignorant.
Imperius et calidus, contrarie.
Imperium vulgus, the rude and ignorant
people.
Imperius rerum, hauing no expertise of the
woylde, not knowing the woylde.
Imperium, n, n. g. a solemne commaundement,
a ptelement in gouernance, authoritee tota-
all, power, dominion.
Imperium exequi, to dooe that is commaunded.
Satis pro imperio, quisquis es, staty of im-
periously spoken what so euer thou be.
Facile est imperium in bonis, it is an easy
thyng to gouerne honest men.
Si quid impery est in te mihi, If I haue a-
ny authoritee to commaunde the.
Imperium tuum est apud nos, we remembre
well what you commaunded vs.
Accipere imperium, and Abnuere et Des-
trectare imperium, contrarie.
Imperium tuum demura, he dooeth agaynst
your commaundement.
Habere imperium, to be master of gouernor.
Duro imperio habitus, gouerned cruelly of
tygously.
Proferre imperium tuum, to shewe his au-
thoritee of power, also to enlarge his seignor-
ie of dominion.
Cum imperio esse, to bee in authoritee, to
heare a rule, to bee in some greete rule
of office.
Omnes imperium esse Publio Scipioni in
Hispaniam iusserunt, All commaunded that
Scipio shuld haue the gouernance of Spayne.
Imperitatus, a, um, that is neuer sworne by.
Impero, aui, are, to commaunde, to commaunde
with authoritee, to enioyne, to haue the ma-
gistrie and vntrely ouer other, to rule.
Imperare cupiditibus, to rule the desyres
of appetites of the mynde.
Imperare animo nequial, I coulde not chole,
I coulde not rule my mynde.
Imperare dolori, to overcome sorowe, and
take it vnlykenly.
Imperare tributum, to exarte of requyre the
bute of payement of monye.
Equum imperare ciuitatibus, to commaunde
and gouerne ciuities, to lete forgyne
of men of armes.
Quidem imperare, to commaunde or requyre ho-
nour by ptelement for a rule of power.
Imperor, the pater.

A. L. L.

Impe

I ANTE M.

Impermissus, a, um, vnlawfull, that is not per-
 mitted.
Impersonalis, le, that hath no persones.
Impertinens, a, um, nothing abashed of as-
 fraid, shame, hardy.
Impertio, tui, tui, et **Impertior**, tuis, tui, to
 participate with one, to geue parte of that,
 whiche he hath, to communicate.
Impertire salutem aliquem, and aliquid salutem,
 to salute.
Impertitur, parte to geuen.
Impetit tibi multum salutis, he saluterly you
 herit. **Studium philosophiæ impertire**, to
 bestowe parte of ones study in philosophie.
Huic rei aliquid temporis impertias, bestow
 some tyme vpon this matter.
Impertire aliquem osculo, to kysse one.
Impertire alterum rem aliquam, and alteri
 de re aliqua, to make an other part taker of a
 thyng, to geue hym parte of it.
Imperturbatus, a, um, not disturbed, not trou-
 bled, vntroubled.
Imperuius, a, um, that can not be passed of gone
 thorough.
Impesco, scere, to putte a beast into a good pas-
 ture to feede.
Impetigo, glinis, f. g. a thyng toooyme.
Impeto, tui, tui, tere, to (suaue, to assaile of see byd
Impetrabilis, le, that may bee gotten by desyre.
Impetrabilis dies, a daie, in the whiche a
 man easily obteyneth his desyre.
Impetrabilis orator, an orator that easily
 obteyneth that he woulde haue.
Impetratio, onis, an obteyning by prayer.
Impetratus, a, um, obteyned by desyre.
Impetratio, nasis, scere, to geat by desyre of
 instance.
Imperius, a, um, infixed, most fasted, as it were
 in a stone.
Impetro, aui, are, to obteyne by request.
Impetrare et exorare.
Impetrare cum grātia, and voluntate **Impe-**
trare, to obteyne with ones good will.
Ex penitencia veniam impetravit, he byng
 sorry for that he had don, obteyned forgiveness
Impetuosus, a, um, violent of hasty in wythe.
Impetus, us, et **impes**, petis, m. g. violence, an
 inuasion, a vehemency, a bynde, a byunt.
Impetus animi, vehemency of the mynde.
Impetum dare vel facere, to inuade, to renne
 with a great randon on any thyng.
Primo impetu, at the first assaile, at the first
 byunt. **Impetum excipere**, to receiue of abate
 the byunt. **Impetus repentinus**, a sodein byunt
Feruntur omni impetu, they renne with all
 their violence and force.
Capere or **sumere impetum**, to fetch his
 feale, and renne with all his myght.
Vno impetu, one after an other without re-
 taryng. **Impetum facere in bonā et fortuna**

1. ANTE M.

alliculus, to invade and take away things that
 by force a mans gooddes and possessions.
Impexus, a, ſ, unthimbered, undercloath, untrimmed
 Impico, au, are, to pleye or couer with pleyce.
Impiarius, not poyered of ſpune, conſtantiaie,
 deſpied.
Impie, wickedly, cruelly, miſchenouſly.
Impietas, atis, ſ. g. hatred of god, crueltie, wick-
 edneſſe, impietee.
Impiger, gra, grum, diſſigent, not ſlowe, baiga-
 ant, quicke.
Vir ad labores belli impiger, a diſſigent man
 and meete to abyde the paynes and trouble
 of warfaire.
Impigre, diſſigently, without ſlowthe, quickly.
Impigritas, atis, ſ. g. diſſigenceſſe, quickneſſe,
 baileuſneſſe.
Impingo, pēgi, pingere, to hytte one in thys
 wayng ſome thyng as hym, to ſhows agaynſt
 a thyng, to beate or baſte.
Dicam tibi impingam grandem, I wyl lay
 a weyghty matter to thy charge.
Caput parietis impingere, to knock ones head
 agaynſt the walke.
Impingere compedes, to put on gretes.
Impingere culpa in aliquē, to lay the blame
 on one.
Impingere naurem, to renne the ſhippe on a
 rocke, or to dyue hym on lande, or to renne
 the ſhippe on grounde.
Impingere aliquid epitola, to ſende a letter to
 one. **Impingere pugnum ſi mutuerit, geus hūm**
 a bore on the eare, ſt he ſpeaks one wordde,
 or ſt he ones whilper.
Venenum impingere, to poyſon.
Vulnus impingere, to wounde.
Impingi, ſometimes for **Impelli**.
Impinguo, au, are, to make fatte.
Impio, au, are, to deſile, to diſſeyne ones ſelfe
 with a diſhoneſte or ſoule deede, ſpecially a
 agaynſt god or hys parentes.
Impius, a, um, cruel, hatyng god and good men,
 wycked, that careth not for god, an ungra-
 cious man, a miſcheuous man.
Implacabilis, ſe, that can not be pleaſed, pacifi-
 ed, appeaſed, or reconciled.
Implacatus, a, ſi, that is not pleaſed or contented.
Implacidus, a, um, idem.
Implacabiliter, after that ſoyte that he can not
 be pleaſed or reconciled.
Implano, au, are, to deſpue.
Implico, cui, ere, to ſpell, to fulſpell, to accuſe,
 to put in execution.
Implere vicem alterius, and Vices Implere
pro alio, to take in hande an other mannes
 charge, to exerciſe an other mannes office, in
 doo an other mans duetie.
Implet vias hominum quatuor, it is ſaide
 two ſayings about.
Canes implentur vno coitu, Dytyes are
 with

I. ANTE M.

toech w healte wiſh ones lenyng.
Religionis iuita implere, he made them es
meth folowers of honest religion.
Implicuit centum annos, he was fully an hū-
dred yeres olde.
Aures implere sermonibus, to fill ones eares
with babbyng.
Formidinis implere, to put in a great feare.
Officium suum implere, to doo his dueties.
Promittum implere, to kepe promysse, to ful-
fill his promysse.
Extemplo spei implere, by and by he putte
hym in great hope : o; made hym conceiue a
great hope.
Implere superſtitione, to make becaſe ſuper-
ſtitious. Vides, cuius debes implere veſtigia
Thou ſeeſt, whoſe ſteps thou quideſt toſow.
Curſum viſe implere, to leade thy hole courſe
of ones lyfe.
Implexus, a, um, wound in, ſolde in, ſomtyme
for Complexus, ſometyme for Implicitus.
Implicitus, a, um, wrapped o; tyed taſke togy-
ther, platted o; brydled, intangled.
Implicitus morbo, attached o; deſeigned
with ſickenſe.
Miſeria implicitus, enwrapped in myſtrey.
Implicitus ſuſpicionibus, ſuſpected of dy-
uers matters.
Colligatum arc; implicitum, knyt and platted
together.
Implicatio, onis, a plattynge, brydlynge, o; intan-
glyng one wſthin an other, a wyppynge one
wſthin an other.
Implicita, obſcurely, intricately.
Implico, aui, are, to wyappe in, to ſolde in, to
platte, to bryppe, to ſette one wſthin an other
to tye faſt, to deſeigne.
Implicare ad ſpeculum caput, the bounde by
her head at a gyffe.
Implicari ad ſeueritatem videbatur, he ſe-
med to be bent and geueh to ſeuerities.
Implicari familiaritate alicuius, to be alged o;
ſociated with one.
Implicatum teneri legibus, to be wyapped in
the penalties of the lawe.
Implicari occupationibus, to be greatly occu-
pied and buſtyd with diuers matters.
Implicari, to bee inuolued and deſette with
encomentes.
Imploro, aui, are, to deſyre lamentably, to aſke
helpe and ayde with teares and weepynge.
Implorare et obteſtari.
Implorare et ſupplicare.
Imploratio, onis, a lamentable deſyryng of
a thyng.
Implumis, me, without feathers.
Impluo, implui, o; implui, pluer, to raine in.
Ne malum implui mihi, that the wyldete
meſe not fall on me, o; lichte on my necke.
Impluere, a, um, weete in the ſayde.

主 要 特 性

Impluvis, n. f. g. a cloak to wear in the rain.
Impluviatus, a, um, clothed as if were with
in the rain.
Impluviata, garmentes of that colour.
Impluvium, un, n. g. a place in the house, wher-
by they used to receive rainie waite.
Impolita, a, f. g. negligence about the waite
publike, also rubensse, vncleaninesse.
Impolite, grossely, rudely, without politenes,
homely.
Impolitus, a, um, not polished, rude, or rough.
Impolitus, a, um, vnclothed, not dightned.
Impomcta, thiges set on the table after supper.
Impono, lui, n. e. to put one thyng on an other
to put in, to lay upon, to appoyne, to booke,
deceyve, to bynde ones eye: also to geue, to
inorgne, to late to ones charge.
Imponere alicui, to abuse or deceyve one.
Calculus imponere, to cast accompt.
Imponere clausas alias portis, to chaunge the
keys of the gates.
Clausulam disputationi imponere, to con-
clude or make an ende of the disputation.
Imposuit exercitum Brundisii, he layed his
holde in garrison at Brundisium.
Inuidiam alicui imponere, to too wronge to
one. In stipendium argentum imponere, to
afflicke what men or townes theye shall paye to
theouldiours wages.
Laborem imponere, to appoynt hym busines.
Imponere sibi laborem, to charge hym selfe
with great payne and trauaile.
Imponere legem, to sette a lawe on a thyng.
Imponere legem alicui, to appoynt a manne
what he shall doe.
Imponere summam manum, to atcheue the
thyng that a man goeth about.
Imponere fastidium, idem.
Manum imponere, to beghyn.
Modum imponere prosperę pugne, to hold
a meane, or to vse temperance, where the bat-
tyle is prosperous.
Imponere multam, to set a payne, as sub-
ges dote.
Necessitatem imponere, to contraigne.
Onus imponere, to geue in charge, to charge
to boudryne.
Imponere præsidium ciuitati, to sette a gar-
rison in a citee.
Imponere preclum, to sette a pyffe.
Silentium imponere, to commaund silence.
Imponere nomen, to geue a name.
Speciosas nomina culpæ imponis Medea
tu, and thou geuest an honest name
to the murthering.
Mili imponere, he byndeth myghte.
Imponere alicui alicui cumulo, to charge
a thyng into ones thynges, struynge that he
maye doe it fastilly.
Consilium imponere, to appoynt and aduise
a counsaile.

Dominum aliquibus imponere, to set a mas-
 ter or ruler ouer any people, and make them
 subiecte.
 Impondere exitum, or finem, to aschewe, to
 make an ende.
 Quidus oneris impone, I saye what burdenn
 to cary ye will vpon me.
 Imporco, aui, are, to make a balke in earpyng
 of lande.
 Importor, oris, m. g. he that maketh balkes
 in earpyng.
 Importo, aui, are, to cary, bypnyng, or conueigh in.
 Importare luxuriam, to make leuitifull
 or apt to beare chyldeyn.
 Importare adiuuementa, to bypnyng ayde, helpe,
 or succour.
 Contagionem importare, to infect, to bypnyng
 infection into a place.
 Importatus, a, um, brought, caried, or caryed in.
 Importune, importunare, without reason.
 Importunitas, tatis, f. g. whiche hath no com-
 moditie of tyme nor of place, importunee,
 vnreasonablenesse, also vnreasonable and im-
 moderate incontinence. Sometime a detest-
 able acte agaynst all honestee and reason.
 Importunus, a, um, out of season, importunate,
 vnreasonable, vrgent, cruell, outrageous, als
 so without succour, helpe, or quiete, somtyme
 vncouenient.
 Ille fuit senex importunus semper, That old
 foole was alwaie vnreasonable.
 Importunum tempus, no couenient tyme.
 Importunum ingenium, a lycht and foolishe
 witte.
 Importunus et crudelis,
 Inhumane et importuna natura, a cruell and
 outrageous nature.
 Importunus et amens tyrannus, an outra-
 gious and wodde tyranne.
 Importuosus, a, um, without porte or haueu.
 Impos, impotis, om. g. vnable, without power.
 Impos animi, one besyde hym selfe, one that
 can not rule hym selfe, wyld, vnruled.
 Impossibilis, le, vnpoffible.
 Impositus, a, um, set on, lated on, put on.
 Nomen impositum, a name geuen to a thyng
 Impositus, us, m. g. idem quod impositio.
 Impositio, onis, f. g. a puttyng or setting on
 a thyng.
 Impositiuius, a, um, that is put, sette or geuen to
 a thyng, vnnaturall.
 Importor, oris, m. g. he that deceyueth with
 promysse, or selleth false wares for good, also a
 conuier, a sugglar, & deceptuer.
 Impostura, æ, f. g. fraude, gyle, lyege demapn,
 trumperie, deceyte in bypnyng and selling.
 Impostus iam facere, to deceyte in maner as
 fofolefaid.
 Impotens, entis, om. g. he that can not resiste
 his appetites or affections, wyld, outragia

ous, vnable to rule hym self, willfall, wishel,
one that hath no staye of hym selfe, mische-
uous. sometime it is vsurped for puissant, o-
that hath to great power. also weake, feeble,
impotent.

Impotentissimus tyranus, a tyranne of very
great puissance and dominion.

Impotentissimus homo, a verate naughty
and weched fellowe.

Impotens amor, immoderate loue.

Impotenti est animo, he is of an outrageous
willfull stomache oꝝ appetite: oꝝ he cannot
master, subdewe, reffreigne, withstaue, oꝝ
rule the passions of his mynde.

Impotens dominatus, a pꝛoude, cruel, oꝝ wil-
full dominion and power.

Impotens ire, not able to moderate his wꝛath

Impotenter, wꝛidly, willfully, outrageously, al-
so naughtyly, vnstufly, cruelly.

Impotentia, &c, f. g. debilitie, infirmities, wyl-
fulness, vnculpable. sometime immoderate
power. also vnabilitie to resiste.

Impresariarum, at this tyme, oꝝ for this pꝛe-
sent tyme.

Imprecans, a, um, that hath not dined, fasting.

Imprecor, aris, aris, to desyre, to wꝛthe, to curse.

Impressio, onis, f. g. a violent assaulte, a pꝛin-
tyng oꝝ markyng.

Impressionem facere, and Dare, to assaulte
and sette vpon herself.

Viaqꝫ impressioe euertere, to ouerthrowe
with force and violence.

Imprimis, chiefely, specially, first of all.

Imprimo, pressi, primere, to pꝛinte, to seale,
to marke.

Signum imprimere pecori, to marke cattall.

Imprimere vestigium, to set ones foꝛe, to kep
Imprimere vulnus, to wounde, to cutte.

Imprimi in animu, to be pꝛinted in the mynd

Imprimere sigilla annulo, to seale with a syng

Dedecus reipublice imprimere, to do disho-
nour to the commune weale.

Improbabilis, le, that can not be pꝛoued.

Improbatio, onis, a dyslouyng, a repyoung.

Improbe, ill, naughtyly, vnhappyly.

Improbitas, tatis, f. g. dishonestie, vnchyp-
nesse, wantonnesse, oꝝ vnassie, malapertnesse
cauyn, wylpynesse.

Improbo, aui, are, to disallowe, to dyspꝛaue, to
condemne.

Improbus, a, um, an ill man, a cattife, dishonest,
obdinate, wamon, malapert, wyl, vnassiable
vnqꝛamfast, cruell, ill fauoured.

Improba facies, an ill fauoured face.

Facinus improbum, a shrewde tourne.

Labor improbus, great trasaple.

Improba merx, vnlesfull marthandys, oꝝ of
smalle profite.

Improbum os, a lewde oꝝ mischeuous tong.

Improbi potes, rotte polles, oꝝ being in my
wyle

byth vninsufficient.
 Improbum, a testamentum, a testament vninsufficient, lacking the circumstance of forswere.
 Nulla alia rei est improbus, he geueth hym selfe to none other naughtynesse; so he dooeth not suffice in any other tynge.
 Improbro, aui, are, to dispeere, to rebuke.
 Improcerus, a, um, lowe, not high, not tall.
 Improfessus, a, um, not professed.
 Impolis vel impolus, he whyche is not yet a citizen.
 Impromiscuus, a, um, vnmingled, not confusd, o; intricate.
 Impromptus, a, um, nothyng pempte o; ready.
 Improperatus, a, um, that is not fastened.
 Improperium, (im)badnyng of a default.
 Improperio, aui, are, to (im)badde a man with some default. also to make haile in.
 Improptius, a, um, vnproye.
 Improptik, vnproptely, not fealtly, not conueniently, vnnaturally.
 Improspectus, not piospectously.
 Improsectus, a, um, not defended.
 Improuidus, he that prouideth not fo; the tyme comynge.
 Improuideus, a, um, that which cometh suddenly, and vnlooked fo;.
 Improuida tela, barres o; arrows that one seeth not, o; is not ware of.
 Improuide, without any foresight, rashely, vnstermspectly.
 Improuide, et improuiso, vnthought on, o; vnlooked fo; suddenly, vnwares.
 Improuisus, a, um, sodayn, vnwares, that was not foreseen and taken heed of.
 Improuisor, the comparatiue.
 Impudent, denis, vnware. also not esteeme a spere, foolyshe, ignorant, vnwittinge, vnknowynge.
 Impudens harum rerum, not knowynge of those matters.
 Doler dictum impudenti adolescenti, this saterne greewe the foolyshe yonge man.
 Impudentem opprimere, to take one sobenly ere he be ware.
 Non impudens aduersabar, I was not agaynst it without a cause.
 Impudenter, vnwysely, unabassely, foolyshe, by ignorance, vnwysely, rashely.
 Impudentia, s. f. g. lache of foresight, that it was not thought on; ignorance.
 Impudens, et impudens, a man chide before the age of xiiii. yeres, a mayden before xii.
 Impudens, enis, om. g. Chamelle, ouer bolde, impudente.
 Impudenter, vnchastely, without shame, dishonourably, vnchastely, vnchastely.
 Impudentia, s. f. g. impudency, vnchastely.
 Impudicicia, s. f. g. vnchastitee of lyngynge, vnchastitee.

Impudicus, a, um, flagrant.
Impudicus, a, um, wicked, vicious in words, wanton, also lasciv, mischievous.
Impugnatus, a, um, resisted, striven against, overcome.
Impugnatio, onis, a fighting against, a resisting.
Impugno, aui, are, to resist, to fight against, to strive against, to impugn.
Terga hostium impugnare, to fight at the enemies backs.
Impugnare morbum, to strive against a sickness.
Impulso, aui, are, to persuade often.
Impulsus, a, um, persuaded, provoked, incited.
Impulsus bellum, a warre almost finished.
Impulsus, us, m. g. a vehement motion or perswasion, an inciting.
Impulsu suo, tuo, vestro, by thyne, his, or your perswasion.
Impulsu primo, at the first motion.
Impulsio, onis, f. g. a motion, a perswasion to doo a thing.
Impulsor, oris, m. g. he that perswadeeth vehemently, he that inciteth or moueth to doo a thinge.
Impune, without damage, without punishment, or griefe, without danger.
Haud impune in nos illuferis, Thou shalt not laugh vs to scorne, & escape quite thy self.
Credite impune habiturum, or abiturum c Woodst thou thinke to escape unpunished? Siquidem istuc habueris impune, yf thou escape quite with this.
Impunis, ne, unpunished, without payn, without punishment, with little danger.
Impunisime, without any danger at all.
Impunisime licet facere, you maye dooe it without any danger at all, or no man saiesg blame to you etc.
Impunitas, tatis, f. g. lacke of punishment, to be free without punishment, pardon at punishment. Impunitas et licentia.
Spes impunitatis, hope to escape unpunished.
Veniam et impunitatem dandam puco, I thinke good, that this he pardoned & forgiven.
Impunitus, a, um, unpunished, quite, forgiven, at his fault.
Impuratus, a, um, idem quod impurus.
Impure, dishonourly, badly, naughtily, lowly.
Impuritas, atis, infamis, dishonour, naughtynesse, filth, and viciuous behauiours.
Impurus, a, um, dishonour, filthy, uncleanly, dirty, naughtie, lowly.
Homo impurus, a naughty fellow.
Mors impurus, an honest man.
Impuritas, a, um, dirty, uncleanly, filthy.
Impuritas, atis, m. g. a tempter, one that leadeth through to other mens sinnes.
Impuritas, atis, m. g. a tempter, one that leadeth through to other mens sinnes.

with an other, or to accompt one summe with an other. Sometime to cels a certayne summe of monete to be payed, to pteynbe of lase a a thng for excuse.

Imputresco, putui, trefcere, to rotte, to rotte within a thng.

Imus, a, um, the lowest or most lowe, the depest

Imus pes, the sole of the foote.

Imus sonus, the base in songe.

Imo a pectore, from the bottom of the hert.

Ab imis radicibus eruere, to plucke up hard by the rootes, to plucke up rootes and all.

Senibus imis reponere, to keepe surely in mynde of remembrance.

Imp radices montis, the waste bottome of the hille.

Summus et imus, contrary.

I ANTE N.

IN, significeth, In.

In, in composition sometime is vowe, as, Inaudio, for Audio, Immuta, for Muto. Sometime it increaseth, as Inaro, in-

arax, au, are, Sometime it significeth In, as, Inundo, sometime Super, as, Infusus, id est, superfluous. Sometime it is ppiuatiue: as,

Inauditus, vnhearde.

Inaduersum, on the contrary parte.

In annum, for one yere, or for a yeres space,

In bonis, amonge good men.

In cenam, for supper.

In conspectum aspice, looke before the.

In diem addicere, to sell vpon condition, that a thng be doon by a daye.

In diem viuere, to lyue without carynge for to morowe.

In dies singulos, daie by daie.

In horam, for an houre.

In horas, from houre to houre. also often tpe mea. In lucem, vntill daie.

In magno munere, for a great rewarde.

In manu uel manibus est, he is in his power, at hande, or easly, or in hande.

In manum dari, to be geuen aparte or seuerally. In meam partem, on, or for my parte.

In medium afferre, to byng forth to a common vse or commoditee.

In mentem venire, to come to mynde of remembrance, to be considered.

In nauem ingreditur, he wente into the ship, he tooke shipping.

In noctem, vnto nyght.

In numerato habere, ready or at hande.

In numerum ludere, to daunce by measure.

In ordinem ducere uel cogere, to byng downe from anarchyte, to mynyshe estimation of power.

In ore est omni populo, all the people speake of it, it is in every mans mouth.

In partem, for the parte.

Age sis tu in partem nunc iam hunc delude, atq; amplexare hanc, So so nowe for the parte, deceyue hym hardely, and take hie vnto the.

In partem dimidium deconquere, to boyle it to the halfe deale.

In paucos dies, for a littell whyle.

In pedem, for euery foote.

Is eternis nummis in pedem tecum transeas gisse dicebat, he saied, that he bargayned with the for, sit pens a foote, or for euery foote. It. b.

In perendinum, after to morowe, or two daies hence, In portu sum, I am saue.

In posterum, finally, in conclusion, from hence forth, hereafter.

In potestatem esse, vnder the rule, or at the pleasure of one.

In presentia, at this tyme.

In praesens, idem.

In primis, thise first, Spectallys, aboue all other thnges.

In priuato et publico, at home and abroad.

In proclui est, it is easly to dooe, or to byng to passe.

In promptu est, it is easly to knowe, it is apparent. In propatulo, before all men.

Iam in propinquo certamen erat, Nowe was the battaile at hand, or the date of the battaile was come.

In proximo, at hande.

In publicum redigere, to confiscate, to take for a foysaite.

In re ipsa, by experience, in deed.

In re tua, for thy profite.

In re presentia, in a playne and euident matter.

In rem nostram, it is for our profite.

In rem presentem excurrere, to come on the lande, whiche is in demaunde.

In rem presentem perducere, to byng the matter to lght, to expresse the thng perfectly.

Ip, to declare the matter fully, that one may perceyue it, as well as though he sawe it.

In rem presentem venire, where the lande in debate dooe come in viewe by the assignement of iudges, vnto them whiche be called viewers,

whiche shall see the boundes and quantitee of the landes in variance.

In serum, vntill nyght.

In speciem, by dissimulation for a countenaunce, or a face.

Ducitos paucos in speciem captiuos, fetynge that they caried a fewe prisoners with them.

Præclara classis in speciem, It seemed a sarge and great nauy.

In spem venire, to begyn to hope.

In tempore, in season, oportunatly.

In tutum eduxit legiones, he brought his army out of daunger into a sure place.

In viros diuidere, to geue to euery man.

In vniuersum, generally.

In

In vtranty partem, of the one syde and other, for bothe partes.

In agitudine hie & des emit, he boughte this house against his wyll.

In animo est, it pleaseth me, or I pteynbe of intente.

In breui, bytely.

Denarij collaris in capta, Every man payne a peny.

In cogitando, whyle I thynke.

In commune consulas, Looke on the matter indifferently for bothe.

In crastinum vocare, to bydde one come to morowe.

In culpadi dicere, to speake to ones rebuke.

In animis nostris es, Thou haste woonne our heertes.

In diem, for a greate whyle hereafter. also for one daies space.

In hoc factum est, It was dooen for this cause or for this intent.

In incerto res mihi sita est, I am vncertayne what to dooe.

In insidijs esse, to lye in an ambuyshe, to lye in a wayte to deceyue.

In integro res nobis erit, Our matter shall be in as good case as euer it was.

In itinere, whyle we went by the waye.

In itinere est, he is comyng.

In manibus habere, to sauoue, to see muche by.

Mater virginis in medio est, The maydens mother is here before you.

In militem in capta, in naues, id est, pro quos libet milite, pro singulis capitibus, pro singulis his nauibus.

In modum Ierusalem, after a seruile faction.

In modum amici, like a frende.

In more est, the faction is.

In morem, after theyr faction.

In orbem, one after an other by rounde rounde aboute.

In pedes me conieci, I ranne awaie.

Ego fuillie in re presentia, I was there present at the deede dooyng.

In ridiculo habere, to make a laughyng stocke.

In summa, bytely.

In superuacuum, in wayne.

In suspensio relinquere, to leave vncertayne.

In tantum, so muche.

In omne tempus, for euer.

In totum, bruely, all together.

In transitu, and in transitu, by the waye, indifferently.

In turpissimis habent rebus, They count it as vyle a thng as can be in the worlde.

In vicem, in steede, in place.

In vulgus grauium, acceptable to the common people.

Inabruptus, a, um, not violatid, not broken, or that can not be broken.

Inaccessus, an Glanbe in Egypte, to the whiche is no comyng.

Inaccessus, a, um, that no manne booty or can come to, or that is not laisall for any manne to come to.

Inachis, the countreie of Idrioponatus.

Inachides, the sonne of newwe of Inachus, sometime one of Argius.

Inachis, the daughter of newwe of Inachus.

Inachus, the first kynge of Argius.

Inaduersum, on the other parte.

Inadulabilis, le, that will not be flattered by as ny means.

Inædifico, au, are, to bulde in a place, to bulde vpon together with other thnges, also to be those that is bulde.

Inæquabilis, le, idem quod inæqualis.

Inæqualiter, idem quod inæqualiter.

Inæqualis, le, vnequall, not even.

Inæqualiter, vnequally.

Inæquo, au, are, to make playne or even.

Inæstimabilis, le, vnestimable, that can not be valesed.

Inæstuo, au, are, to boyle, to boyle vehemently, to be vnto hotte.

Inaffectatus, not affectate, not curious.

Inalbesco, scere, to wage pale or whete.

Inalgesco, scere, to become colde or chills.

Inalpi, the people that dwelt vpon the Alpes.

Inamabilis, le, not amiable, that hath no grace nor pleasantnesse woorth to be beloved.

Inamarefco, scere, to wage bitter or vnplesant.

Inambitiosus, a, um, sechng no preferrence, not ambitious, not sumptuous, not goyous.

Inambulatio, onis, a walhyng by and downe in a place.

Inambulo, au, are, to walke by and downe in a place.

Inamœnus, a, um, vnplesant.

Inanimatus, a, um, idem quod inanimus.

Inanescere, to be vayne, and of none estimation.

Inanitas, arum, vopbe and empty thnges.

Inaniloquus, a babbler, that speaketh vayne wordes.

Inanimus, a, um, without soule.

Inanilo, au, are, to make empty, to empty.

Inanis, ne, empty, vacant, vopbe, vayne, vne constant, poore, that hath nothing, vble, lght in estimation.

Inanis accedit, he cometh without bynggyn any thng with hym.

Inanis equus, a vacant or leare horse that doeth nothing.

Inanissimus prudentie, betterly without all wysdome.

Inane crimen, a lght accusation.

Inane, substantiue, greater emptynesse, a vopbe place. Sometime the mye.

Inanitas, tatis, et inanilo, onis, emptynesse, vopbenesse, vacuitee.

Inan

Inaniter, vaine, also for Frustra, in vaine.
 Inapparatus, onis, lacke of preparation of pro-
 vision.
 Inapertus, a, um, not open, euident of plague,
 feret, pituit.
 Inardeo, ardi, dēre, e Inardesco, scere, to burne,
 to be on fyre, to be exceeding hotte, to be moze
 and moze inflamed.
 Inarefactus, a, um, made byr or dyed to poudes
 Inarelico, marui, scere, to byr by, to wake byre
 and byre.
 Inargentatus, a, um, not covered or inclosed in
 splure.
 Inargure, vntwittip, without subtilite.
 Inarime, an ple in the Thyrane sea. Also a
 mountayne.
 Inaro, inaras, aui, are, to tye of housebnde bla-
 ligend.
 Inartificialiter, withoute craft of conynge,
 not artificially.
 Inascensu, us, m. g. the ascendyng into a place.
 Inastatus, a, um, idem quod Astatus.
 Inaspectus, a, um, not seene.
 Inasuetus, a, um, not accustomed, vntwote.
 Inattenuatus, a, um, that is not made moze scien-
 der thynne of tette, not diminished.
 Inaudax, acis, feareful, withoute bowake of cou-
 rage, cowardyse.
 Inaudio, iui, ire, to heare, to heare speake, to
 heare playncle.
 Inauditiuacula, re, a subtil knacke of quidditee
 that one hath not hearde of.
 Inauditus, a, um, neuer hearde of, strange to
 heare. Inaudium in omni memoria, that
 was neuer hearde of, sens the woide spyt de-
 gan. Inaudium damnare, to condemne a
 person not hearyng his cause, or what he saw
 late for hym selfe.
 Magnitudo inaudita, an incredible greatnes.
 Inauguro, aui, are, to aske counsaile of the Au-
 gures, what shall folowe. also to dedicate, to
 consecrate.
 Inauguratio, the aduerbe, takyng the aduise of
 counsaile of Augures, or soothsayers.
 Inauratus, a, um, gyled, covered with golde.
 Inauris, ris, f. g. a ring of other lyke thyng han-
 gung at the eare.
 Inauritus, a, um, without eares.
 Inauro, aui, are, to make ryche. also to gyle.
 Inauspicatus, a, um, vntucky, vnfatunate, that
 was not dooen by counsaile of the Augures.
 Inauspicato, vntucky, without counsaile of
 the Augures or soothsayers.
 Inausus, a, um, that no man dareth enterpyse
 to dooe.
 Incadus, a, um, not bled so be cutte.
 Incero, aui, are, to kee Incero.
 Incalisco, lui, scere, to be of waze, beey hotte.
 Incalfacio, feci, facere, to make hotte.
 Incallide, vntwittip, nothing subtilly.

Incallidus, a, um, simple, without craft, or sub-
 tilite, notyng wise.
 Incalo, incalas, aui, are, to call.
 Incandeco, dui, scere, to be very hotte angry,
 to be greatly inflamed, to be all fyre, to be
 angry.
 Incanescio, scere, to wake hoze of white headed.
 Incantatio, onis, f. g. et Incantamentum, i, ii,
 g. a charme, an enchantment.
 Incanto, aui, are, to charme, to enchaunt.
 Incanus, a, um, beey hoze for age.
 Incapitro, aui, are, to halter, or to bynde with
 an halter.
 Incastigatus, a, um, not chastised, vngoverned.
 Incasum, in vayne.
 Incaute, vntwittip, without takyng hede.
 Incautus, a, um, vntware, that hath no forsyght,
 vntcircumspect, that taketh no hede, vntwar-
 dente. also that is not forseyne and taken
 hede of.
 Incauo, incauas, aui, are, to make holow.
 Incedo, celsi, cedere, to go a walke, to go with
 a stately pace, to shewe great grautice of ma-
 jestee in goyng, as princis dooe, to goe lyke
 great estates, to tette lyke a lord. also for Ve-
 nire or Accedere, to come.
 Incedere magnifice per ora hominum, to
 tette lyke lordes throughe the stetes that men
 may see them.
 Parvenonem incedere video, I see Patre
 meno compyng of tette lyke a lord.
 Moliter incedere, to go with a nge, tender,
 delicate, or gently pace.
 Incedit pedes, he goeth on foot.
 Incelebris, bre, not haunted or rejoyced to, non
 thyng famous.
 Incendiarius, n, a naughty persone that setteth
 houses on fyre, to the intent to robbe
 of spoyle, or for some other mischiese.
 Incendo, di, ere, to inflame, to sette fyre on a
 thyng, to incense, to make verate angere, to
 bege, to moue, to chaufe, to inflame in love,
 to make verate despyous.
 Incendi ira, amore, delyderio, dolore, to be
 inflamed with anger, &c.
 Incendere in se odia, to get the ill wylls of
 mento wades hym.
 Incendere odores, to bounne parfumes.
 Incensio, onis, f. g. and incendium, n, neu. ge. a
 burnyng, a lyght fyre that bourneth an house
 or other thyng, sometyms eny.
 Incensio, onis, f. g. haemone of melodye of the
 Armentes, or of men synnyng together. also
 a charme of enchantment.
 Incensius, a, um, of Incendo, set on fyre, infla-
 med, haupyng a great despye of courage.
 Incensus, a, um, of Census, not regrested in the
 numbryng of cytise, or one that would not
 be regrested or inrolled.
 Incensius, a, um, that psycheth, dyppeth, or the
 censeth.

enteth to a thyng.
 Inceps, olde wyse used for Deinceps.
 Incepit, for Inceperit.
 Incepto, aui, are, to begyn, to go about, and so
 referred to great, bold, and hard enterpyse.
 Video quod inceptet facinus, I see what he
 begynneth to doo, or I perceyue whereabout
 he goth, or what a pynk he is about to play.
 Quid inceptas? what mynde you to enter-
 pyse? Quo iter inceptas? whether art thou
 aboute to goe?
 Inceptor, oris, m. g. a begynner.
 Inceptum, i, n. g. and Inceptio, onis, f. g. a be-
 gynnynge, an enterpyse.
 Inceptus, a, um, begonne.
 Inceratus, a, um, covered with waze, ceared.
 Incericulum, i, n. g. a rangyng steue, wherein
 coine is clynd, ere it be ground, also a farce.
 Incerno, creui, nere, to spyt, to syt in, to try by
 sytyn.
 Incero, aui, are, to couer with waze.
 Incerto, aui, are, to make doubtful or vncertain.
 Incertum, substantiuely, doubtfulness.
 Incertus, a, um, vncertaine of doubtful, uncon-
 stant, waveryn.
 Fecit animi vncertus foret, he brought him
 in the case that he was vncertain what to do
 Incertus sum, Incertam est mihi, and Incers-
 um est, absolute, I can not tell, I knowe
 not. Aura quavis incertior, mpe inconstant
 than the wynde.
 Incerto me, vnknowyng to me.
 Incertus sententiar, he that cannot tell what
 to saye in a matter.
 Incerto scio, for Clam me est, I knowe not,
 I can not tette.
 Incesso, celsi, or lui, scere, to come, to appoche,
 to be at hande, to invade, to set vpon, to ase-
 saile, to bege, to earre, to make angere, to doo
 displeasure to one, to accuse.
 Incessere hostes iaculis, to cast dartes of sa-
 meys at the enemies, to assaile of set vpon
 enemies with dartes.
 Incessit ambo inopia, both of them are
 vexed with pouertee.
 Cupido eum incessit, there tooke hym a des-
 pye, there came a fantasy vnto hym.
 Is incessit mos, they haue take such a custom.
 Cum Aurum incesserit, when Aurum he
 cometh of appoche.
 Timor patres incessit, the senators of rome
 forloure began to dreade and feare.
 Incessit homines admiratio, men beganne to
 meruyle.
 Verbis amaris incessere, to rate with chur-
 tles and vntwade wordes.
 Incessere aliquem dolis, to go aboute to be-
 traye by some crafty wayes.
 Ipsum ingens cupido incesserat, he hadde a
 great mynde despye of satellie.

Non religio in te ita incessit, as to hold
 nelle, superstition, or superstition of religion
 enee, is come vpon the hert late.
 Sedulo incessit, there came a sedition.
 Tenebre incessunt, The night appoche, it
 wazeth backe.
 Valeudo eum incessit, he fell speke.
 Incessit, polutedly, sythly.
 Incessificus, a, um, that poluteth or despyeth.
 Incesso, aui, are, to polute.
 Incessuosus, a, um, he that doeth often polute.
 Incessus, a, um, poluted, despyed.
 Incesso flagitio pollueri, to polute by incest.
 Incessus sermo, sythly and vile talke.
 Incessus, us, m. g. of Incessum, i, n. g. lecherie
 committed with one that is nygh of kynne or
 alliance to hym that committeth it. also it is
 gniffeth all maner of polucion.
 Inclioatus, a, um, begon, vnperfected.
 Inclio, aui, are, to begyn, also to performe.
 Inclioare et perficere, contrary.
 Spem longam inclioare, to ppylonge hope.
 Incido, cidi, ere, to cut, to graue, to enue, to en-
 caple, to cutte of, to cut away.
 Incidimarmori, to be graued in marble.
 Incidere in are, and in as, to graue in tops
 per of byast.
 Leges incidere ligno, to cutte lawes in ta-
 bles of woodde.
 Incidere sermonem, to byake communicas-
 eton: Invisa, lost.
 Spe incisa priusquam predicta dies adesset,
 hope beyng lost ere the said daye was
 comen.
 Incidens, entis, that faileth downe, that chan-
 ceth. Incidens portis exercitus, an army af-
 ter the vntcomfite conynge in at the gates
 of the cite.
 Incido, incidit, di, ere, to happen, to fall soden-
 ly, to come by chance, to chaunce sodenly
 vpon a thyng.
 Incidi in latrones, I chaunced to meete with
 thieues.
 Incidere in as alienum, to fall in debet.
 Incides in eandem fraudem, Thou shalt fall
 into the same snare.
 Iocularum in malum incidit pene incidi,
 I had vntwares almost fallen into a quewe
 spoynng matter.
 In ebrum mentionem incidi, I chaunced to
 speake of them, or to mention them.
 Incidi in istum mentem, I fell into my mynde
 he came to my remembrance.
 Aliud ex alio incidit, one thyng tryeth of an
 other, by one thyng cometh to mynde by reason
 of another.
 Incidunt super causam, vntwade chaunces
 vntwade cause.
 Incidit in eadem de Philippo, they chaunced
 to speake of make mention of Philip.

Qui istæ tibi incidit suspensio? Howe came
it upon you to suspect this?
Incidus, a, um, that is not lawful to be cut, or
that is not wont to be cut.
Incienis, a woman yng his arme in temple of
childe.
Incilia, lis, n. g. a gappe, a trench of dyche.
Inciles, trenches to consue water from a ryue
into a meadows or other lowe groundes.
Inciles canales, gutters in streets of places
paved.
Incilia, gutters, trenches, of dyches.
Incilo, au, are, to blame of reproue, rebuke.
Incinctus, a, um, girded, inuironed, compass-
ed in.
Incingo, cingi, cingere, to gird, to gird a
beare, to inuiron, to compass in, for cingere.
Vibem incingere manibus, to walle the clo-
se aboute.
Incino, nu, ere, to spyn, properly to seise a smal
beast, to fowne pleasantly, and with melody.
Incipio, cepi, ere, to begynne.
Incit, idem quod incitum.
Incitum, peccata meale, gobbet meale, by thoyse
sentences and members.
Incitio, onis, f. g. incision of cutting also a thoyse
pointing of a sentence.
Incisura, æ, f. g. a cutte of garfe, also Incisura,
be the lynes in the palme of the hande.
Incisum, i, n. g. a thoyse membre of a sentence.
Incitus, a, um, cut, graued, or carued in.
Incitus, us, m. g. idem quod incisio.
Incitulum, i, n. g. incitement, and incitamentum,
n. g. a prouocation, a stirring of mouyng, a
thyng that encourageth.
Incitatus, æ, f. g. prouoked, necessitee.
Incitatus, with a certayn mouyng, quickeneste,
or vehement.
Incitatio, onis, f. g. an indignation, a mouyng
of stirring.
Incitatus, a, um, inuoud, stirred, encouraged, al-
so vehement, troubled.
Incitega, a thyng whereon greasse vesselles of
wyne are couched.
Incito, au, are, to prouoke, to moue, to stirre, to
encourage.
Incitare ad scribendum, to moue of prouoke
one to wyte.
Incitare currentem, to encourage one to a
thyng that he is prone vnto, or well entered
all ready.
Incitare auditatem, to prouoketh appetite to
eate. Incitare milites in aliquem, to encour-
age his countour agaynst one.
Incitus, us, m. g. idem quod incitatio.
Incitus, ex In & Citus, swifte.
Inciamto, au, are, to call vpon often.
Inciamo, au, are, to call for one, or crye out on
one rebukfully, to call in, to chide, to scyle,
so scold at one.

Inclamare aliquem magna voce, to call for
one aloude.
Inclamare nomine, to calle by name.
Seruos, of seruis inclamant, he called vpon
his seruantes: or he chide of scolded with
his seruantes.
Inclareo, ui, ere, or Inclaresco, scere, to be kno-
wen of all men, to be notable or famous.
Inclemens, entis, vngentil, vncourte, churche,
pygious, mercilesse, vopde of pittie.
Inclementer, without meepe, cruelly, sharpe,
pygiously.
Inclementer dicere, to speake churche, cru-
elly, or pygiously.
Inclementia, æ, f. g. crudeltee, lacke of meepe,
pygoure.
Inclatus, a, um, inclined, bended, prone, fow-
ward, what disaled, watyng toward the ende.
Inclinatus morbus, a sykenesse begynnyng
to weare awaie.
Inclinatur ad pacem animus, a mynde mo-
ueth of inclined to peace.
Inclinatus, us, m. g. for Declinatio, a declin-
ing after the grammarians.
Inclinatio, onis, f. g. an inclination of bowyng.
Inclinationes rerum et temporum, the mu-
tations of alterations of maters and tymes
in the common weale.
Inclamentum, ti, neu. g. a declination of de-
clination.
Inclino, au, are, to incline, to bowe downe, to
decay, to appaie, to waxe worse.
Hæc animus inclinant, these thynges some
what bend my mynde.
Hos vi sequar inclinat animus, My mynde
somewhat inclineth to folowe these men.
Inclinar acies, when the hoke boweth recule.
In vitium inclinare, to begyn to be naught.
Inclinare opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumps
to uidebantur, The chiefe substance and pos-
suer seemed to turne to the Sabins, after that
a hynde was made of theyr people.
Cum omnem culpam in collegam inclina-
ret, when he had laped all the blame to his
felowe.
Inclinata respublica, the publike weale de-
cayed.
Inclinare se fortuna ad causam plebis, whyle
fortune dyd somewhat bend or lean toward
the quarell of the people.
Inclinavit sententia, he thought thus, or was
of this opinion.
Inclinavit se sententia, the moste parte were
of that opinion, or the moste parte bent that
waie. Inclinare in fugam, to be cryd to flee.
Inclinavit se sol, it was past noone.
Includo, si, ere, to include of quarte in, to close
in. Includit in periculum legis, to bee vnder
the penaltie of the lawe.
Includere se domi, to kepe hym selfe at home
in his

in his house.
Includere viam, for precludere, to stop the
passage of waie.
Includere in carcerem, and in carcere.
Includere aliquem in dialogum, to make one
a speaker in a dialogue.
Admiratio includit vocem, he was so as-
tonished at the matter, that he could
not speake.
Dolor includit vocem, hee cannot speake
for sorowe.
Inclusio, onis, f. g. a shutting of closing in.
Inclusus, a, um, inclosed, shut in.
Inclutus, a, um, glorious, famous, of great re-
nowne, excellent.
Inclusus, a, um, voluntarie, not constrained.
Inclusile, lis, n. g. a pot, wherein meate is for-
ben. also a dialen of copper vesselie tynd
within.
Incoctilis, le, that is sodden in a thyng, also that
is tynded, tynded, or tynded.
Incoctus, a, um, vboyled of rawe, also boyled
together with any other thyng.
Incoctæ mulieres, women whiche doo trym
theyr heares to muche.
Incoenatus, a, um, not hauyng supped.
Incoenatus cubitum, he goeth to bedde sup-
perless.
Incoenare, ne, without suppe.
Incoeno, au, are, not to suppe, to go supperless.
Inceptio, au, are, Inceptum, i, Inceptor, oris,
Inceptio, onis, looke Incepto, &c.
Incohibilis, le, and Incohabitans, a, um, idem
quod incogitans.
Incohibens, antis, om. g. rather, foolyshe, vna-
advised, without consideration.
Incohabitans, æ, f. g. inconsiderant, vna-
advised, rather.
Incohabitans, a, um, unknown.
Incohibesco, scere, not to restraine.
Incohibilis, le, that can not be sette of myngled
together. It woode out of vse.
Incola, æ, com. g. one that dwelleth in an other
countre than that he was borne in.
Incola arbor, a tree brought out of an other
countre, and planted with vs.
Incolæ orientis, the inhabitants of the east
partes of the worlde.
Incolatus, dwelling in a strange countre.
Incolo, li, ere, to dwell in a place, to inhabit.
Incolit vitam suam, he leaueh a poore life
Incolit locus dicitur, to be inhabited.
Incolatus, æ, home, safe, without feare, safe,
lacking no reparation of amending.
Post hac incolumis de se loquitur, I know
grate well I shall be well enough: or out of
all danger from heere.
Incolumis se ad suos recepit, he returned
safe home to his frendes of company.
Incolumis status, helthe, prosperitee.

Acker incolumis, as home that woode no
reparation.
Incolumitas, atis, f. g. helthe, prosperitee.
Incomper, eis, that hath no company or fel-
lows, vnaaccompanied.
Incomitas, aris, f. g. the keeping without coma-
pany, after Aletius, but the place of those
whereth he gathereth is, harsh Incolumis,
the better case plural of Incomitatus.
Incomitatus, a, um, being without company,
alone, idem quod incomper.
Incomisio, au, are, to commit such an offence,
for the which one must be brought before the
corporation of assemble of people, an olde
woode out of vse.
Incommendatus, a, um, not commended.
Incommode, incommodiosus, m. fauoured
ly, vnpolitely, vngentil, nothing to ones
pate of appetite, vngentil, vncasly.
Incommoditas, aris, and Incommodatio, on-
is, f. g. Incommodities, damage, displea-
santness.
Incommodo, au, are, to hurte, to doo displea-
sure, to hurte, to displese.
Incommodum, di, n. g. damage, hurte, displea-
sure, daunger.
Incommoda ferre alicui, to hurte, to doo dis-
pleasure.
Nauigare incommodum est, It is an ill of
dangerous thyng to saile or be on the sea.
Incommodus, a, um, incommodious, damage-
ous, hurtefull, noysom, vngentil, vngentil,
vngentil.
Nisi tibi Incommodum est, except it be trou-
ble or lets to you.
Incommane, equally, indifferently for al parties.
Incompactum, vniuersum, or m. loigned.
Incomparabilis, le, incomparable.
Incompertus, a, um, unknown, not proued,
not tryed.
Incompertum est, it is unknown of vnter-
taine, we can not tell.
Incomperum habeo, I know not for a surete.
Incompositus, without order of arais.
Incompositus, a, um, without order of arais,
out of faction, nothing trye.
Incomprehensibilis, le, that can not be compre-
hended or numberd.
Incomprehensibilis, a, um, not comprehended.
Incomptus, a, um, not broken or trimmed.
Inconcessus, a, um, denied, not granted.
Inconculcatus, m. vnaadvisedly.
Ne inconcilare quid nos possit, That
thou maist requyre nothing of vs, wherfor
we shalbe one the displeasure, vnter-
taine.
Inconcilio, au, are, to trouble, to sette at dis-
cord, to batten.
Inconcillare sibi aliquem, to make one his
aduerse.

Inconciniter, nothing properly or neatly.
 Inconcinus, a, um, unmade, ill proportioned,
 unapt, nothing fitte or pretty.
 Inconculus, a, u, stable, that can not be shaken.
 Incondit, adverbium, without fashion, or with-
 out order.
 Inconditus, a, um, out of order or fashion, rude,
 also wearie. Sometime unburied.
 Corpora incondita, bodies unburied.
 Inconditus turbidusq; clamor, a confuse clas-
 moure of noyse of many voyces mingled to-
 gether.
 Inconditus, a, um, unmade, unburied.
 Inconfessus, a, um, not confessed.
 Incongelabilis, le, that can not be frozen.
 Incongruens, entis, om. ge. incongruent, not
 consonant or agreeing, absurd.
 Inconueniens, entis, om. g. that moueth not the
 pebbles, that twinketh not with the eyes.
 Inconscius, a, um, not knowing nor mistaking.
 Inconsequentia, a, f. g. a conclusion or ende.
 Inconsiderantia, looke Inconsiderantia.
 Inconfortabilis, le, that can not be comforted.
 Inconfortus, a, um, not comforted or comforted.
 Inconitans, entis, om. g. unconstant, lighte,
 mauering, nowe in one minde, nowe in an-
 other, not agreeing with itselfe.
 Incontinenter, incontinently.
 Incontinencia, a, f. g. incontinence, lightness,
 mauering.
 Inconuersus, a, um, unaccustomed, unwise.
 Inconstite, without counsaile, or unadvisedly,
 unskillfully.
 Inconuulsus, us, m. g. not demanding of coun-
 saile, not getting of counsaile.
 Inconuulsus meo, without my counsaile.
 Inconuulsus, a, um, lacking aduise or conside-
 ration, he that will not aske counsaile, rather,
 foolishly, also one that is not asked counsaile
 of. Sometime he that hath no counsaile ge-
 uen him.
 Inconuulsus consilium, without counsaile,
 foolishly the counsaile geuen without aduise.
 Inconsumptus, a, um, not consumed.
 Inconuulsus, le, without any feare.
 Inconuulsus, a, um, unfowed.
 Inconsiderantia, a, f. g. lacke of consideration,
 unadvisedness, rashness.
 Inconsiderate, unadvisedly, rashly.
 Inconsideratus, a, um, and Inconsiderans, an-
 tis, without consideration or aduise, rash-
 ly, foolishly.
 Incontaminatus, a, um, unspotted, not spotted
 or dregged.
 Incontensus, a, um, not stretched out, not wye-
 ded by, slacke.
 Incontinens, entis, he that is not chaste, or he-
 peth hym not to one woman, that can not re-
 freigne and rule hym selfe.
 Incontinenter, incontinently.

Incontinentia, a, f. g. incontinence.
 Incontinentia urinae, the runninge of urine
 water from hym whether he will or no.
 Inconueniens, entis, unconvenient, unseemly,
 unfitting, also that dooth not agree.
 Incoquo, xi, ere, to seethe or boyle in a thynge,
 so seeths or boyle together, also to coner with
 spuer, spume, or leade.
 Incordio, aui, are, to put into a mans herte, to
 perswade hym.
 Incorporalis, le, that hath no body.
 Incorporatus, a, um, without a body.
 Incorporo, aui, are, to incorporate or set vpon or
 as a body.
 Incorrectus, a, um, uncorrected.
 Incorruptus, uncorruptly, purely.
 Incorruptus, uncorrupted, pure, cleane, sincere.
 Incoco, aui, are, to seethe as women of taptism
 doo, without a stoue.
 Increatus, a, um, neuer created.
 Increbresco, increbrui, o, ui, scere, to wage, to
 be spede or muche known.
 Increbuitumor, the tumour or bulte increas-
 sed or went abrode.
 Increbuit res prouerbio, it was commonly sa-
 id by a prouerbe, or it grew to a prouerbe.
 Autem increbuit, the fourtye wynde waxed
 bygger.
 Vnde magis increbrescent, the sea waxeth
 more troublous.
 Incredibilis, le, incredible, not to be beleued,
 meruallous.
 Incredibilis sum, no man will beleue me.
 Incredibiliter, incredibly.
 Incredulus, a, um, that will beleue nothing.
 Incredulitas, entis, f. g. incredulity, lacke of
 beleue.
 Incrementum, i, n. g. increase.
 Incrementum flumini, the risinge of a ryuer.
 Increpito, aui, are, to blame or rebuke often.
 Increpitus, a, um, chidden, blamed, rebuked.
 Increpo, ui, are, to scold or make noyse, to
 create, also to rebuke, to rate, to blame, to
 chide, to pprooke.
 Increpare aliquem auaritia, to blame one of
 couetousness.
 Simul atq; increpuit suspicio tumultus, By
 and by as soone as there was heard any suspi-
 cion of tumulte or troublinge.
 Haec in eum increpantur, these thynges bee
 layde to his charge, or he is blamed for these
 thynges.
 Increresco, eui, scere, to growe muche, or more
 and more.
 Ineuentatus, a, u, not distressed with bloudshed.
 Ineuentus, a, u, without bloudshed, not bloody.
 Ineuertatio, entis, f. g. a pargeting or ouerthyn-
 g with hard matiere lyke a cruete.
 Ineuerto, aui, are, to pargete or make hard or
 in a cruete.

Inde

Incubatio, entis, Incubatio, entis, f. g. Incubatio,
 us, and Incubatus, us, m. g. lying in, speyng
 to hatche egges, sleeping abrode.
 Incubo, bonis, he that seetheth all his dayes on
 trifles.
 Incubo, cubul, and cubuli, bare, to lye in or v-
 pon, to cleane to, to set ouer a thynge, to seete
 on egges as an henne dooth, to occupie, to
 possede, to inhabite, to nouer, to dwell in,
 to care, also to lye and slepe, to the intent to
 haue some vision or answer of the ydoles, as
 they used in olde tyme, to be verate muche in
 a place, and to taken in the yll parte.
 Alicui pecuniam incubare spe atq; animo, to be
 verate greedy and despons of monie, and
 sette ones whole mynde and trust vpon it.
 Incubare oua, or ouis, to seete abrode vpon
 egges.
 Incubare thesauris, to keepe monie locked
 by, and as it were to sette abrode on it.
 Incubator, oris, one that is muche in a place.
 Incubito, aui, are, the frequentative of Incubo.
 Incubitus dextri lateris, lying on the right syde.
 Incubus, a spectre, whiche assumpeth the forme
 of a man, medleth with a woman, also that
 whiche is called the mare, wherewith men ben
 oppressed in thier slepe.
 Incudo, entis, he that worketh on an anvil.
 Inculo, aui, are, to poyse in, and by transferts
 on, to repete a thynge often, and as it were to
 beate or poyse in to ones memoire. Also to
 make one to take whether he will or no.
 Inculare munus, plusq; offerre, to offer a
 charge to one, whether he will or no.
 Inculcatus, a, um, poyred in, often repeted, be-
 sen into the memoire.
 Cantus rabiosi moribus inculcatus, poyred in
 to the bytynges of madde dogges.
 Tradita atq; inculcata libertas, liberte whi-
 che men had of theire ancestors, and haue
 continually ben brought by in.
 Inculpatus, a, um, blamelesse, not faultie.
 Vita inculpara, a lyfe that cannot be blamed
 in any point: a perfect honest lyfe.
 Inculte, rudely, without eloquence.
 Incultus, a, um, unhusbanded or untilld, rude,
 nothing eloquent.
 Incultus, us, m. g. uncleanly apparayling, con-
 trary to Cultus, negligence in apparayling.
 Incumba, a part of a pillow in making of as-
 ches, wherupon the arche specially resteth.
 Incumbo, cubul, cumbers, to endeavour, to take
 in hande, to happe, to leane vpon, or fall on
 a thynge, also to be inclined to some thynge, to
 geue all diligence and study, to lye downe
 vpon a thynge.
 Incumbo ad opus in studia, I geue my mynde
 wholly to study and learning.
 Ad salarem reipublice, or in rempublicam
 incumbere, to trauele aboute the common

weale, to endeavour with all study and dili-
 gence to helpe the common weale.
 Incubum, a, um, a cumbers, to murther that part
 Incumbere gladium, or in gladium, to lye
 downe on a swordes poynt, and slea hym selfe.
 Incumbunt testa centenis columinis, The
 tonse is bothe by with an hundred pillars.
 Sed mihi incumbunt, But the burden of
 these thynges charge or ouerlode me, or lye
 heauy on my necke.
 Qui in se ipsum incubuerunt, whiche are fa-
 ten of thynges on thy necke.
 Baculo incumbens, leaning on a staffe.
 Incumbere ad bellum omni studio, to geue
 all ones care and studie to the maintenance
 of warre.
 Incam curam incumbere, Beue all your care
 or study to this, or endeavour this with all di-
 ligence. Incumbere to pectore ad laudem,
 Beue or apply all your whole mynde and cou-
 rage, to geat plecte.
 Incumbere ad opus in perniciem alicuius, to go
 about with all diligence, to purchase ones
 beathes or destruction.
 Ad voluntatem perferenda legis incubes-
 rat, he woulde haue had that lawe made.
 Ad lenitatem nimiam incumbunt mores,
 The maners of men bee bent or inclined to
 to muche gentynesse.
 Incunabula, orum, i, n. g. plu. all that togeth
 the swarthyng of a chyld, thynges perpe-
 nyng to infancy. It is also taken for the be-
 gynnynge of thynges. Also for the place where
 one was borne, or the first beginning of ones
 booke or hynde.
 Ab incunabilis, euen from our infancy.
 Incunabula et rudimenta.
 Incunabulum, i, n. g. a cradell.
 Incursus, a, um, incurse, uncaled.
 Incursia, a, f. g. negligence, ill husbandy, care-
 lesse.
 Incursio, entis, negligent, without care.
 Incursus, a, um, careless, negligent.
 Incurro, incurri, rere, to renne agaynst one, to
 sette, to renne, to meete with one by chance.
 In tenebris incurro, in the darke to meete
 or renne agaynst a thynge.
 Incurrere et incidere.
 Incurrere ager in agrum, one fildes enendeth
 or fildeth within another.
 Incurrere in aliquem verbis, to intyge or
 gaynt one with wordes.
 Incurrere in loca, to make troubles or inua-
 sions. In aliquem incurriere, to renne violent-
 ly agaynt one.
 Incurrere in oculos, to come in ones syghte
 that looketh not for it, or woulde not see it.
 Quae in odia hominum incurrun, whiche
 thynges bee hated of men.
 Incurrere in voces maleuolorum, to be taken
 by

hys of p[ro]f[ess]ion of, by malicious persons
 of such as doo not favour vs.
 Incurre circenibus, to fall on the same day
 that the plates called Circenies are kept.
 In quem diem incurrat nescio, I cannot tell
 upon what daie it falleth.
 In varias reprehensiones incurrare, to bee
 blamed for diverse thynges.
 In vrbaniateme hominum incurrare, to bee
 mocked of scoffed at.
 Incutitur, the impersonall.
 Incurtio, onis, f.g. Inuasion of enemies, an in-
 rode, a tussing of meeting of thynges toge-
 ther.
 IncurSIONem facere, to inuade or make an
 inrode or foire upon enemies.
 Incursumbus vaitari, to bee ouer runne spols-
 led and waied by enemies.
 Incursum, anis, om. g. that tusseth or byteth
 agaynst a thyng sodenly.
 Incurtio, auis, are, the frequentatue of incurso.
 Incurso, auis, are, to renne agaynst a thyng, to
 tuss, to tuss upon a thyng, to make inro-
 des and inuasions upon enemies.
 Incutere aduersis cornibus, to tuss of renne
 together as enemies doo.
 Infortunatus hominum incurfare, to inuade
 mens possessione and gooddes, and by extor-
 power to take them awate.
 Pugnis aliquem incurfare, to renne on one
 to tuss and beate hym with his spiles.
 Incutus, us, m. g. idem quod incurtio.
 Vis et incurtus pluarum, the force and be-
 hementie of rapne.
 Incutitio, ite, to bowe downe, or be croked.
 Incutus, auis, are, to make crooked.
 Incutus, a, um, crooked.
 Incus, idis, f.g. an anuill.
 Indem in idem tandem, to labour alway
 about one thyng, to repte one thyng contin-
 nuallie, to harpe alwaie upon one thyng.
 Indem reddere, by translation to reiecte, to
 polle, to aende.
 Incusatio, onis, f.g. a blamyng.
 Inculo, auis, are, to accuse, to blame, to fynde
 faulte with.
 Quid me incutit? & by whomst thou me? of
 why sayest thou blame of faulte in me?
 Qui alterum incusat probi, he that lately a
 faulte to another mans charge.
 Incultodius, a, um, not kept.
 Incutus, a, um, coped or denied in.
 Incutus, cui, ere, to strike or bathe.
 Incutere suppone in caput aliquis, to rappe
 one on the pate with his walshyng staffe.
 Incutere pedem terra, to stape on the groude
 with his foote.
 Incutere colaphum, to geue a blowe.
 Vei derum ciuitatis incutere, to make one
 despyous of the citee.

Incutere errorem, to decapne, to byrge in
 an error of false opinion.
 Metum incutere, to make a fray.
 Morbum incutere, to make feche.
 Incutere alicui nuntium, to byrge one thyng
 ges sodenly.
 Pudorem incutere, to make ashamed or
 bashed.
 Indagare, diligenter, with great search.
 Indagatio, onis, a diligence searchyng of
 thyng out.
 Indagator, oris, m. g. a diligent searcher of
 her out.
 Indagatrix, the feminine.
 Indago, auis, are, to seche or seche, to vnte, to
 seche out as an hounde dooth.
 Indagare et odorari, to seche and smell out.
 Omnibus vestigijs indagare, to seche out dili-
 gently by all signes and tokens that may be.
 Indago, inis, f.g. a seche, also the sechynge by
 of a cople of nettes about a parke of fowls, to
 take dere of wilde beastes.
 Inde, from thens, there, from thense forth,
 after ward, from that man or woman, comynge
 for ob id, for that thyng.
 Vxorem duxit, nati filij duo, inde ego hunc
 maiorem optavi mihi, he took a wyfe, and
 had by hir .ii. sonnes, from hym I chose this,
 whiche is the elder, and made hym myn heire.
 Inde ab initio, from the first begynnyng.
 Inde ei, therof it cometh.
 Inde ab ineunte etate, even from his youth.
 Indebito, an aduerbe, where a manne ought
 not to haue payd.
 Indebitum, i, n. g. a thyng that is not due.
 Indebitus, a, um, not due.
 Indecens, entis, om. g. vnseemlyng, vncomely,
 nient, vnseemlyng.
 Indecenter, vnseemly, vncomely.
 Indeces, idis, not sluggish, quicke, diligent.
 Indecet, it misbecometh.
 Indeclinabilis, le, that can not be tchewen of
 auoyded, also vndeclined, someyme conuene,
 that will not bende.
 Indeclinabilis animus, a constant and sturme
 rable mynde.
 Indecor, oris, not regarded, not stately.
 Indecore, vnbonestly, vnconuiently, vncomely.
 Indecoris, re, idem quod indecor.
 Indecorus, a, um, vnseemlyng, vncomely, vnbonest.
 Indefatigabilis, le, that ca not be weryed or tured.
 Indefensus, a, um, without defence.
 Indefessus, a, um, that can not be weryed or tured.
 Indefinitus, a, um, not determined of distynct,
 obscure, darke.
 Indefensus, a, um, that is not lamented or
 lured for.
 Indeflexus, a, um, not bowed, not reuered.
 Indiectus, a, um, that is not caught or
 mertyowen.

In

Indecibilis, le, that can not be weryed or tured.
 Indemnitas, a, um, agaynst whom no tennye
 or p[ro]p[er]ty of a byrge, or agaynst whom
 no iudgement is geuen.
 Indemnitas, without hurt of harme, defended.
 Indemnitas, uis, f.g. a byrge of damage.
 Exstimans indemnitas si se consili possit,
 sup[er]charge that he moughe seche damage
 by dunge.
 Indep[er]uatus, a, um, not byrge of corrupted.
 Indep[er]cabilis, le, that will not be interested, of
 that will not forgoe.
 Pena indeprecabilis, punishment without
 remission.
 Indep[er]us, a, um, gotten, or that hath gotten.
 Indep[er]oratus, a, um, not bewailed or lamented.
 Indelertus, a, um, not deserte.
 Indelertus, alwaies, continually.
 Indelertus, a, um, not wauen or wotted.
 Indelertus, onis, f.g. slachetesse in dooynge of
 thynges goodly and honest.
 Index, icis, om. g. he that accuseth or appeas
 ether an other man. also he that to escape pun-
 ishment, or for some reward, discloseth the
 consp[ir]ate, wherunto he was made parte.
 It is also the forspynge, a touchstone to try
 golde, also the table of a booke, wherby cer-
 tayne chapters or notes be founde.
 India, a great wyde countreie, called in englyshe
 Indis, lyng on the southe easte partes of the
 world, whiche as Ptolomeus wyrteth, is
 in two partes. The one is called Inde with-
 in the ryuer of Ganges, which on the west is
 bounde with Aracolia et Gedrosia, on the
 east with the great ryuer called Ganges, on
 the north with the hylle called Imaus. On the
 south and west, with part of the Indian sea.
 The other parte of Indie without Ganges,
 is bounde on the west with the sayde ryuer
 Ganges, on the north with parte of Scya-
 ethia and Berica, on the east with the region
 called Sinarum, on the south with the Indis
 an sea. Ptolemy who was one of great dis-
 coveyrs aduises, aduised (as Arianus
 wyrteth) that it was four monethes forer by
 the playnes of Indie. Megasthenes saied,
 that the breadth of Indie from the east to the
 west, comynge 16000. furlonges, which is
 2100. miles. The length from the north to the
 south, 22000. furlonges, whiche is 2850.
 myles. Ctesias affirmeth it to be as much as
 the rest of Asia. But Dandertus, whiche
 was the acter of Alexander, demeth it
 to bee the thirde parte of Asia. There is also
 sayd two summers, and frutes and grayne
 twyse gathered. The wyndes be also tem-
 perate, the beastes and foules muche greater
 than in other countreies, and of more dy-
 vers kyndes. The names of the countreies
 and cities there, bee nowe otherwise thanne

they were in the tyme of the first voyages.
 They whiche bee nowe aduised, and he
 cleth in theyr plates, whiche are nowe
 and tyme, whiche are nowe aduised.
 Indictio, onis, and Indictio, f.g. the
 lyng of tussing the byrge of a thyng. Indictio
 is someyme an assyming of a wyng.
 Indictus, a, um, shewen, declared, accused, or
 to p[ro]sed.
 Indictum, i, n. g. to where one which was p[ro]-
 sedatour in an offence, dooth bystow the
 acter and dusses of the companyons. also a
 sygne, a token.
 Indictio esse, to betoken or declare, to noyffe
 by a sygne or token.
 Quale ingenium haberes, indicio fuit ora-
 tio, poure communicacion well noyffed of
 what disposition you were.
 Indictum proferri, voluntarily to discloseth or
 as case, and all his companyons.
 Ex indicio nihil periculi est, There is no cos-
 perbe or daunger in discloseth the matter.
 Indico, indicas, auis, are, to discloseth, to manifest,
 to make openly knownen, to demonstrate, to
 apperche, to accuse, to set or telle the pyce, to
 deluyser in possession that whiche is bought,
 to sette, to shewe, to tell, to declare.
 Num color pudoris signū viquam indicat,
 Dooth his colour shewe any wanten token of
 shamefastnesse?
 Indicare in vulgus, to telle abroad.
 Res ipsa indicat, the thyng it selfe declareth.
 Indico, xi, ere, to denounce, to declare solemn-
 ly, and for a great cause, as baraple, fays-
 ges, summalles, counsailes, tryumphe, and o-
 ther greates thynges, also to sette a tribute or
 paye, and to appoynt or commaunde.
 Indicare consiliū, to call or commaund a counsaile.
 Indicare institutum, to commaunde a vacacion,
 or as we vse to saie, to keepe no terme.
 Indicare pecuniam populo, to sette a tax of
 subste on the people.
 Bellum indicare voluptati, to sterte and reu-
 selt agaynst our volupcie and plegure.
 Sibi bellum indicare, to commaund or byrge ones
 selfe, Cocnam indicare, to commaund a supper
 to be prepared, to byspake a supper.
 Inimicitias indicare, to declare and noyffe
 ones selfe to bee an enemy.
 Indicare sibi legem innocentia, to bynd hym
 selfe to pure byrge.
 Indictio, onis, f.g. the parte of .xv. petre, also a
 tale geuyn by the people.
 Indictum, a, um, that whiche is declared by
 appoynt.
 Indictus, a, um, declared or denounced solemn-
 ly, also not spoken, nor defused, nor decla-
 red. Indicta causa, the cause of matter not
 knownen, declared or defused.
 Indidem, from thence, from the same place,

Indi

ly that a bayne shoulde be made.
 Indulgere lufibus, to additte and geue hym
 leife to fantafticall paffimes of reffies.
 Indulgere abdomini, to geue him leife to dea-
 ly there, to fede and cherifhe the carboys to
 much. Indulgere nouis amicis, to make mu-
 che of newe frendes.
 Indulgere defiderio alicuius, to graunte that
 one defireth of woulde fayne haue.
 Quid ego indulgeo dolori? why do I geue
 my leife to fozowe and heauynesse?
 Luxuriz indulgere, to abandon ones leife to
 pleasure and wantonnesse.
 Nimis me of mihi indulgeo, I folowe myne
 owne appetite to muche.
 Peccatis amici indulgere, to fuffer and par-
 don the mifdoopnges of ones frende.
 Indulges filio veltutu nimio, you fuffer your
 fonne to haue to fumptuous of colly apparel
 Indumentum, i. n. g. a garment.
 Induo, dui, ere, to putte on a garment of othere
 lyke thyng, to transfoyme of translate, to caft
 in, to annopre.
 Induere personam alterius, to fpeake in the
 name of thede of an other man.
 Induere personam iudicis, to reprefent of do
 the office of a iudge.
 Induere potes pice, to lase on pytche on the
 pottes, Induere fibi ingeniu noui, to chaunge
 his nature. Speciem latronis induere, to vfe
 the facion of a thefe.
 Verufatem induere, to become olde.
 Inductu, to bee charged of laded with
 fruite, Indufua confeffione, to be taken by
 his owne confeffion.
 Induit fe in florem, to blossometh.
 Quid erat induta? what garment had he on?
 Induere fibi veltum, and fe veltie.
 Induere annulum digito, to put a rpnge on
 his fpynger.
 Induunt etiam pedibus aurum, he weareth
 golde on his fecte alfo.
 Arma induere, to put on harneys.
 Soleas equo induere, to shoe an hofte.
 Terra tantis fegenibus inducatur, the ground
 was laded with fo muche coine.
 Induere fibi nomen, to geue hym leife a name
 to take on hym a name.
 Fallam fibi fcientia persuasionem indu-
 runt, they haue perfuaded them felues to be
 learned, and bee not in deede.
 Simulationem rei alicuius induere, to coun-
 terfette of feigne.
 Videte in quot laqueos fe induerit, See you
 into how many fnares he hath brought hym
 leife, of in howe many fnares he hath intan-
 gled and wapped hym leife.
 In id ipsum fe induit, quod timebat, he hath
 brought hym leife into the fame inconuenience
 that he feared,

Induere fe re aliqua, to entangle ones leife in
 a matter.
 Vultus feueros induere, to louke fadde
 and grauely.
 Impedior, for Impedior.
 Induperator, oris, for Imperator.
 Indureo, tui, ere, and Induresco, fere, to bee
 harde of waxe harde.
 Induro, aui, are, to harden, to make harde.
 Indus, i. m. g. a noble rupe that cometh from
 the great mountayne of Taurus, and inclo-
 seth Indus on the wefte, and cenneth into the
 Indian fea. Into this rupe renne xij. great
 famous rupees, the least of them more than
 the great rupe of Danowe, where he is by-
 doft. Drabofaleth, that they whyche doo
 wyte moft moderately of Indus, do affirme
 that he is in byadeth fiftie furlonges, which
 is ewelue myles and an half. The water ther
 of caufeth greete fertillite whan it ouerflo-
 weth, and therof many fandy pleafant and
 holfome frutes doo fpynge without laboure.
 Indufarius, h. m. g. a maner of perperote.
 Indufaria, x. f. g. Idem quod Indufum.
 Indufatus, a, um, cladde in a perperote.
 Indufium, h. n. g. a perperote of rather a thyr.
 Industria, x. f. g. a vertue, comphehnyng both
 fudy and diligence, Induftrie. alfo trauaple
 of labour.
 De industria aliquid facere, to doo a thyng
 of purpofe of for the nones.
 Ob cam induftriam hodie ducam fcoriu ad
 exham, Because thou doeft fpe and wathe
 fo diligently what I dooe .&c.
 Induftrie, wittefly, with diligence, with Induftry
 Induftrius, a, um, that is wittefly and actiue, di-
 ligent, laboyfous, glabbe to transaple of take
 pynes in a thyng.
 Indutus, us, m. g. araiyng of apparaylyng, the
 puttyng on of a garment.
 Induix, apparaple.
 Induuium, uij, the barke of a tree.
 Inebri aues, bydes whyche in the diftinction
 of the Dugues foybyd any thyng to be doen.
 Inebrio, aui, are, to make dzynde, to be dzynde.
 Inedia, x. f. g. hunger, famine.
 Ineditus, a, um, not put abpode of declared, not
 publyfied.
 Ineffabilis, le, that can not bee fpooken of pro-
 nounced.
 Inefficax, acis, om. gen. of no foyce, vertue, of
 Orengehe.
 Ineffigatus, vnfactoned, without good propo-
 cton, without facion of foume.
 Inelaboratus, not counpnygly wpyght of done
 Inelegans, antis, without eloquence, nothyng
 pteile of feate.
 Ineleganter, nothyng pteaple.
 Ineluctabilis, le, that can be overcome of pafsed
 with no labour of trauaple.

Inemendabilis, le, that can not bee amended.
 Inemptus, a, um, not bought.
 Inenarrabilis, le, meruapious, that can not be
 declared of vttered.
 Inenarratus, a, um, not declared of expounded.
 Inenodabilis, le, that can not bee difolued.
 Inco, iui, ire, to begyn, to go in, to enter in, to
 defere, to get, to wyne, to obteyn, to treat.
 Inire, is fometyme where the male leapey
 the female, as the hofte conereth the mare, al-
 fo to confyder and vnderftande.
 Inire curfum, to begynne his courfe.
 Inire fedus, to make a league of reafte of
 peace. Inire fugam, to flee as men do in bat-
 tle. Gratiā inire, to geat thanke of frend-
 fhippe with dooyng fome pleasure for a man.
 Gratiā ab uel cum aliquo et apud aliquem
 inire.
 Inire magistratum, to enter in an office.
 Inire pacem, to make peace.
 Inire bellum, to make warre.
 Inire viam, to fpynde awate.
 Rationem inire, to fecke meane, of to confy-
 der howe a thyng maye bee dooen, to confult,
 to rechen, to make an accompte.
 Inire focieratem, to falle in felowfhip with
 one. Inire fuffragia, to affemble people for an
 election, of to confent to any matter.
 Inita fubducta ratione, al thynges reckned
 of well accompte.
 Incunte etate, in poythe.
 Incunte vere, at the begynnyng of the fpyng
 of the yere.
 Cauene fallam gratiam fudeas inire, Be-
 ware that thou defpye not to haue of pythe a
 thanke of me vnderfeted, of that thou goe
 not about to make me thank the for nothyng
 Inire vnquam febris? Wpd the feuer euer
 take you? or were you euer fiche of the ague?
 Confilium cum aliquo inire, to confult of take
 counfayle with one.
 Conuiuium inire, to go to a feaf.
 Inire imperia alicuius, to ferue of to become
 fubjects to one.
 Nexum inibant, they wer caft in pyfion, they
 were lated in charynes.
 Inire numerum, to numbye.
 Inire praelium, of pugnam, to begynne bat-
 tle, to geue the onfette.
 Ratio de integro incunda est mihi, I muft
 bee fayne to begyn my rethnyng of accompte
 all newe ageyne.
 Inco, iris, iri, the paffure.
 Inepre, foolifhly, fondely, vnwpyfly, without
 good purpofe, not to the purpofe.
 Ineptia, vnaypneffe, fondneffe, folp, refflyng.
 Ineprio, iui, ire, to riffe, to do of fpeake a thyng
 vnmyete for the pnyefole.
 Ineptus, a, um, vnaypne, foolifhe, vncomenent,
 vnmyete, fonde.

Labor ineptus, bayne a vnpyofftable labour.
 Inepta lenitas, foolifhe and fonde genyplacide
 out of tyme and place.
 Inepum est, it is a vberate folpe, of a thyng
 vnconuenient.
 Via inepra, an yll and troublous wate.
 Ineptus, a riffer, vlyng nothyng in odyr, vn-
 apte to the purpofe.
 Inequitabilis, le, that can not be rydde througly.
 Inermis, me, vnarmed, a man polden.
 Inermo, aui, are, to vnaeme, to take ones har-
 neys from hym.
 Inermus, a, um, idem quod Inermis.
 Iuerrans, antis, that moueth not, of goeth not
 from place to place.
 Inerrantes stellæ, fixed fterres.
 Inerro, aui, are, idem quod erro.
 Iners, eris, omni. gen. without any fenfence of
 craffe, ydell, flouthful, not occupied, nothyng
 lyuely, foolifhe of dulle, not able to helpe le
 felfe, alfo vnpyofftable. fometyme barrayne.
 Iners erignaus.
 Aetas iners, olde age.
 Iners membris, not able to helpe it felfe with
 the partes of the body.
 Ad repugnandum iners, not able to refifte.
 Gleda inertes, barrayne eloddes.
 Aquiners, ftandnyng water.
 Inertia, x. f. g. lacke of craffe, ydelneffe, nes
 gligence, flackneffe, vnaypneffe.
 Inerticula vitis, a vine, wherof the wyne is fo
 good, that none yuell pcedeth thereof, of ra-
 the wyne wherof neuer maketh one dzynde.
 Inerudire, vnlearnedly, without knowlage.
 Ineruditus, a, um, vnlearned.
 Inefco, fciis, fere, to lare a thyng, alfo to bereyne.
 Ineuitabilis, le, that can not be efchewed.
 Inexaurabilis, le, that can not be faciat of filled
 Inexcogitatus, a, um, not inuented, not pyme-
 dited.
 Inexcultus, a, um, eude, not trymmed, not hufe
 banded.
 Inexcufabilis, le, vnexcufable.
 Inexercitus, a, um, not exercifed, vnoccupied.
 Inexercitatus, a, um, idem.
 Inexhaustus, a, um, neuer fpyled of faciate. alfo
 that can neuer be confumed of fpende.
 Inexorabilis, le, that can not bee intreated.
 Inexpectatus, a, um, not looked for.
 Inexpertus, a, um, not ppyoued of affayed, not
 experte.
 Inexpugnabilis, le, that can not bee poyrged, that
 can not be appeafed.
 Inexplanatus, a, um, that is not made playne.
 Inexplanata lingua, a tongue that is halfe
 tyed, and can not well ppronounce.
 Inexplebilis, le, that can not be fylled, vnfaciate
 Inexpletus, a, um, that is not complete, of made
 perfect.

I ANTE M.

Inflatus, us, m. g. a blowing of puffed up in, a blowing in an instrument.
 Inflatus diuinus, a diuine inspiration.
 Inflecto, xi, etc, to bowe of pipe, to crooke, to tourne.
 Inflectere genu, to make crosse, to make a legge.
 Vestigium cursus sui inflectere, to tourne of steepe out of his course of race.
 Inflectere ius gratia, to bende of wylde the lawe for fauour.
 In orbem inflectere, to bende rounde.
 In nodum inflectere, to knytte on a knotte.
 Inflexibilis, le, that can not be bended of bowed.
 Inflexibilis obstinatio, vnruly stubbornesse.
 Inflexio, onis, f. g. a bowing of bending.
 Inflexus, a, um, bowed, bent, crooked, tourned.
 Inflexa in se cornua, boyes crooked inward.
 Indigo, xi, gere, to cast violently, to strike.
 Indigere penam, to punishe.
 Indigere grauiore viuras, to make to paye greater vnrte.
 Indigere colaphum, to geue a blowe.
 Indigere vulnus, to wounde.
 Turpitudinem sibi indigere, to distayne his owne vnrte.
 Indo, au, are, to blowe in, to puffed vp, to blowe in an instrument.
 Indicare buccinam, to blowe a trumpet.
 Indicare sonum, to make a soun with a ppe, to blowe an instrument.
 Indicare ambas buccas, to puffed vp bothe the cheekes, spoken prouerbially of angry persons.
 Indicare spem alicuius, to encrease ones hope.
 Inducere animos rumor, the rumoure made them more courageous, or puffed vp their myndes and made them more proude.
 Infuso, xi, ere, to renne into a thyng as water of other lyquor dooth, to flowe in: and by trans-
 flection, to enter in in great numbre.
 Infundere in animos hominum, to bee in the fauour of loue of men. also to synke of enter into mens myndes.
 Infodio, infodi, infodere, to dygge in.
 Infecunditas, aris, f. g. barrenesse.
 Infecundus, a, um, barren, fruitfull.
 Infelicitas, aris, f. g. aduersitee, misfortune.
 Infelicitate, vnhappily, vnforsunately.
 Infelicitio, au, are, to make vnforsunate of vnrte.
 Infelix, lici, om. g. vnhappye, vnforsunate, barren, vnpossitable, vnfruitfull.
 Infelix fama, a rumoure byspyring ill spynges.
 Infelix ingenium, a naughtie wyte, a naughtie nature.
 Informatio, onis, f. g. information, a know-
 ledge naturall imprinted in the mynde of man.
 Informatus, a, um, begonne to be factored.
 Informis, me, without faction of foume.
 Informo, au, are, to shape of forme, to informe,

I ANTE M.

or teache good mannes, to begyn to adopye a thyng, as a caruer to make an ymage, to shawe out the faction of a thyng, to faction, to instructe.
 Arcas informare, to shawe out plottes in a garbeyne.
 Informare deum coniectura, to imagine in our myndes, what maner thyng god is.
 Inforo, au, are, to declare at the barre in a place of iudgement, to pleade. also to perfo-
 rate of make an hole in.
 Infortunatus, a, um, vnforsunate, vnrucke, vnhappye.
 Infortunium, nij, n. g. ill chance, misfortune, calamitee.
 Infossus, a, um, dygged in.
 Infra, a preposition, vnderneath, in numbre it is-
 gnifieth laste or fewer.
 Infra, an aduerbe, beneath.
 Me infra xatrem filij sui posuit, he sayd I was sent to olde as his soone.
 Multo infra, of muche lesse value.
 Infra se ducere aliquid, to esteeme a thyng not to be woorthy of seemly for hym to doo.
 Infractio, onis, bychpyng.
 Infractio animi, a bashment of discouragynge of the mynde.
 Infractus, a, um, vnbroken, sure. also broken all to pieces.
 Infractus animi, styffe of courage. Sometime it signifieth discouraged, decated.
 Infracta fortuna homines id est Concuissa.
 Infractus, a, um, not bydeled.
 Infracti equites, horsemen that haue no byde-
 le on their horse heades.
 Infrano, au, are, to bydle, to refrayne.
 Infrangere nauigia anchoris, to drag the ship-
 pes with anchoris.
 Infrangere, et domare.
 Infractus, a, um, that hath no bydle, vnruly.
 Infragilis, le, not byste, that can not bee soone broken, or discouraged.
 Infrangibilis, le, that can not bee broken of dis-
 couraged.
 Infremo, infremis, li, ere, to make a greete noise of murmuring.
 Infrendo, ui, ere, to craue the teethe together for angre.
 Infrendes, chyldren lackynge teethe.
 Infrequens entis, om. g. not greatly haunted of resorted to. also that resorted of cometh seldome to a place.
 Infrequens sum Roma, I be not so come much at Rome: or I am but seldome in Rome.
 Infrequentia, a, f. g. a small assemble, wher as be but fewe persons contrary to Frequentia.
 Infricatus, a, um, frosted or rubbed.
 Infrico, infricas, au, oi, are, to rubbe in, to rubbe vpon.
 Infrigo, frigi, ere, to frye together.

In

I ANTE N.

Infringo, egi, ere, to breake to pieces.
 Infringere aliquem, to abate ones courage, to make hym itowpe of bowe.
 Infringere animos, to discourage.
 Infringere colaphum, to geue a blowe.
 Conatus aduersariorum infringere, to stop of lette the enterpryse of endeuous of our en-
 nemies, to disspoynte them of that they go about.
 Spem infringere, to put out of hope.
 Infrico, au, are, to breake of crumbe in small.
 Infructuosus, a, um, vnfruitfull.
 Infructuosae preces, pteers that nothyng as-
 uayle.
 Infrunius, a, um, foolishe, that knoweth not howe to be a thyng. also foolishe byspyring, vnpanglossous.
 Infucatus, a, um, coloured of pectored, conerd of hyd, to the intent to deceyue.
 Infuco, au, are, to couer a thyng, intending de-
 ceite, to paynt, to colour.
 Infula, ix, f. g. the labell that byd hang on es-
 uery sphe of a myter. It was in the old tyme the attes, that pteestes bydde waite on theyr heades. They were also tappettes of linnen wherewith temples were hangd.
 Infusio, iui, ire, for Ingerere, to put in often.
 Infulgens, entis, idem quod fulgens.
 Infumibulum, the shank of connect of a chymney.
 Infumo, au, are, to dye in the smoke.
 Infundibulum, li, n. g. a tounnell wherinto ly-
 coure is poured, whan vessels are filled. also a hopper of a mill.
 Infundo, fudi, ere, to poure in, to bylle on.
 Infundere vitia in ciuitatem, to spreade vice and naughtynesse in the citee.
 Infundibulum, li, n. g. a picle wherewith beade to sette into the ouen.
 Infuscatus, a, um, made darke of obscure, of dusky.
 Aqua infuscata, the water beeyng troubled, or etche with mudde. Infuscatus maleuolen-
 tia, corrupted of disspayed with malice of v-
 nest will.
 Infusco, au, are, to make duske of darke.
 Infuscare vinum merum, to alape wyne with water.
 Infuscare saporem, to corrupte the taste, and make it worse.
 Infuscus, a, um, idem quod fuscus.
 Infusus, a, um, poured in, or poured vpon.
 Infusus, us, m. g. and Infusio, onis, f. g. a pou-
 eryng in or vpon.
 Ingemino, au, are, to double, to repete often.
 Ingemisco, scere, idem quod Ingemo.
 Ingemo, ui, ere, to lament, to bewaile muche.
 Ingenero, au, are, to ingender, to make.
 Ingenuolot, aris, ar, to boowe the knee of make crosse.
 Ingenuculus, a figure among the sterres called nowe hercules.

I ANTE N.

Ingeniose, wyttly.
 Ingeniosus, a, um, wyttie, haung a very good of pleasant wyte.
 Ingenius, i, um, begotten, ingendyt.
 Ingenium, ij, n. g. propriety the nature, inclina-
 tion, disposition, or propriety of a thyng, also wyte.
 Suo uiuere ingenio capiti, he began to lene after his owne nature of fantasie.
 Vena benigna ingenij, a pleasant boyne of wyte.
 Acuerere ingenium, to sharpen the wit.
 Ad ingenium redit, he cometh to his nature agayne.
 Ita mihi ingenia sunt, my wyte is so dyuers.
 Ingenium soli aut terra, The nature of the grounde.
 Ingenium canit, the countynge dialling and ptepyng of bankinging bythes and subtil-
 tees.
 Ingenium parit habet, quod sapit, he is lyke his father in wyldeome.
 Mobilissimus ingenio, a veray vnconstant persone.
 Socrates patria quidem Atheniensis, inge-
 nio vero Spartanus, Socrates was of Athens in countrey, but in condicions a Lace-
 demonian.
 Ingens, entis, wonderfull greate.
 Ingens animus, a great courage.
 Ingentis spiritus vir, a man of a veray lofty stomake of great courage.
 Pecunia ingens, a great summe of monie.
 Gratas ingentes agere, to geue verate har-
 tic thanks.
 Iras ingentes concepit, he was very angry.
 Ingeniatus, a, um, comen of an honeste stoke of byrde, that hath an honeste and liberrall nature.
 Ingenue, freely, frankly.
 Ingenue educatus, broughte by lyke a gens-
 eil man.
 Ingenuitas, aris, f. g. freedome, honestee, noble-
 nesse of gentylnesse, in persons of free and li-
 berrall nature.
 Ingenius, a free manne boyne, a gentyll man.
 Ingenius, a, um, naturall, free boyne.
 Ingenua facta, nobis acta.
 Ingenua artes, liberrall artes of sciences.
 Ingenui mores, gentylmanly maners.
 Facies ingenua, an honest and comely face.
 Ingero, gessi, ere, to byrge in, to put in, to powe in, to thowe downe on.
 Ingerere cibum, to geue one meate.
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 Ingerere, au, are, to byrge in, to put in, to powe in, to thowe downe on.
 Ingerere cibum, to geue one meate.
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 Ingerere cibum, to geue one meate.
 Ingerere dicta in aliquem,

Se ingerere, to auance hym selfe in compa-
nye, or to be malapert, to put forth hym selfe
in dooping of thynges.

Ingerere aquam, to poure in water.
+ Disca in dolum pertusum ingerere, ppon
uerbitalp, to speake in vayne, to lose labour.
Ingeram mala multa, I will geue hym many
shewes woordes.

Saxa ingerere in subcuntes, to caste downe
stones on them that go vnderneath.
Semen solo ingerere, to sowe seeds.
Vulnera ingerere, to geue many woundes.
Telalingerere, to shewe or caste darts at
enemies.

Ingenibilis, le, that can not be boine.
Ingens, a, um, boine, poured in, proffered to
one whether he will or no.

Ingigno, gēui, gignere, to engender with in.
Ingitas, aus, f. g. pouertes, after Perottus.
Inglobero, aui, are, idem quod Glomero.
Inglorius, a, um, of no renoume or fame.

Inonoratus et inglorius, contrarie.
Ingloues, ei, m. g. gluttonpe, eateynng, also
the crate of gorge in bydes.

Ingluuiosus, a, um, gluttonous, eateynous.
Ingrandesco, grandui, scere, to waxe great.
Ingrate, vngratep, vnthankfullp, agapnke
ones will.

Ingratus, maulgre one.
Ingratulus, a, um, idem quod Ingratus.
Ingratus, agapnke my will or our will, withont
my loue and my leaue, with an ill will.
Ingratudo, dimis, vnkynndesse, vnthankful-
nesse, vngreatitude.

Ingratus, a, um, vnthankfull, vnpleasaunt, not
acceptable, contrefined, or against a mans will.
also vnkynnd, and not remembryng frendshipp
or beneuolence.

Ingratus sapor, an vnpleasant taste.
Ingratus ut dormiam, What I may sleape
whether I will or no.

Ingrauesco, scere, to waxe more heuy or weygh-
te, to waxe more pepnfull, to become woofse
and woofse.

Ingrauescit in dies malum, The mischiefe in-
creaseth dayly, and warcth worse and worse.
Releuari et ingrauescere, contrarie.
Ingrauescit aumona, Alitaple eyseth styll to
an hgher pyce.

Ingrauo, aui, are, to make heauy or geuous, to
make woofse.

Ingrederis, gredi, to enter in, to goe in, to
walke, to begynne.

Ingrederis pedibus, to begynne to go a foys-
nre on foote.

Ingrederis mare pedibus, to wade in the sea.

Quāquam ingressus essem dicere, although
I had begunne or was about to shewe or tell.
Hi qui ingredimur ad studium, They whis
che begynne to learne or to geue them selues

to studie.

In spem libertatis ingressus sum, I began to
hope for libertee.

Vestigijs patris ingredi, to folowe his fa-
thers steppe.

Ingreddi in vitam, to bee boine.

Ingreddi in conspectum populi, to shew hym
selfe in the syght of the people.

Quam vitam ingrediar definias, Declare to
me what kynde of lyfe I shoulde begynne
to leade.

Orationem ingredi, to begyn to speake.

Ingressio, onis, f. g. an enterpyn or goynng in.

Ingressus, us, a walpyng, a maner of goynge,
also a begynnyng.

Ingruo, li, ere, to inuade, to assaile with vio-
lence and puissance, to be imminent, ppropely
spoken of battaile or tempest.

Ingruente xitate, sommer beynng neere come
or at hande.

Ingruens periculum, a daunger neere at hande

Ingruit frigus, there wille bee a greates colde
mostly. Nostri contra ingruunt, Our meane
on the other side assaile them with great foyses
and violence.

Inguen, inis, n. g. the parte aboute the pypute
membze of a man or woman.

Inguinaria, x, f. g. an herbe, whiche cureth the
diseases in pypute membzes.

Inguinium, a, ceter in L. ignita ancient & epyche.

Ingurgito, aui, are, to deuoure gluttonously, to
gourmandyse, to eate in as it were in to a
great streame or bottomlesse pite, where it is
lyke to bee swallowed.

Ingurgitare se in flagitia, to geue hym selfe
to all nauhyghnesse and myschiese withoute
measure.

Ingurgitare se in philosophiam, to geue hym
selfe to muche to the study of philosophye.

Ingurgitare se in copias alicuius, to spoyle a
man of his rycheffe.

In se merum ingurgitare, to ouer charge hym
selfe with wyne, to surfeit with vnyngng.

Ingustabilis, le, that can not be casted.

Ingustatus, a, um, not casted.

Inhabilis, le, vnapte, vnabte, vnmete.

Inhabitabilis, le, inhabitable.

Inhabito, aui, are, to dwell in a place.

Inhæreo, inhæsi, ere, to cleue or sticke to.

Inhærebat oculis memoria imaginis, The
thought I dyd alwayes see that ymage, Or
that ymage was alwayes in myn eyes.

Inhæresco, scere, to sticke faste. idem quod
inhæreo.

Inhalo, aui, are, to breathe vpon one.

Inhibeo, bui, ere, to foysbyde, to lette, to stoppe

Inhibere alium, to stype or stoppe the laske.

Inhibere, et incitare audirarem, contrarie to
take awate ones stomache, and so make one
haue an appetite.

Nau-

Nauciam inhibere, to stype vomityng.
Inhibere frenos, to plucke backe the byddell,
to rapne the hoise.

Inhibere quo minus aliquid fiat, to leat that
a thyng bee not dooen.

Inhibere remos, to craffe rowynge.

Manum eius inhibuit, he helde his hande as
he was about to strike.

Inhibere imperium, to manace or threatten
that he wyl vse his authoritie or power.

Inhibere nauem, to caste anker, or to stape a
shyppe whiche is vnder sayle, that the sayle
not a full course.

Imperia inhibita vltro citroq, They mena-
ced to vse theye power or authoritie one as
gagynst an other.

Inhibere supplicia alicui, to threatten punysh-
ments.

Inhibitio, onis, f. g. an inhibicion, a foysbydynng
a stoppyng.

Inhibitio remigum, the stoppyng of the shyp-
or boate with oyes, as they dooe whan they
tourne it.

Inilio, aui, are, to gape, also to couste muche.

Bona mea inhiant, they gape after my good-
des. Illum inhiant omnes, They all loke gre-
dyly for his comyng.

Inhoneste, dishonestly.

Inhonesto, aui, are, to dishonest.

Inhonestus, a, um, dishonest, ill fauoured.

Inhonoratus, a, um, lackyng honour, contrarie
to Honoratus.

Inhonorus, a, um, without honour.

Inhorreo, horruui, rere, and Inhorresco, scere,
to abhorre, to quake for feare, to tremble.

Inhospes, he that will lodge no man.

Inhospita recta, houses where no manne maye
lodge.

Inhospitalis, le, vnapte for lodgyngs or inter-
cepyng.

Inhospitalitas, aris, f. g. contrarie to hospitalitee
whan one will lodge or intercepye no man.

Idhospitus, a, um, not meete, apte, or commodi-
ous to intercepye, barbarous, rude, dangerous.

Inhumane, vngentilly, vncourteysly, cruelly.

Inhumaniter, idem.

Inhumanitas, tatis, f. g. inhumanitee, vngen-
tyllynesse, vncourteysse.

Inhumanus, a, um, cruelly, vncourteysse, vngen-
tyll, without all humantee.

Non adeo sum inhumano ingenio, I am not
of so vngentill a nature or faction.

Inhumo, inhumas, aui, are, to putte into the
grounde, to interre, to late in the earth.

Inibi, euen there, anon, among them.

Iniectio, onis, a castyng in.

Manus iniection, a suture of tande.

Iniectus, a, um, caste in.

Iniectus, us, m. g. a castyng in or vpon.

Iniecto, aui, are, to cast or put in osten.

Inicio, sect, scere, to caste or throwe in, to cast
at some thyng, to throwe with violence, to
putte on.

Inicere manum, to seple or take possession
of a thyng.

Inicere manus in aliquem, to apprehende or
attache one, to acrest one.

Inicere scrupulum alicui, to put one in doubt.

Inicere studium alicui, to sterc, to prouoke,
to incourage, to make despyres.

Thunum iniecit ardoris, he made them haue
suche a courage, he put them in such a heats
or to inflamed them.

Beneficium inicere, to doo a pleasure to one
proude and contemptuously.

Catenas et vincula inicere, to laye chaynes
or pyons on one, to bynd.

Certamen aliquibus inlicere, to geue occasi-
on of contention or streffe.

Cunctationem inicere, to cause a matter to
be pylonged.

Curam alicui inicere, to make sollicitous or
carefull.

Inicere fugam inimicis, to putte enemies
to flyghte.

Inicio illud quod &c. I adde or saye that
moreouer, &c.

Cum mihi in sermone inieciisset, whanne he
had signified or made mention to me as we
talked together.

Inicere mentem alicui, to put one in a fanta-
sie or mynde to doo a thyng.

Inicere metum, to make asfere.

Inicere spem, to make one to conceyue an
hope. Iniectioni mihi est spes, I haue an hope.

Inicere tumultum ciuitati, to rapse & tumult
ste busynesse or ruffling in a citee.

Iniecit se in medios hostes, he entred a rusa
med into the myddes of his enemies.

Cogitationem alicui inicere, to make one
to thynke or muse on a thyng, or to haue a
fantasy.

Frans furoris inicere, to reserigite or stop
ones fure.

Inimice, lyke an enemy.

Inimicitia, x, f. g. hostilitee, contrarie to amittee,
enmittee, Inimicitia sunt inter eos, They are
fallen at variance.

Inimico, aui, are, to make enemyes.

Inimicor, aris, ar, to practice hostilitee.

Inimicus, i, m. g. an enemye.

Inimicus, a, um, not frendly, or of ptegyngs
to an enemye.

Vultus inimicus, no frendely countenance.

Inimitabilis, le, that no man can imitate or fol-
lowe.

Ininde, from thence, out of that place.

Inique, mischeuouously, or vnsuetyly, vngentilly,
not indifferently.

Inique iniurius, that dooeth wrong withont
a cause.

Inu-

I ANTE N.

Solucere iniuriam, to seuerge wponge of iniurie dooen.
Negijuria, and not without a cause.
Non iniuria illud tibi accidit, That chaunce not to the without thy deserving, or thou bydest deserue so muche.
Officere iniuriam immerenti, to doo wponge to one that dooeth not deserue it.
Iniuria tua, though thy default.
Injuria, aris, ari, deponent, to doo wponge, iniurie, harme, or displeasure.
Iniuriolos, wpongsfull, injuriousely.
Iniuriolosus, a, um, that dooeth wpong, that hurteth or endamageth an other.
Iniurius, a, um, wpongsfull, he that dooeth any thynge agaynst the lawe of reason, vnreasonable. Ipse sibi iniurius videatur, he maye seme to hym selfe to be vnreasonable.
Iustus, us, m, g. vnbiddng.
Iniussa imperatoris, without the emperours commaundement.
Iustus, a, um, not commaunded or bydden.
Iuste, vntustly, wpongsfull.
Iustitia, æ, f, g. iustitice, wponge.
Iustus, a, um, vntulte. also exceedinge iuste measure.
Inabils, le, that can not be swimmid in.
Inascor, eris, sci, to be ingendyed in one. Some pme idem quod Nasci.
Inato, innatas, aui, arc, to swymme in a place.
Innatare aquis, and aquam, to swymme in the water.
Innatus, a, um, ingendyed.
Inditum omnibus innatum est, That vntye of faulte is naturally in all men, of all menues nature of nature.
Innatus, and Aduentitus, contrarp.
Innatus his disciplinis animus, a mynde feared of nature to these learnenges.
Non mihi auaricia unq innata est, It is not my nature to be conctous.
Inuigabilis, le, that can not be tapt in.
Incto, xui, ere, to huppte, ere, or byppte.
Inctor, eris, inniti, to assaye, to endeuoure, to tane vpon.
Inuitur astæ, he leaneth on hys speare.
Inu, aui, arc, to swymme in.
Innocens, entis, om, g. vnharmefull, innocente, blamelesse.
Innocenter, innocently.
Innocentia, æ, f, g. integritie, true intent, innocence.
Innocuus, a, um, vnharmefull, he that doeth no harme, or he to whome no harme is dooen, hurted.
Inscio, tui, scire, to be knowen.
Inno, innouas, aui, arc, to make newe, to tbe.
Innoxius, a, um, wherein is no damage, that can no hurme, harmeslesse, blameles, souerme that

1. ANTE M.

that hath no harme doone to it, that is not
hurted.
Vt sit innocuas ab iniuria pecorum, That he
be not hurted of the cattell.
Innuba, m, she that was neuer married.
Innubilo, au, are, to make obscure, dark, or
drowne.
Innubilus, a, um, saye a cleer, without cloudes.
Innubis, he, idem.
Innubo, nupli, nubere, to be married, or brought
home to a mans house.
Innubus, bi, he that was neuer married.
Innumerabilis, le, innumerable.
Innumerabilitas, auis, whete bee so manye that
they can not be numbred.
Innumerabiliter, without numbre.
Innumerato, in a readynesse.
Innumerus, a, um, and innumerosus, a, um, i-
dem quod innumerabilis.
Innuo, nul, ere, to graunt, or assent with nod-
ding of the head, to geue tokening of a thing.
Innuptus, a, um, unmarried.
Innuccio, triul, ire, to noystrise, or bypunge byps
together.
Innuentus, a, um, nouerbyd, brought by, for
geet, caught in a thynge.
Ino, huius ique, the daughter of Cadmus, wyfe
of Athamas kynge of Thebes, whiche (hys
housebands beinge madde, and Learcheus hys
sonne slayne) threwe hys selfe into the sea.
Inous, a, um, of Ino.
Inoblitus, a, um, inprofall, that forgetteth not.
Inobruus, a, um, not ouerwhelmed, or drowned.
Inobscuro, au, are, to make vnknewen, or of
no fame or memoire.
Inobsequens, entis, omni. gen. disobedient,
troubuene.
Inobseruabilis, le, that cannot be obserued, or
marked.
Inobseruatus, a, um, not obserued.
Inocidius, a, um, that neuer vsyth to fall.
Inocco, au, are, to harrowe in, to coher with
earth.
Inoculatio, onis, fr. g. graffing betwene the
eynde and the wodde. Or rather when a
bud of one tree is cut of rounde with a parte
of the bark, and sette on another, or whan
an hole is boyled in a tree and a kernell put in
with a little loam.
Inoculator, oris, mas. g. he that vsyth to graffe
on that wyse.
Inodoro, au, are, to make a fauour, to perfume.
Inodorus, a, um, without fauour.
Inoffensus, a, um, vnhurt, agaynst the whiche
a man hath no hurt, that doeth not offende,
displeaseth, or hurt.
Inoffensa via, an easie and plasie walle, that
can hurt nor hurte hym selfe in.
Inocens temporis, a, valendum viueret, to
lue an euyl tyme without feyninge.

INTERVIEW

Inofficulus, a, um, that dooeth against his owne
Ore and reason, without doubt to good ends
or pleasure to his felendes.
Inofficulus in testamentum, where the father
by testament greatly awaies from his sonne,
his landes or goodes without cause.
Inoloco, lui, et leui, scere, to waie great, to
growe bygge.
Inominatus, a, um, vnhappy, fospoken.
Inopaco, au, are, to shadowe, to make darke
as trees in a wood bove vnder them.
Inopia, a, f. g. povertie, lacke of thyngs nee-
cessaries, neddes.
Inopia argenti, lacke of money.
Inopia recti, lacke of an honestie to dwell in.
Inopinabilis, e, that no man woulde euer haue
thought.
Inopinans, antis, om. g. not thinking vnwares
Inopinans, sobriety, vnwares.
Inopinare, ens Inopinatio, vnthought on, or
therwyse than one looked or hoped.
Inopinatus, a, um, vnthought on or vnlooked for.
Verba Inopinata, wordes that escape a man
vnwares.
Inopinatum et insperatum.
Inopius, a, um, idem quod Inopinabilis.
Inopisus, a, um, nedde, without al helpe of suc-
cours. An olde woorde.
Inopportunus, a, um, vnmeet, out of season,
inconuenient.
Inops, opis, om. g. poore, nedde, lacking helpe.
Etio vnburied.
Inops ab amicis, disparted of felendes,
without felendes.
Inops amitorum, idem.
Auxilij inops, that hath no ayde or helpe.
Verbis inops, that lacketh wordes.
Inors, beastes without moother.
Inoratus, a, um, not expounded, or declared.
Re inorata reuerterunt, they returned as
gaies without declaration or openynge the
matter to shew that they were sent to.
Inordinatus, a, um, out of orde or arrais.
Inorior, eris, iri, idem quod orior.
Inornate, without eloquence.
Inornat, a, um, that is not decked or trimmed.
Inquam, I saye, or doo saye.
Inquantum, in as muche, or for as muche.
Inquantum potest plurimum, as muche as
can be possible.
Inquantumcunq; magnitudine creuerunt,
howe muche to sure they haue growen or in-
creased to bygges.
Inquies, eris, and Inquietus, a, um, vnquiet,
vnquiete.
Inquietus non, an vnquiete myght, in the whyle
the man take no rest.
Inquietus ingenia, vnquiete nature, desiring
sedition and vsurpation.
Inquies, eris, i. g. care, vnquietesse, watche

tache of rest.
 Inquietatio, onis, and Inquietudo, dinis, for. g. disquieting, trouble, uneasie.
 Inquieto, aui, are, to inquiete or trouble.
 Inquinio, aui, are, to dwell in a filthie place.
 Inquinus, ni, m. g. he that dwelleth in a place, where neither he nor his ancestors were boine. he that dwelleth in an other mans house.
 Inguinamentum, i, n. g. fithie, that dispotheth or pollureth.
 Inquinare, fithiply, dishonourly.
 Inquinatus, a, um, despised, displeased.
 Inquino, inquinatus, aui, are, to despise or pollute to staine, to dye, to dishonour.
 Inquinare famam alicuius, to disrepute a mans fame of good name.
 Inquis, inquis, inquit, I saye, thou sayest, he sayeth. Ecum me inquit, here I am say thou.
 Aliquis inquit, some man woulde saye.
 Inquiro, hui, ere, to inquire, to make inquisition, to serche, to aske, to demaunde.
 Inquisition, onis, inquisition, serche.
 Tu caue inquisitioni ne mihi sis, See that thou be not from home, and cause me to seke the abode.
 Inquisitor, oris, m. g. he that maketh inquisition or serche for a thyng.
 Inquisitus, a, um, serched or inquired for.
 Inalubris, bre, unhollome.
 Insanabilis, le, incurable, that can not be healed. Insanabile ingenium, a wyse of nature that can not be reformed, amended, or brought to reason by any good meane.
 Insane, madly, with a fury or rage.
 Insania, e, f. g. madnesse, peuphnesse, dotage, frowardnesse.
 Insania villarum, excess in buying of houses of manours.
 Insano, iui, re, to be madde or peuph, to dote, to bee unadvisedly. Somepe to make bestes.
 Nili ego insano, except I bee a verie fool, and utterly deceived.
 Insanatus, atis, f. g. idem quod insania.
 Insanus, a, um, madde, peuph, dotage, regading no counsaile, frowarde, untractable, sometime great.
 Insani fluctus, great waues.
 Insane subtractiones, meruapulous greates burdynges of bulwarckes.
 Insanum aduerbialiter, wonderfull greates, greately.
 Insaniabilis, le, untractable, sometime that doeth not facie of fithie.
 Insaniabiliter, untractably.
 Insaniatus, a, um, untractate.
 Insarius, a, um, that is not plantid, grafted, or sowne.
 Insaturabilis, le, untractate, that can not be filled.
 Insaturabiliter, untractably.
 Inscendo, di, dere, to go vp, or to clymbe.

Inscendere curram, to go into the charyotte or waggon.
 Inscendere in arbore, to clymbe vp into a tre.
 Inscendor, the passue, to bee clymbed or ascended by on.
 Insciens, entis, bowitting, also not thynging on that he dooth, foolyshe, fonde.
 Non inscienie te, not withoute your knowlage, you not being ignorant in the matter.
 Insciens feci, I dyd it vnwares, or not witting. Me absente atip inscienie, while I was absent, and not knowing of the matter.
 Absis inscien, a wale for of fool that thou art. Inscienem atip imprudentem dicere ac facere omnia, to consyder and regarde nothyng that he dooth, or to dooe and late all thynges unknowyng and unadvised.
 Inscienter, ignoranter, by ignorance, for lacke of knowlage.
 Inscientia, e, f. g. ignorance.
 Inscire, nothyng pactly or hansomly, foolyshe.
 Inscitia, e, f. g. ignorance, folpe, foolyshe, lacke of knowlage, unspitallnesse.
 Propter lini vsus inscitiam, because the knowe not the vse of linnen.
 Inscitos, a, um, nothyng fente or pleasant, byt pleasant, foolyshe.
 Quid est inscitius? what is more foolyshe?
 Inscius, a, um, ignorant, not knowing.
 Inscribo, scripsi, scribere, to wyte in or vpon, to name or inscrite.
 In fronte inscribere, to wyte in ones forehead.
 Monumento se medicum inscripsit, he caused to be grauen on his tombe that he was a physician.
 Inscribitur Panathenaeus, It is entitied Panathenaeus.
 Aedes inscribere, to wyte on the doore that the house is to be solde or lette.
 Corpus inscribere, to rent, to mangle, or make scarses & signes of woundes on ones bodye.
 Inscriptio, onis, f. g. an inscription, a title, a note, a marke.
 Inscriptiones frontis, markes bounden in ones forehead with a hottie piron.
 Inscriptum, el, n. g. a superscription also a tytle bytter of letter, such as marchantes haue out of the tallowe house.
 Inscriptus, a, um, bowitting, written vpon, named or entitied.
 Inscripta epistola patri, the letter was written to his father.
 Insculpo, sculpsi, sculpere, to engrave, carve or entayle.
 Insculprum in animo, pynted or fastened in ones mynde.
 Inseco, insecas, insecui, are, to cut in.
 Insecabilis, le, that can not be cutte.
 Infectio, onis, a clymbe of the thyng agaynst

one with at the p twoodes that a man can diste.
 Infecto, and, are, to sometime read in the actus voyce.
 Infector, aris, ari, to pursue or renne after.
 Infectari aliquem hasta, to pursue one with his speare.
 Infectari lapidibus, to renne after one, and hure stones at hym.
 Infectari aliquem maledictis, to raple, to speake all the puel that a man can diste agaynst one.
 Infectus, a, um, cutte in.
 Infecta animalia, bee all flyes and woodjmes that be divided in theyr bodies, the head and heaft from the body and taple, as bees, wasps, emotes or pismers, and such lyke.
 Insecutus, a, um, that foloweth immediately.
 Insecabilis, le, that can not be cutted or made caulme.
 Insecabiliter, so that it can not bee cutted or quenched.
 Insecarus, a, li, vnqueter, or not quier, troublous.
 Insemino, aui, are, to sowe in.
 Insemino, fenul, scere, to continue long, and as it were to spende all ones tyme in a thyng.
 Insempibilis, le, and Insempilis, le, vnsempible.
 Insempulus, a, um, not buried.
 Insequens, entis, that insueeth or foloweth immediately.
 Insequens annus, the nexte yere folowynge.
 Insequor, eris, qui, to folowe, to ensue, to pursue, to speake vnfriendly agaynst one.
 Insequi contumelia, to raple at or chide.
 Infernus, a, um, cloudy, not fapre or cleere.
 Infero, inferis, ferui, rere, inferum, to set in, to togyne, to put in, to cast in, to entermyngle.
 Manum in sinum inferere, to put ones hand in his bosome.
 Quod admirandis suis inferuit, which thyng he dyd put or wyte amonge his wonders.
 Bellis ciuilibus se inferere, to meddle or take parte in ciuile warres.
 Collum in laquei inferere, to put ones necke in the halter.
 Infero, inferis, inferi, inferum, inferere, to enplant, to engraffe, to insill, to sowe in or among.
 Inferere frumentum arboribus, to sowe coine among trees.
 Inferpo, idem quod Serpo.
 Infero, aui, are, to sette in, to put in often.
 Inferiorum, the bonde of thong, wherewith a terget or bucklar is hangen on a mans arme.
 Inferulo, uiui, ire, to ferue, to do pleasure or frentice to one gladly and voluntarily.
 Inferui suis commodis, to promysse or doo all that one can for his owne aduantage.
 Inferuire honoribus, to geue all his diligence to purchace honour and aduancement.
 Inferui ualitudini tuae, cherishe your helthe, or doo as it shall be most conuenient for your

health. Plebi summa ope inferulum est, they endowred with all diligence to please the people.
 Insibilo, aui, are, idem quod Sibilo.
 Inscitatus, a, um, dyed.
 Insciens, entis, bowitting on or in, channeryng.
 Inseco, inferis, sedi, sedere, to sette on, to sette in, to be in, to bessege, to abyde in a place.
 Insidere equo, to sette on horsebacke.
 Insidere in sella, to syt on a stoule.
 Insidet pedibus dolor, The payne resteth in the fete.
 Si tibi penitus insedisset ista suspicio, yf this suspition had been so utterly setled or rooted in your mynde.
 Quod non in memoria mea penitus insederit, which dyd bee not sithe fast in my me moire.
 Insidere itinera, to lye in wayte in the wayes that men muste passe by.
 Quingentis militibus arcem insederat, he kept the garrison with fiftie hundred souldiers.
 Insidet, the passue.
 Insidiarum, f. g. plur. nu. wyles to totrappe a man ere he be ware, an ambush, a conspire etc.
 De insidijs nihil agendum putat, he thynketh it meete that nothyng shoulde bee dooen discreetly and craftily.
 Ex insidijs aucupari, to lye in awayt, to espy.
 Consurgere ex insidijs, to bryake oute of an ambush.
 Parare insidias viri alicuius, to conspire a mans deathe.
 Insidiator, oris, m. g. he that layeth wayte to deceyue.
 Insidiar, aris, ari, to practyse wyles, to entrappe or betraie a man, to lye awayt to deceyue.
 Insidiosus, wptly, crafty, deceptfully, falsely.
 Insidiosus, a, um, full of wyles or deceptfulness, falsly.
 Insido, sedi, ere, to enter to the intent to abyde, to synke into a thyng, to sette in a thyng.
 Insidere memoriæ, to lyeke or sette in ones memoire.
 Insidor, the passue.
 Insigne, nis, n. g. a notable signe or token.
 Quoderat insigne, which was an euidence token.
 Ad memoriam insigne, a thyng wch sheweth remembrance.
 Insigne regium, the habite and estate royal.
 Insignia, all thynges notable and manifest.
 Insignia, orum, signes or tokens of honoure, wherby euery estate or great authorite is knowen, as robes, maces, crowns, boies, bysight, cappes of maintenance, and other lyke thynges, also tokens of doctrine and vertue, as stanes tipped with spuer, which heades beate before doctours, hoodes furled, & c. of lounes. It maye be also taken for the armes or badges of gentill men.

Insignis, iulire, to note with some signs, also to double bayliffes.

Insigne aliquem, to marke one.

Insigne annuum cladibus, to make an yere notable by great murder and slaughter.

Insignis, ne, notable, excellent, marked with some speciall token to be knowne, evident, apparent, manifest, somer tyme great.

Insignis ad deformitatem puer, a chyld beare yf fauoured and myse shapen.

Insignis auro et purpura, gorgeously apparellled in golde and purple, and thereby the more notable.

Cum aliquo insigni iudicio, meo erga te beneuolentia, with some euident and apparent token of my good will towards thee.

Insigne odium, manifest & apparent hatred.

Insigne, and Insigniter, notable, excellently, greatly.

Homo insigniter malus, a vrrate naughtye person, notably knowne to euery man.

Insigniter facta est magna iniuria, & Beate thought to doone to hym verie euidently.

Insignis, n. g. the treade of a weauers loome.

Insignis, inthui, or inthui, to scape in or vp. Tergo alieus inthui, to scape on ones backe. Inthui in equu, to scape to horsebacke.

Inimul, together, a wyde seldeome used.

Inimulatio, onis, an accusation or appraie.

Inimulo, ui, are, to accuse, to berect, to lay to ones charge, properly a crime that is not true, but a toged matter. also to figne of dissimulation, to make semblance to doo a thynge.

Quod illum inimulari durum, id non est, where as he accuseth hym, or layeth to hys charge, that he is hard of breast, it is not so.

Inimulare aliquem auaritia, to laye to ones charge that he is couetous.

Inimulatio, onis, a colourable and crafty begynnynge of an oration, dissimulating some thynge, where the matter may not be fauorably herd.

Inimulans, a, um, an adiectiue.

Inimulo, ui, are, to put in ones bosom, to byng into, to consigne, to put in a mans mynd covertly and craftily.

Aliquem alteri inimulare, to byng one in fauour with an other.

In causam inimulare se, to consigne the ground of a matter.

Inimulare se, by craftye meanes by stutell and stutell, to creepe into fauour or credence.

Inimulare se in consuetudinem, to enter in acquaintance, or become familiar with one.

Inimulare se in sermone aliquorum, to enter in communication with thym, whyche be all ready talkyng of a matter.

Inimulare se mala, curia and mischietes creepe and enter in by stutell and stutell.

Inimulare se in quam maxime familiarem vsu, to offer ones selfe to doo all the pleasure

and seruice that is possible for a man.

Inimular, for Inimularur.

Inimularis manibus, the handes clasped one within an other.

Inspidus, a, um, vnfauour.

Inspiciens, entis, without discrecion, foolyshe, vnwysse.

Inspio, ui, are, to cast, a woojde out of vs.

Inspicenter, vnwisely, without wisdom, and discrecion.

Inspicienda, x, f. g. folp, foolisshenesse, lacke of wisdom.

Instituto, sui, sistere, to sette fast and stemy, to endeuoure, to prouoke or sollicite. sometyms to assiste, to perseute, to continue, to insorce, to labour earnestly, to pursue a matter diligently, to rest, to stop or stande still, to pause as one woulde speake no more. sometyms to leane vpon.

Instituto in manu Cereris dextera simula- chrum palcherrime factum victorie, There was in the right hand of Ceres an ymage of victorie moche pleasantly wroughte.

Aliquid negotium insistere, to goe aboute some affayre or bypynesse.

Hanc insistere, to leane on a speere.

Mente et animo insistere in rem aliquam, to employe all wyse and mynde on some thynge.

Omnes itinera insistant sui, leat euery man goe his owne waye.

Quam insistam viam? what way shall I kepe?

Vestigis alienis insistere, to folowe others mens doynge.

Insistere vestigis laudum suarum, to contynue in his well doynge.

Vix insistere, aut ingredi, to tary by the waye or to goe footye.

Vno crure insistere, to stande steddy on one legge. Ne inuisas credere huic, Doo you not beleue this felowe.

Si in singulis insistere velim, vt I would as bide a speake at length of euery one of them.

Insistere dignis, to stande on ones toes.

Instituto, onis, f. g. graffynge.

Institium, n. g. that is graffed or set in, not naturall.

Institius, a, um, strange, not naturall, that is sette in by arte.

Institutio sermo, Cui patrius opponitur.

Institutum, i, n. g. a graffe sette in the stocke.

Institutum, a, legot or other lyke meate, stuffed with egges and fleshe chopped or minced.

Institutus, a, um, that is graffed or sette in, not naturall.

Institor, oris, m. g. a graffer.

Institutus, us, m. g. idem quod Institutio.

Institutus, a, um, ingendred in a thynge naturall, graffed in.

Infociabilis, le, that can not be toigned or myn- gled together, or brought in one companye of felows

felowshyp.

Insolabiliter, without comfote, desperately.

Insolatio, onis, a sonnynge.

Insolatus, a, um, sonned.

Insolati dies, sunnyng daies.

Insolens, entis, not wont or accustomed, haue, arrogant, presumptuous, not sayng as he hath booen.

Insolens infamix, not wont to haue an ylle name of sleaunder.

Insolens verbum, a woojde not vied of good saythours.

Insolens ostentatio, a prowde shewynge of boynge.

Insolenter, arrogantly, seldeome, not accusom- medly. Superbe et insolenter.

Insolentia, x, f. g. seducement of vs in any thynge, vnhantynge of a place. also presump- tion, wanton pryde, newe founde lordshyppe, late saynge late vpon one, presumptuous vauntynge.

Insolire, not as it was wonte.

Insolitus, a, um, not wonte, not accustomed, not vied.

Ratio dicendi insolita, a maner of speakynge not vied.

Insolitus ad laborem exercitus, an army not accustomed to trauaile.

Insolitus rerum bellicarum, not accustomed of brought vp in warrefare.

Insolo, ui, are, to dye in the sunne, to bleache.

Insolubilis, le, that can not be leused, vnboilde, or vbadooen, or that can not be recompened.

Insolutus, a, um, not payed.

Insomnia, x, f. g. lacke of power to sleape.

Insomnis, ne, without sleape, that watcheth alwaye.

Noctes insomnes, nyghtes without sleape.

Noctem insomnem ducere, not to sleape all nyght longe.

Insomniosus, a, um, troubled or vexed with dreames, that dreameth muche in sleapyng.

Insomnium, n, n. g. a vayne dreame.

Insonus, infonas, i, are, to sowne.

Insonus, onis, com. gen. innocent, or not guilty, without faute.

Insonus, na, nuin, withoute noyse, an olde woojde.

Insopitus, a, um, watchefulle, not sloupye or sleapyng.

Inspectio, onis, a beholdynge, a lookynge on.

Inspectio, onis, a beholdynge, an ouerspygh, a lookynge on, a contollement, a vswyng of conspyderynge, a seepynge.

Inspectioem alicuius rei habere, To haue the charge to vswie and conspyder a thynge.

Inspecto, ui, are, to beholde attentively, to wape on, to looke in or vpon.

Inspector, oris, an ouerspyer, a conroller, one that hath the charge to see and allowe wares

of chaunge that is comynly sold.

Insperabilis, le, that no man woulde hope to looke for, past all hope.

Insperans, entis, that hopeth not for a chyng.

Insperatus, a, um, not hoped for, todaye, not looked for.

Ex insperato, otherwyse than one hoped of looked for.

Inspergo, inspersi, gere, to spynke or taste vpon.

Insipicio, exi, spicere, to beholde, to ouerspye, to conrolle, to conspyder a chyng thoroughly, to vswie, to seethe.

Vis ne te insipicamus a pueris? wylst thou that we shoulde conspyder what maner of sea- lowe thou hath ben euen from thy chyldhoode?

Insipicere sententiam alicuius, diligently to attende and conspyder what one meareth.

Insipicere hominem propius, to vswie, to beholde a man, to conspyder more earnestly what maner of felowe one is.

Insipico, ui, are, to make a thynge smallen to a wheat eare, when it thresth out of the hose.

Insipiro, ui, are, to inspire, to blowe in.

Granaria quoniam insipirentur, That the granaries be so made, that the noythe wyndes may blowe in.

Alicui literar insipirare, for Aspirationem prapone.

Insipolatus, a, um, not robbed of poyple.

Insipuo, spui, ere, and Insipuo, ui, are, To spette on.

Instabilis, le, vnstable, vnconstaunte, lyghte, that can not tarye or abyde in one place, or in one state.

Vultus instabilis, a wyde or superye looke.

Instabilitas, atis, vnconstaunce, instabillitee.

Instans, stans, an instante, the least parte of tyme.

Instante, instantly.

Instantia, thynge that be present.

Instantia, x, f. g. earnest and continuall dissi- gence, earnest vehemence of oration.

Instar, n. g. vndeclined, as it were of lyph, and is referred to measure, quantitee, or likenesse.

Simul arq instar quatuor digitorum eris, to soone as it shall be sure fyngers longe.

Instar quinq mediatorum, to the measure of fve busshelles.

Duarum instar legionum, about the numbre of two legions.

Vrbis instar, as it were a citee, or lyke a citee.

Instar refectionis existimas mutationem labo- ris, pon este me the change of laboure to be a refectionynge.

Instar voluminis erat epistola, The epistle was great lyke a booke or volume.

In quo instar omnium auxiliorum erat, wher- e the coude booe as muche as al the other as- sies of healyers.

Inſtar, ſo ſometimes uſed for Exemplar.
Si preponatur inſtar quoddam operis, id eſt exemplar, a platea, a paterne.
Ad inſtar exercitus, for Ad ſimilitudinem exercitus.

Inſtat, It is nigh, it is come, it is even at hande.

Cæſar ubi ſe diutius duci intellexit, et diem inſtare, qua die frumentum militibus metiri oportebat. When Cæſar perceived, that he was delayed, and the day was nigh come, that he muſt needs beſeech coine to his men of warre.

Inſtauratio, onis, reediſſing, repappinge, re-newinge.

Inſtauratio, a, um, that perteineth to renewing or repapping.

Inſtauro, aui, are, to newe make or begyne againe any thing. ſometimes to renew, or reſtore, to reediſſe.

Inſtaurare bellum, to make warre eſſeſoones, to renew the warre.

Inſtaurare tunicam aduerſus hyemem, to provide or make a coat againſt the colde of winter.

Inſtaurare aciem, to reſtore an armye that is diſcomfited.

Inſtaurare cædem, to committe a newe murder.

Epulas inſtaurare, to renew a feaſt of banquet with many diſhes, to bring in an other courſe. alſo to begyne a banquet againe.

Inſerno, ſtraw, etc. to cover, to ſpread upon, to lay abroad upon.

Foro inſerni, to be buried.

Inſperare regio militatus ornatu, an hoſte to ſetle by a ſtraggled.

Inſtaurus, g, uis, ſtrepinge, mounge, perſwaſion.

Inſtaurante, thorough the perſwaſion or motion.

Inſtauro, onis, a motion, or perſwaſion forwarde.

Inſtigato, oris, m. g. a motioner, one that perſwaſeth and moueth a man to a thing.

Inſtigatus, us, m. g. an inſtigation, motion, or perſwaſion forwarde.

Inſtigo, aui, are, to move, ſtirre, or perſwaſe forwarde.

Inſtillatio, onis, inſuſion or powring in by litle and litle.

Inſillio, aui, are, to putte or powre in by litle and litle, to ſette in by droppe meale, to fall in droppe by droppe.

Inſtimulo, aui, are, to perſwaſe, to ſtirre, or to motion to a thing.

Inſtimulo, oris, m. g. a motioner or mover, a perſuader.

Inſtinctus, us, m. g. an inward motion, an inſpiration, an inſtinct of perſuaſion.

Inſtinctu alicuius facere, to doo a thing by a mans perſuaſion or motion.

Inſtinctus, a, um, inwardly moved.

Inſtingo, inxi, gere, to move inwardly, a way out of uſe.

Inſtipulo, aris, ari, to demaunde or require of one, whether he wille geve or doo a thinge for hym, and he anſwereth, yea, no, to com-mend by demaunding and promyſing.

Inſtira, x, f. g. a purſe, a garbe.

Inſtito, aui, are, to repaſſe or withſtande.

Inſtitor, toris, a chapmanne, a mercer. Alſo he that ſelleth apparayle and ſpene ſuffe, goyng aboute therewith. Alſo a merchaunte factour. The ſpene named the ſeven ſtires, ſo ſome tyme called Inſtitor veſtis.

Inſtitor eloquentia, a vaunter and ſetter forth of eloquence, a merchaunte of eloquence.

Inſitorius, a, um, preſtyng into chapman ſhype.

Actio inſitoria, an action againſt the map-ſter for the acte of the factour.

Inſitrix, tris, a womanne ſervant that ſelleth wares for hir maſtreſſe.

Inſituo, ui, ere, to inſtitute, to begyne, to ſtructure or teache, to trayne, to breake or have the ſpelle breakyng, to ordeyne or appoynt, to purpoſe or aduſe, to enter, to prepare, to furniſhe or make in a readynesse.

Auco ſcite, quæſitum rationem inſitu- ar, I woulde ſayne knowe whereabout he goeth, or what he intendeth to doo.

Senex inſitui lyra non erubeſcebat. Werng an old man, he was not aſhamed to be taught to playe on the harpe.

Inſtitute ſibi amicos, to purchaſe and geat ſelence.

Animus ad cogitandum inſtituere, to ſetle the mind to apply the mynde, to thynke or muſe on a thinge.

Curſum cum inſtitueris, when thou haſt one begonne thy courſe to renne.

Haradem inſtituere, to appoynt or ordeyne an herpe.

Inſtituere in animo, to purpoſe, to intende.

Naues inſtituere, to provide and furniſhe ſhypes.

Naum inſtituere, to cauſe a ſhype to be made.

Negotium inſtituere, To goe aboute a buſynesse.

Orationem cum aliquo inſtituere, to tourne or bende his communication to one.

Vitem inſtituere, to plant a vine.

Ita ut facere inſtituit, As he hath begonne to doo.

Argumenta in corde inſitui, I have heaped by reaſons and argumentes in my mynde.

Accuſatione inſtituere, to comence an action or make

or make a complaint by bell.

Adutiam inſtituere, To ſuente a crafty meane.

Certamen ſibi inſtituere cum aliquo, to purpoſe to be at variance with one.

Collegium inſtituere, to founde a college.

Conſuetudinem inſtituere, to enter into ſome manners. Aſperſe inſtituere amicitiam cum aliquo.

Delectum militum inſtituere, to choſe or muſter men for the warre.

Quæſtam ſibi inſtituere, to begyn a way to have gaine or proſperity by it.

Vitam ſapienter inſtitui, he appoynted his lyfe, or prepared hym ſelfe wylely.

Inſtituta, orum, n. g. plu. ancient manners and cuſtomes. alſo ordinaunces.

Inſtitutio, onis, f. g. inſtruction, doctrine, teachyng. alſo a purpoſe to declare or teache.

Inſtitutio et disciplina.

Inſtitutum, ti, n. g. an ordinance, a decree, a loſe a good maner or cuſtom, taken by reaſon and aduſement. ſometimes a purpoſe or intente.

Pro meo inſtituto, for my purpoſe.

Inſtituto Platonis, after Platos ſchools or loſe.

Abduci a ſuis inſtitutis, to bee withdrawen from the purpoſes, or from the accuſed maner.

Meo inſtituto uſus ſum, I dyd after myn accuſtomed faſion.

Conſtitutione arq inſtituto maiorum, After the cuſtome and maner of our forefathers.

Inſtitutum vitæ capiendum, ſome maner of trade of lyfynge muſt be choſen.

Inſtitutus, a, um, appoynted, ordeined, inſtructed, taught, trayned, begun, entered.

Inſto, inſtiti, are, to requyre inſtantly, to be earneſt on one to doo a thinge, to ſolicite or ſpeke to, to reſpde, to perſwaſe, to preſe on, to come on or immediately folowe, to inſoſer, to perſwaſe and folowe ſtreghthly, to aduſche or aſſume earneſtly. alſo to bee nigh.

Veſtigis alicuius inſtare, to folow ones foote by foote. alſo to inſtate or folow ones doo- ynges.

Inſtat, it is nowe.

Periculum inſtat, daunger is at hande.

Inſtat i me tibi bona, I am at the poynt to doo the good.

Quod nunc inſtat agamus, What be doo that that to nowe moſte neceſſary.

Inſtare operi, to haſten a worke forwarde inſtantly.

Rectam inſtas viam, It is even as thou ſaieſt, thou arte in the ryght waye.

Hac an illic iter inſtitit, went he the waye of that waye?

Ille inſtat factum, he anſwered or ſayd earneſtly.

ſayd that it was ſo.

Inſtare ad eum, id eſt, perſeverat.

Inſtat certo vulu index, The accuſer aduſched it with an earneſt countenance or dyd ſtande earneſtly in it.

Inſtragulum, li, n. g. idem quod Stragulum.

Inſtratum, i, n. g. a counterpoſite. alſo it ſignifieth all capere, whyche ſigneth to coude any thing. alſo the ſtrapper of apparayle of an hoſte, an hoſte clothe.

Inſtratus, a, um, covered, trapped.

Inſtrenuus, a, um, not valiant and hardy, not diligent prompte and ready to doo thinges, humble, unhonell.

Animus non inſtrenuus, a noble and gentle courage.

Inſtrepo, inſtrepis, pul, pere, to make a ſtrapping, ſtrapping, or noyle.

Inſtringo, ſtrinx, gere, idem quod Stringo, To brnde or ſtreſſe harde. After ſome to vnde.

Inſtructio, onis, a ſetting in array of order, a teaching or inſtructyng.

Inſtructor, oris, m. g. he that maketh preparacion or furniſheth.

Inſtructus, us, maſc. gener. furniture, apparayle.

Inſtructus, a, um, inſtructed, taught, furniſhed garniſhed, appoynted with all neceſſaries.

Inſtructiores pedum copia, The footmen were in better order and better appoynted.

Vir inſtructiſſimus, a manne furniſhed with all maner of thinges neceſſary of conuenient.

Quam inſtructus ad perniciem ſine hoſte welte appoynted by him to vnde or caſe as wape a man.

Inſtramentum, ti, neu. gen. an inſtrumente or tooke. Alſo ordinance of warre, veſſell, and all neceſſaries of houſeholde and houſe bandyng.

Sometimes it ſignifieth a deede of charter concernyng lande, deetes, or ſome nantes. Alſo that ſerueth for an ayd or helpe to doo or to attayne a thing.

Inſtrumentum regni, a writinge or inſtrumente, concernyng the ſtate ſolall.

Inſtrumentum venatorium, all thinges becomyng the huntynge.

Inſtruo, uxi, ere, to ſette in order or array, to arme, to inſtruct, to furniſhe with all thinges neceſſary, to prepare.

Domum inſtruere, to garniſhe an houſe with all thinges neceſſary.

Epulas inſtruere, to provide for a feaſt of banquet.

Inſidiar inſtruere, to prepare thinges to inſtrapp or deceyue one.

Inſtrudæ fraudi aliquanto intendor, I am a little ſtrudged by fraude.

An. ii.

what busy in devising how to deceive.
 Intrare accusationem, to pource with
 gees, letters, withness, and all thynges neces-
 sary for an accusation.
 Intrare aciem, to sette an army in order of
 battayle.
 Mentas instrere epulis, to surpasse the tas-
 tles with muche meate or many drynkes.
 Instrere nauigia, to surpasse shippes with
 all accomptes and takelnges.
 Instruamus qua in oratione, that we teache
 in what manner of oration.
 Insupens, entis, om. g. being astonished, that is
 without sense or feeling.
 Insulsum, si. n. g. a hynde of peoles colour.
 Insuavis, ue, vnswete, fower, unpleasinge, un-
 pleasant.
 Intubide, rathely, without aduise.
 Intubidus, a, um, rathely.
 Intubres, Eumbardes, properly men of the dus-
 cibe of Melapin.
 Intubuliter, not subtilly.
 Non intubuliter, wisely, craftily.
 Intuco, au, are, to make moyle with spoure.
 Infucatus, a, um, accustomed, taught, brought
 in bre.
 Infucio, fucui, scere, to bee wonne, to vse for a
 custome, to practise.
 Infucere corpori meretricis, id est, consue-
 tudinem stupri habere.
 Infucui, the passiu.
 Infuctus, a, um, not used, not accustomed, not
 wont. Infuctus nauigandi, not used to be on
 the sea.
 Infuctum iter, a waye that hath not ben ac-
 customed to be gone in, a waye vnhauited.
 Infuctus mos, a fashion that hath not ben
 used.
 Infuctus moribus Romanis, not accustomed
 to the manner of behauiour of the Romaynes.
 Infuctus laboris, not wonted or used to la-
 boure.
 Infuctus vera audire, not wonted to here the
 truthe of matters.
 Infuctacio, feci, facere, to accustom, to bypne
 in bre.
 Infula, le, e. g. an yle inuironned with water.
 It is also an house in a towne, hauing none
 other house ioyned to it, but strectes on euery
 syde of it.
 Infularis, e, belonging to an yle.
 Infularius, m, n. g. he that kepeth a noble mans
 house or manour.
 Infularius, a, um, moste vile, properly men band-
 shed into plea to bygge metall.
 Infularus, a, um, made an yle.
 Infulte, vnwisely, foolishly.
 Infultus, ratis, scem. gener. foolshenesse,
 vnfauournesse, lacke of grace, or plea-
 sauntnesse.

Insultus, a, um, without smache of false, vnfa-
 uour, foolshyne, withoute wysedome, thus
 hath no grace, that hath no quicknesse of
 luytynesse.
 Efflagitatio insulta, a foolshyne request.
 Insultatio, onis, a leaping vp, outrageous mo-
 kpage of scornynge, a reprochynge of one in
 woordes, a byagging agaynst a manne, as
 though he had overcome hym.
 Insulto, au, are, to scape vp, to scoyne, to speake,
 or dooe in the reproche of a man, to moche.
 Insultare fores calcibus, to knocke or beate
 ones heeles agaynst the doore.
 Insultura, r, scem. gen. leapyngs vp or into
 a thyng.
 Insulm, ines, sui, to bee in some thyng.
 Severitas inest in vultu, There is in his face
 of countenance, fagenesse and grauitie.
 Quicquid hic inest, what so euer is here
 within.
 Is mihi candor inest, I am of that gentyle-
 nesse or curtesie.
 Inest nobis spes, we haue a hope.
 Insuimo, au, are, to synpse.
 Insuimo, pi, mere, to spende or laie out money,
 to bestowe.
 Operam frustra insuimere, to bestowe la-
 boure in vayne.
 Inuio, inui, inuere, to come in, and by transla-
 tion, to togne to, or together.
 Insuper, further more, moreover, also aboue, or
 uer, vpon, from aboue.
 Insuper q, for Prater q.
 Insuper his, moreover than this, ouer and
 besides these thynges.
 Duos insuper consilatus gessit, he was twise
 Consult together.
 Insuperabilis, le, that canne not be overcome or
 brought vnder.
 Insurgo, insurrexi, ere, to ryse vp agaynst a
 thyng.
 Insuluro, au, are, to whisper, to make a hum-
 mynge.
 Insulurare alteri, or in aurem alterius, to
 whisper in ones eare.
 Insuceptus, a, um, not receyued or taken.
 Insyncerus, a, um, not pure, corrupte.
 Intabesco, idem quod Tabesco.
 Intactilis, le, that canne not be touched, or that
 will not bee touched.
 Intactus, a, um, not touched, not corrupted, vn-
 defiled, not deflowred.
 Intacti religione animi vir, a man that hath
 no remoyse or scrupulositie of conscience, or
 without all religion or feare of god.
 Intactus a sibili, nente hiffed at.
 Intactus infamia, hauing his good name ne-
 uer dyspnyed.
 Intaminatus, a, um, not defiled or dyspnyed.
 Intansum, to muche.

Inter

Integer, a, um, if it bee spoken of age, it signi-
 fiesh yong and lusty. if it be spoken of a ma,
 it signifiseth honest in all popnties and qualifi-
 cations. In a thyng it signifiseth entire & whole.
 Also safe, sounde, not broken, or westerd with
 labour, vncoorupted, pure, not deflowred. som
 tyme sobye.
 Integer xui, lusty of age.
 Integer ab labore, not westerd.
 Integer se seruare, to kepe hym selfe indis-
 ferente, and meddle with neyther of the
 parties.
 Mulier xrate integra, a woman being in hie
 best yeres, or being in the flower of hie yeme
 or nothyng broken with age.
 Exercitus integer, an army whole & sounde,
 in the which no man hath perished or mys-
 caried.
 Integra res, and perdita, contrary.
 Integer sanguis, pure & vncoorupted blood.
 Integra valetudo, perfect good helth.
 Ab integro, a frethe, a newe.
 Homo integer et sanctus, a perfecte hos-
 nest man.
 Omnia integra principi relinquere, to med-
 dell nothing in any matter, but to reserue all
 whole to the prince.
 Integri, cui onusti vino et cibo opponuntur,
 sober, not accased or out of semper, though
 surfetting.
 Vt integri defecsis succedant, that the frethe
 and lusty yemne shoulde come in theyr places
 that be westerd.
 Integra estimatio, a mans estimation whole
 and sounde, or not dyspnyed or dimynished.
 Cum tibi in integro tota res esset, when the
 wholle matter was in your handes, or in
 that case that ye myght haue don as ye lysted
 Non est integrum, it is past remedy, it canne
 not be holpen.
 Integrum esse, to be at a mans libertie, or in
 his power.
 Non est integrum Cne. Pompeio, consilio
 iam vi tuo, It is not now in Pompeies po-
 wer to doo after your counsaile.
 Ego si mihi esset integrum, susciperem hoc
 crimen, if I were at my libertie, I woulde
 take that blame vpon me.
 Constituent quid agant quibus integrum est,
 they which yet haue dooen nothyng, leas-
 therm take hie what they dooe.
 Si mihi esset integrum, if it were in my po-
 wer. If it were that I haue done
 In integrum restituere, to bypne it to the
 syde whate, to restore it to the popntie that
 it was at.
 In integro esse, to spoken where in any mat-
 ter or affayre, there is nothyng dooen, but
 that quere man make dooe as it lyeth hym.
 Sed quoniam hac iam neq in integro esse

possunt. But for as muche as there is no res-
 medy, or that these thynges maye not be hol-
 pen, or maye not bee in as good case as they
 were.
 Intego, tegis, text, tegere, to couer, to thetche.
 Integratio, scere, to bee entusd.
 Integre, truly and diligently, sincerely, purely.
 Integritas, atis, e. g. honestie, without corrup-
 tion, innocencie, integritie.
 Corporis integritas, good disposition of the
 body, helthynesse of the body.
 Fraus et integritas, contrarie.
 Integro, au, are, to begynne agayne, to renew.
 Integumentum, i, n. g. a couerynge.
 Integumenta flagitiorum, clothes of coueryn-
 ges of naughtynesse.
 Intellectualis, le, of vnderstandynge.
 Intellectus, us, m. g. vnderstandynge, knowlage,
 intelligencie, sometyme the signifcation of
 a woorde.
 Intellectus saporum, tastynge, or the iudge-
 ment of taste.
 Intellectum consequi, to atteyn to the know-
 lage or vnderstandynge of a thyng.
 Intellectus disciplinarum, knowlage, learn-
 yng, science.
 Citra intellectum acrimonie, withoute any
 percutynge or feeling of egerynesse.
 Habere duplicem intellectum, to haue twoo
 signifcations.
 Intellectus, a, um, vnderstanded, perceyued,
 known.
 Intelligent, entis, vnderstandynge, wyse, cun-
 yng.
 Intelligens iudicium, a learned and substans-
 ciall iudgemente, that pcedeth of a greates
 knowlage.
 Intelligens principis, he that perceueth the
 princis nature and inclination.
 Intelligent, plainly, so that it maye be easily
 vnderstanded.
 Intelligentia, r, for. g. the perceuyng of the
 mynde, vnderstandynge, intelligencie.
 Intelligibile, that maye be vnderstanded.
 Intelligo, and sometymes Intellego, lexi, ligen-
 te, or legere, to vnderstande, to perceyue.
 Intelligere animum alius, to knowe and
 perceyue ones mynde.
 Non satis intelligo, I doo not well perceyue.
 Intelligo de gestu, quid respondeas, I per-
 ceuyue by the gesture or mouynge of the bodye,
 what thou wouldest answer.
 Male intelligere, not to vnderstande or per-
 ceuyue well, to take a thyng amysse.
 Non intelligitur quando obrepit senectus,
 A man feelth or perceuyeth when olde age
 crepeth vpon hym.
 Intemerata, perfecte sacrefices, all thynges ob-
 ferued.
 Intemeranda, a, u, holy, consecrat, that maye not
 be ppye.

to amitie betwene the and me.
Pro alio intercedere, to answer for an other
man, to make p[ro]misse, or bee surer for an
other.

Intercedere pauci dies, in a few daies after,
a litle while after.

Que ratio ubi cum illo intercesserit? what
acquaintance haddest thou with hym? Or
what haddest thou to doo with hym?
Dies non dum decem intercesserant, tenne
daies were not yet come and gone.

Sinulla xgritudo huic gaudio intercesserit,
If no heaupnelle be myxt with this sope.
Non quia intercedendum putem imaginis-
bus, not because I woulde denie images to
bee hadde.

Senatus auctoritas grauisima intercessit,
id est, extitit.

Cum genere humano quasi ciuile ius inter-
cedit, All men in the worlde bee as it wer the
ettesens of one citie, whiche be subiect to cer-
taine common ordinaunces and lawes.

Si diletio intercedit, if there chaunce to
come any sedition.

Intercessio, onis, f. g. a prohibition, a withstan-
ding, a gaine saying, whan one steppeth in,
and letteth a matter, that it p[ro]ceedeth not.

Intercessio cedere, to geue ouer, and not
to p[ro]ceede in a matter because of the prohibi-
tion. Intercessio Tribunalium, a let of pro-
hibition of the Tribunes agaynst the autho-
ritie of other officers.

Intercessio, onis, m. g. he that letteth a matter
that it may not goe forwarde.

Abicere intercessorem, with a vehemēt per-
suasion to expelle hym that withstandeth or
gainstaith any matter.

Interceptus, a, um, p[re]sented, taken vp before,
taken vp by the waite.

Interceptus mortalitate, p[re]sented with death.

Interceptus, onis, a taking vp of a thyng, be-
fore or by the waite, a p[re]sentyng.

Interceptor, oris, m. g. he that p[re]senteeth an
other in taking of a thyng.

Intercido, cidi, cism, cidere, to cut a sunder in
the myddes, to defalcate.

Perire intercidere.

Extare atq[ue] intercidere, contrarp.

Intercido, cidi, ere, intercafum, to beate of pes-
s[er] betweene this and that.

Apud quem gratia beneficij intercidit, whyle
the geweth no thanke for a good tourne.

Intercidit memoria beneficij, the benefite is
forgotten.

Quod si intercidit tibi aliquid, If thou
haue forgotten any thyng.

Intercidere, sometimes for Cadere.

Memoria ille intercidit, he is forgotten, he is
out of mynde of memory.

Interclactus, a, um, interclacō.

Interclino, clui, nere, to spyn betwene or in the
myddell of a thyng, as in comedies or inter-
ludes, whyles newe personages be in p[re]pa-
ration.

Intercipio, capi, cipere, to p[re]uent or app[re]hēde
one vniuers, to take vp before, to take by
the way, to take in the myddes or in the mean
while. Sometime to take all.

Intercipere iter, to kepe or inclose a way, that
men may not passe.

Intercipere literas, to take letters on the
waite from hym that carryeth them.

Intercipere sermonem, to interrupt a mans
saie or purpose, as he is speaking.

Quod nos capere oportet, hic intercipit, the
p[ro]fite that we shoulde haue, this man taketh
vp before.

Intercipi morbo, to bee attached with some
disease, or to fall sycke as one is about to doo
a thyng.

Regnum intercipit, he took on hym the go-
uernance of the kyngdom in the meane while.

Intercede, by choppe or cuttes, as it were cut
in gobettes and moyelles.

Interchio, onis, f. g. a cutting of in the myddes.

Interchio stomachi, a gnawing or beeping of
the stomake.

Interclius, a, um, cutte of in the myddes.

Interclius dies, were daies diuided, part holy
daies, part woollie daies: certayne daies in
the whyle some houres it was left full to geue
iudgement on matters, and in some not.

Interclius pactioes, countenances of agreemen-
tes dissolved and broken.

Intercludo, cludi, cludere, to shutte in, to stoppe
ones iournele, to lette.

Intercludere corporibus suis aduentum ini-
micorum, to bee them selues in the warre to
lette these enemies to enter.

Dolore intercludi, id est, impediri, to be feat
throughe sorowe and heupnelle.

Fugam intercludere, to keepe the passages
that they escape not.

Libertatem intercludere, to leat them that
they can not go in and out at theyr pleasure.

Spem commearius intercludere, to put them
from hope to haue victailes.

Commeatus inimicis, and Inimicos com-
meatus intercludere, to keepe or stoppe the
passages, that victailes can not come to the
enemies.

Aditum intercludere, to lette that one cannot
not enter.

Animam intercludere, to stricke or strangle.

Interclusio, onis, a stopping of letyng, a shut-
tyng in.

Parenthesis interclusio, the two halfe circles
notyng the parenthesis.

Intercolumnium, ni, n. g. the space betweene
pillars.

Interconfillo, aui, are, to wynde the fauours of
loue of men.

Interculo, aui, are, to treade downe harde to-
gether with the feete, to stampe.

Intercurro, curri, currere, to renne betweene, to
go betwene.

Intercurfus, us, m. g. a comyng betwene men to
partie them, intercession, a rennyng betwene
or amonge.

Intercurso, aui, are, to renne betweene often.

Interkurs, curis, a disease betweene the thyn and
the fleshe: whan it is an abiectiue it signify-
eth inwarde.

Interkursus vitij madentes, ouerwent with
inwarde vices.

Interdatus, a, um, distributed, digested, or putte
betwene.

Interdico, dixi, cere, to prohibite greuously, to
exhert or lette, to forbydde.

Interdico alicui aqua et igni, was a condem-
nation in Rome, whereby one was depriued
of the vse of water and fyre, whereby he
was constrained to depart out of the limites
of the empire of Rome.

Interdicere de vi hominibus armatis, to or-
daine that he, by whose meane one suppos-
eth, that he is putte out of possession with
force, shall lette hym esteemes in possession.

Vestignis interdiceret, to forbyde one, that he
shall not go vpon a certayn place or ground.

Nihil interdico, I will not lette the, I case
not for it.

Interdico tibi domo mea, I forbydde the
my howse.

Prisco Italia interdictionem est, Pylsus was
banished Italy, or forbydde to say in Italy.

Cui nemo interdiceret possit, whom no man
can let or resist.

Interdixit fieri, he forbad it to bee dooen, or
commanded that it should not be dooen.

Interdixi tibi de medicis, I forbad, or I com-
manded you, that ye shoulde not vse the coun-
saile of physicians.

Interdixit, sometimes for Edixit.

Interdictum, ni, n. g. a prohibition, a menace,
sometimes a determination of the possession
of a thyng in debate.

Interdictus, a, um, forbydden, prohibited.

Interdictio, onis, f. gen. a prohibition, a for-
bydding.

Interdictus, us, m. g. a space betweene full sen-
tences.

Interdiu, in the daye tyme.

Interdiu, was used of olde wyters.

Interduum, and Interitum, was used of olde
wyters for Interdum and Interitum.

Interdum, sometimes.

Interea, in the meane while, in the meane season,
also neuertheless.

Intercaloci, in the meane space.

Interea dum is uenit, In the meane season
whyle he cometh.

Quum Interea, for Quum tamen.

Interio, interis, interui, or ri, uire, to dye betwe-
ly, to perishe.

Interire fame, to perishe or dye for hunger.

Interire naufragio, to perishe or be drowned
in a shippe wrecke.

Nihil valentius est, a quo intereat, There is
nothyng of greater power, by the whiche is
made perishe or bee extincte, dissolved, or
brought to nought.

Interij, alas I am but dead.

Interitus, a, um, hylled, slayne.

Interquito, aui, are, to ryde betwene.

Interesse, ab Inter esse, to be p[re]sent.

Publicis consilijs interfulmus, we were p[re]s-
ent at the common counsaile. Also to bee be-
twene. Id morari victoriam rati, quod inter-
esse amnis, suppose that the cause why,
that they had not fought with the victor, was
forasmuche as the p[re]sence was betwene them.

Magni sua purabant interesse, they thoughte
that it made muche for the purpose, or for
their p[ro]fite.

Triginta firme interfuerit anni, There were
almost thirtie yeres betwene them.

Interest, ab, in re est, it is p[ro]fitable, it is be-
houable, it belongeth, it p[er]tyneth, it ma-
keth matter, and may be toged to these ab-
lative cases, Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra,
whether it be personall, or impersonall.

Si nihil interest regis, peto, ut dum dico, uin-
culis liberer, if it be no matter to the kyng,

I praye you, whyles I doo speake, lette me
be without geses.

Nihil interest tui, it is no matter to the.

Nihil interest eius, it maketh no matter
to hym.

Interest eius, it is his parte, or it is for his
p[ro]fite.

Quid ergo interest, proferantur necne?

What maketh it matter whether they bee
brought forth or no?

Interesse nobis dicitur deus, pro adesse.

Nec interest discentium, quibus quid no-
minibus appelleretur, it maketh no matter to
theym that doo learne, by what names any
thyng is called.

Permagni interest, it maketh muche of the
matter.

Inter hominem et beluam hoc maxime in-
terest, This is the moste diuersitee betwene
a man and a beast.

Nostro sermone interfuit, he was p[re]sente
at our communicacion.

In consilio interesse, to bee at a fraile.

Quod interest tenent Arabes, That that is
betwene them, the Arabians possesse.

Triduum non interest stalis, vter maior sit,
there

There is not the difference between
them, whiche is the elder.

Interesse, to differre, and is commonly sayd
gued with the preposition Inter.

Interesse et differre.

Interesse in minimis, there is a wonderfull
great difference.

Interesse, this difference there is.

Stulto intelligens quid interest? what differ-
ence is betweene a wise man and a fooler?

Vividi tua interit, as soone as he sawe it
so bee for your pious.

Nota nihil interest, it maketh no matter to
be. Magna mea interest, it is greatly for my
profit: or it is verie behoufull for me.

Interest, to be used with these genitive cases, Ma-
gni, plurimi, tanti, quanti, and with these ad-
jectives, Facile, multum, plurimum, plus, pa-
rum, Numquid, minus, minime, &c.

Tanti interest, so much matter it maketh.
Vnus quoniam permagnus interest, it is ve-
ry behoufull for us both, or verie greatly
for our profit.

Offendam, quantum salutaris communis in-
terit, I will shewe you, how greatly it shall
be for the profite of the common weale.

Interit, hinc casu, it is profitable.

Non interest, quid faciat morbum, it ma-
keth no matter what causeth the sickness.
Nihil ad rem interest, it maketh nothing to
the matter.

Interfacio, interfacio, feci, facere, to sette hande
to the worke that is in dooing.

Interfaciendo muro, whyle the wall was in
makinge.

Interitus, satur, fari, to interrupte one as he is
speakinge, to speake whyle an other manne
speaketh.

Interitio, onis, an interruption of ones tale.

Interitio, interitus, feci, facere, to slea, to kill,
to murder.

Vita interficere aliquem, for vita priuare.

Interficere melles, id est, perdere et cremare.

Interfectus, a, um, killed, slayne, murdered.

Interfectus omnium supplicio, cruelly slayne.

Interfector, onis, m. g. one that killeth, a mur-
derer. Interfector, to perishe, to be consumed.

Interfluo, fluxi, fluxe, to flowe betweene.

Interfluus, a, um, that floweth betweene.

Interfluvium, a, um, a womans priuete token, wher
by she is knowne from a man.

Interfringo, fregi, fringere, idem quod Infrin-
go, to breake, or burle.

Interfundo, fudi, fundere, to powre betweene.

Interfuro, fure, to be in a fury of rage, to bee
wroth.

Interfusus, a, um, spilled of wether betweene twain
or by the waile, also that floweth betweene.

Intergerinus paries, a waile added to an olde
foundation of wall, to susteine it: or rather a

partition wall to disteinde groundes.
Intergero, gersi, gerere, to carry or beare be-
tweene.

Interi, they that be within.

Interiaco, interiaces, iacui, cecere, to lye or bee
betweene.

Spacium quod fulcis interiacet, the space
that is betweene the fowes.

Interiacet Capuam et Caput.

Quia inter Capuam et Tipharam interiacet,
whiche lieth betweene Capua and Tiphara.

Interibi, in the myddle of that place. also for
Interera.

Interiectus, a, um, put or cast betweene, laid or
beyng betweene.

Interiecti collibus valles, valleys lyeinge be-
tweene the hilles.

Interiecti inter philosophos, et eos qui rem
pub. administrant, whiche be neyther philo-
sophers, nor yet ministers of a common weale,
but participatours of the one and the other.

Interiectum tempus, the meane tyme.

Singulis singulis taxis interiectis, euerp one
haupg a donelated betweene it and the next.

Interiectus inter mare et exilum, placed be-
tweene the water and the firmament.

Inter horum atates interiectus Cato, Lato
beyng betweene theim both, after the one and
before the other.

Paucis interiectis diebus, after a litle whyle.

Interiectus, us, m. g. a laying, putting, or cas-
ting betweene.

Interiectio, onis, f. g. a putting betweene.

Interi, feli, gerere, to caste or put betweene or
amonge.

Interim, in the mean space of tyme, in the mean
season. Also, sometime, todesp, otherwhyle,
among all other matters.

Interim scit, interim nescit, sometime he know-
eth, sometime he dooth not.

Interim mis modis odisse cepit, todesp
he began to hate hym wonderfull.

Quam interim, for Quam tamen.

Interimo, emi, inire, to hyl.

Vitam tuam interimam, an olde faction of
speaking.

Interim veneno, to bee poisoned.

Interimere et conseruare, contrap.

Interim me hac oratio, these wordes kill
myne herte, or gresue me verie soye.

Interemptio, onis, a killing or sleaping.

Interior, et interior, the inner.

Interitus, us, m. g. death, destruction.

Interiungo, iunxi, gere, to carry, to ryle.

Interiungere equos, to vntie the hoeses,
that they maye ryle.

Interiungere dextas, to take one an other
by the hands.

Interius, more inwards.

Interlino, lini, lina, or leui, nere, to carye oate
with

with a penne, to blotte out.

Delere et interlinere, to rase and blotte out.

Interloquor, eris, qui, to speake in a mans tale,
to interrupte.

Interlocutio, onis, a speaking betweene.

Interlucio, luxi, lucere, to shyne betweene or in
the myddes: sometime to appere or bee seene
in the myddes.

Interlucio, aui, are, to make a glade in the myd-
dle of a wodde, to loppe or cut awaie bowes,
where they leat the lycht.

Interlucatio, onis, such a cuttinge or lopping
of trees.

Interlunium, nij, n. g. the space of tyme, in the
whiche neyther the olde moone doeth appere,
nor the new moone to seene.

Interluo, interlui, ere, to stowe betweene, to
washe betweene meales, or other actes.

Interluere manus, to washe the handes be-
tweene two actes or deedes dooing.

Interluies, ei, f. g. a booke or riue that ren-
neth betweene.

Intermaneo, mansi, manere, to stay in the mid-
dle of a thyng or place, or to abide among.

Intermedius, a, um, in the myddle, that lyeth
or is betweene two.

Intermentruus, a, um, id est quod Intermentris.

Intermeo, aui, are, to go or stowe betweene.

Intermentruum, strui, n. g. the tyme when the
moone is at the poynte to chaunge, the con-
iunction of the soonne and the moone.

Intermentris, str, belonginge to the space be-
tweene the olde moone and the newe.

Intermentris luna, the newe moone at the be-
ginning chaunge.

Intermico, micui, are, to shyne in the myddes or
amonge.

Intermorior, aris, ari, to thyeeten soye, to charge
vpon a pynne.

Interminatus sum, ne faceres? dydd not I
charge the dreperely, or vpon a great pynne,
that thou shouldst not dooe it?

Viro suo interminatur vitam, he thyeeten to
kill his housebnde.

Interminatus, a, um, and Interminus, a, um,
that hath no bonde nor ende.

Intermisce, miscui, scere, to mingle with other.

Intermitto, misi, mittere, to leaue or put of for
a tyme, to deferre, to be slacke in dooing.

Obides dare intermittere, they were slacke
in geupng hostages or pledges.

Intermittere et retinere, to leat passe for a
whyle, and to reteyne or holde still.

Non intermittere, id est, continuare, not to
ceasse.

Non vnum intermitit diem, quin veniat, he
sleapeth not one daie, but that he cometh, he
cometh every daie duely.

Iter non intermittere, to continue on his soone
way still.

Tu mentionem intermitit non finit, he thye-
eth of you alwaie, or he will not suffer you
to be forgotten.

Opus intermittere, to leaue of or geue ouer
ones worke for a whyle.

Non intermitit calum nitescere, the wea-
ther is alwaie saye and clere.

Neg diem neg noctem intermitit, he ceaseth
sely of restly neyther daie nor nyght.

Consuetudinem intermittere, to forbeare fas-
tuitates or refectes.

Officium intermittere, to be slacke in dooing
ones dutie.

Intermissus, a, um, leat passe for a tyme.

Intermissa recta, houses standinge a sundry
or one from an other.

Intermissus, us, m. g. a letting passe, a pausing.

Intermissio, onis, a ceasing, a pausing, a va-
cacion from a worke or labour for a tyme.

Sine vlla intermissione, without ceasing.

Intermissionem facere a re aliqua, to ceasse
from a thyng, or to geue it ouer for a whyle.

Intermissio litterarum, when one ceaseth
for a certayne space, and writeth no letters.

Intermorior, mortuus sum, intermorior, to per-
ishe or die bitterly, to die as a thyng is dooing.

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ishe or die bitterly, to die as a thyng is dooing.

Intermorior, mortuus sum, intermorior, to per-
ishe or die bitterly, to die as a thyng is dooing.

and take ease.

Longo intervallo, after a longe space of tyme that a thyng hath not bene.

Cur ex tanto intervallo rem desuetam vsura parant? why woulde they vsurpe a thyng, that hath not bene accustomed to longe tyme? Ne intervallo quidem facto, making no delaye, without any taryng.

Intervallos, a, um, the adiective.

Interadillata febribus, a fever that leaveth a mā, and cometh after agayne.

Interuollo, veli, o, multi, vellere, to plucke by here and there.

Interuenio, ueni, uenire, to come in the meane while, to be present amonge other, to come upon one suddenly as he is dooing a thyng, to make meane to one for a man.

Interueniant, variances and debate fall betwixt now and then betwixt them.

Interuenus, us, m, g, a compynge betwixt, a compynge suddenly upon men, as they be dooing of speaking.

Interuenor, oris, m, g, he that cometh suddenly upon men, and secretly them. Sometime a surtise.

Interuenus, enis, that cometh betwixt. Sometime that flooeth or cometh betwixt. Sometime that lieth or is situate betwixt.

Interuenum, ni, n, g, the space betwixt the spaces in the earth.

Interueno, ueni, uenire, to take a wafe craftily, to conuertyt awaye falsly that was lent to one, or committed into his handes. Sometime for Subuenero, o, Euertere, to tounse by sette downe, to abolyshe, to destroye. Sometime for Deconquere, to consume and spende withoute self.

Interuenere aliquem. Interuenere aliquem re aliqua, and Interuenere rem aliquam.

Interuenio, aui, are, to be wakenge name and than.

Interuenio, interuenire, uirere, to be greene as amonge other colours.

Interuenio, um, uenire, to visite amonge, of nows and than.

Interuola, a, um, the space of smoothe.

Interundo, aui, are, to distillate a thyng, as it were with waues of water.

Interuoluo, uolui, uolere, to poure of caste out amonge other thynges.

Interuenum, ni, n, g, the use of commoditie of a thyng in the meane tyme.

Interuenus, le, that by the lawe can make no testament, or that can not be taken for a witness. Also infamous, not to be beleued. Sometime it signifyeth detestable.

Interueno, the aduerbe, without making of testament.

Interuenus, a, um, that dieth without makinge any testament, interlate. Also that dieth ma-

king none here by testament. Also one out of credence, whom no man will take for a witness: Sometime not conuicted with witness.

Intestina, the bowels, of inwarde part of man, of other thyng things.

Intestinus, a, um, that belongeth to the inward partes, of that is all within.

Intestinum bellum, where people does warre within theyr owne realme.

Intestinum odium, hate with here and mind, mostall hatred, pite and secret grudge, greates and spetfull malice longe boyns in mynde.

Intestinum opus, the inwarde buildinge of timber and parget, lipping with wainscotte, forgyng woode.

Intestina pestis, a great and dangerous conspiracie.

Intestina discordia, a clutte discorde.

Intestinum, ni, n, g, of Intestinus, ni, m, g, a bow well, a gutte.

Intexo, texui, texere, to enterlace, to wraue in, to knitte in, to folde in, to platte with oyle thynges.

Intexere aliquem in dialogum, to bynge in one speaking in a dialogue.

Intimus, a, um, most inward, most secret, also he whom a man most specially fauoureth.

Intimus illi, I am one of his here frendes.

Intimus est eorum consilijs, he is chiefe of there counsaile, of he is of there pite and secret counsaile.

Odium intimum, malice of grudge deeply rooted in ones stomache, mostall hate.

Intime, verate inwardly, from the bottoms of the herte, verate affectually.

Intimo, aui, are, to shewe, to signifie, to be nounce.

Intimari, Sometime for Ingredi, to enter in.

Intinctus, us, m, g, saure.

Intingo, xi, ere, to depp as one dooth his finger into lycour.

Intollerabilis, le, intollerable, that can not be suffered of boyns.

Intollerabiliter, intollerabile.

Intollerandus, a, um, id quod Intollerabilis.

Intolerans, anis, vnpatient, that can not suffer of beate, impotent.

Intolerantissima laboris corpora, bodys that can suffer no labour of hardnesse.

Intoleranter, vnpatiently, so that no man can abyde it.

Intollerantia, a, f, g, impatience.

Intondeo, tondi, dēre, to clipp of sheare rounde about.

Intono, in tonas, tonui, are, to thunder, to make a rumynge. And by translacon, to speake vehemently and with greates pterfenselle and stomache.

Intonsus, a, um, not shorne, not clipped, not notted.

notted.

Intorqueo, si, quere, to thurst in by thyngs of a barre, of other lyke thyng. Also to tounse of wynde in, to folde of wyappe rounde about a thyng.

Intorquere mentum, to wythe of wythe the chynne.

Intorquere telum in aliquem, to hurle a dart at one.

Intortus, a, um, tordened of wynded in, wynded, crooked, wyapped about. Sometime obscure, ambiguous, interlate.

Intorti capilli, curled heare.

Intorta cauda, a crooked of wynded tale.

Oratio intorta, a barke manner of oracion, a crabbed of obscure stile.

Intortum bruscum, id est Crispum.

Intra, within, Sometime amonge.

Intra famam, lesse thanne the opinion that men haue.

Intra modum, lesse than a meane, mozte of a meane.

Intra cubiculum, id est in cubiculo.

Intra calendas, id est in calendis.

Intra quatuor annos, within lesse than the space of. Itt. rere.

Intra legem epulari, to bestowe lesse upon a banquet, than is permitted by the lawe.

In interiori epistola scribis, you wyte in the myddle of your letter.

Intractabilis, le, intractable, vnryly.

Intractatus, a, um, not handled, not tamed, not broken, wyde.

Intrarius, a, um, idem quod intimus.

Intrarius amicus, a speciall frende.

Intratus, a, um, entered into. Rarum.

Intramo, iniremis, ui, ere, to tremble greatly, to feare.

Intramesco, miscere, idem.

Inrepidē, boldely, without feare.

Inrepidus, a, um, nothing afearde, nothinge abashed.

Intrico, aui, are, to wyappe.

Intrinsicus, within, on the inner parte, on the insyde.

Intritus, a, um, byaped in a moster.

Intrita panis, breade byaped with other thynges. Aqua intrita facta, byead of other thinge byaped with water.

Intrita, a, f, g, of Intritum, intriti, n, g, garlyke of other meate stamped or byaped in a moster. fyne mozte, Sometime earthe that bype of eple is made of. It is taken of Barro, for the some of claye that men graffe with. Or after Hieronimus, for the dyegges of wynde.

Intro, into a place.

Intro ad nos, into our house.

Intro spectare, to looke in.

Intro, aui, are, to enter of goe in.

Intrare in familiaritatem, to entre into fa-

militer.

Audem et in xdem intrare.

Intrare in affectum, to enter into the affection of mynde.

Introclado, si, ere, to thurst in.

Introdo, aui, are, to enter of pte.

Introduco, uxi, ere, to bynge of leade in, to mapteyne of holde an opinion in teaching, to bringe in an assertion of doctrine.

Prælidium in opidum inducere, to introduce ambitionem in senatū, id est inducere.

Introducere consuetudinem, to bynge in a custome.

Introductio, onis, f, g, a byngng in. Also an introduction of begynnyng of any thyng.

Introco, iui, ire, to goe in.

Introire in viā, to be boyns, to enter into life.

Introire ad aliquē, to go into the house to one.

Introfero, trofui, ferre, to beare in.

Introgredior, eris, gredi, to go in.

Introitus, us, m, g, a goynng in, an entrance.

Introitus in causam, a begynnyng of entering into a matter.

Intromitto, misi, ere, to lent in.

Intromittere mares ad feminas, to putte the males to the females.

Introrum, oris, into, within, on the inner parte.

Introrumpo, rupi, rumpere, to breahe in, to enter in by violence.

Introspecto, spexi, spicere, to looke in, to see diligently, to beue, to consider earnestly.

Introuoco, aui, are, to call in.

Intrudo, trudi, ere, to thurst in violently.

Inrubum, looke Inrybum.

Intueor, eris, eri, to beholde, to take heede.

Intento animo aliquid intueri, to consider a thyng in ones mynde attentively.

Intueri aliquem, and in aliquem. Intueri in summos homines, to beholde and consider the hysse of the most noble persons.

Scilicet intueri, to looke upon his owne fautes.

Intuitus, us, m, g, a beholding of looking upon.

Intumeo, intumes, tumui, tumere, and Intumescere, tumescere, to swell, to ryse up, to be puffed up, to be somewhat bygge, to swell for anger.

Intumescere alicui, id est, irasci.

Intumescens locus, a place somewhat ryng in height.

Inumulatus, a, um, not burged, not laped in geue.

Inuor, eris, rui, to see, in beholde, anisquum.

Intrahaus, a, um, not disturbed, not troubled.

Intrahidus, a, um, not troublous of busy.

Intrahus, in a place, Sometime from within.

Dic me rogare, ut aliquis intrus prodeat, late etat I desire one to come forth to me.

Intrus euocabo aliquem foras, I will call one

one foote.
 Intus domum nostram, for intra,
 Intus in crumena, in my purse.
 Intus, here within.
 Intus domus, at home and within the doore.
 Intus sibi caueret, prouerbialiter, spoken of
 them that studie only for theprowe use.
 Intus, sometimes for Intro.
 Intus, idem quod inducunt.
 Intus, a, um, valure, not in safegarde, not out
 of danger.
 Quodam cunctando rempublicam intutam
 patiamur: howe longe yelongng the tyme
 will pou suffice the comon weale in recupey?
 Inebacius, a, um, of Intubacius, of etiope of
 endue.
 Intybum, bi, n. g. of Intybus, bi, m. g. of f. g. sea
 mery to be the general name of all kyndes of
 endue and etiope. Yet Dioscorides disti-
 nctus ino, si, lirdes, the one wyde, the
 o. re whiche is sowen, and of that also he
 maketh. in. f. f. the one with a broad leafe,
 whiche I take to be the endue, the other
 with a narrowe leafe, whiche I take for the
 comon etiope, that whiche is wyde, is
 called Intubacius.
 Inuado, here, to inuade, to enter, to apprehend,
 to assaile.
 Cunctis in aliquem inuadere, to renne v-
 pon one with a sword.
 Consulatum inuadere, to take vpon hym a
 consullship by vnlawfull power or violence.
 Inuadens hominum inuadere, to take mens
 goodes wrongfully from them, to robbe, to
 prey, to be extortion, and rauen.
 Inuade viam, go on thy waye.
 Inuade hindo inuadere, such a fantasie came
 vpon hym, of such a despaye came vpon
 them, or they were so despayse.
 Inuadens morbus inuadit grauis, he was at-
 tacked with a greuous sythenesse.
 Bellum inuadere, id est incipere.
 Inuadere collum alicuius, to leape in ones
 necke. E. inuadit homines habendi cupido,
 such a conuentionnelle fall or began to reigne
 among men, or entered into the heries of men.
 Tantus terror inuadit, so grent a feare came
 vpon them.
 In arem cause inuadere, to enter into the
 chiefe popce of the matter, and there as the
 effere of the matter resteth.
 Inuadeo, iur, here, and Inualeo, scere, to waxe
 stronge, to be confirmed or habited, to
 growe in use, sometimes to be come weakke, to
 growe out of use.
 Inuadit consuetudo, it growe to a custome,
 or use, or a custome is taken vpon or growen
 in use.
 Inuadentia, x, f. g. idem quod Inuadentia.
 Inuadentia, iur, ge. feblensse, weaknesse,

feblensse.
 Inualidus, a, um, feble, weakke, impotent, off-
 tell force of vertue, not valiant and stronge.
 Inuectio, onis, f. g. a byngng or conueryng
 in. Also inueryngng of speakng be-
 mently agaynst a thyng.
 Inuectiuus, a, um, inuectiue, that belongeth to
 inueryngng, or speakng agaynst.
 Inuectiuus, a, um, idem.
 Inuectiue orationes, or actions made agaynst
 one reproving his maners and lypng.
 Inuectus, us, mas, gen. a byngngng or con-
 ueryngng in.
 Inuectus, a, um, caried or brought in.
 Inueho, uexi, here, to caste in a thyng, to caste
 a thyng into a place.
 Inuebant se hostes, the enemies preased in
 vpon them.
 Inuehor, eris, uchi, to rebuke one vehemently,
 to rate, to raple, and with violence and foie
 woordes to inueryngng agaynst one.
 Equo inuehi, to be on horse backe to ryde.
 Flamine inuehi, to rowe or saile.
 Inuectus portum, for in portum.
 Inuendius, a, um, not folde.
 Inuenio, ni, ire, to fynde a thyng whiche a man
 seeketh for, to inuent or imagine, to knowe or
 tise out, to get, to obtayne.
 Inuenitur apud authores, et in authoribus, it
 is redde in authours, or it is founde written
 in authours.
 Inuenire aditum, to fynde the meane to enter
 or haue access.
 Certum inueniri non poterat, the certaintie
 of trueth coude be knowen by no inuence.
 Quod labore inuenit, id est parauerit, that
 he hath gotten by his labour and traualle.
 Nomen inuenire nouum, to get a new name.
 Nomen launum non inuenit, it neuer hadde
 name in latine.
 Obrectatores inuenire, to be yll spoken of
 by naughtie tongues.
 Salutem fuga inuenire, by flight to scape
 safte. Inueneris, ex me quidem nunq. lies
 centior, enquire of aske of whom thou wyle,
 thou shalt neuer knowe of me as longe as
 thou liuest.
 Inueni quod agam, I haue inuented, or I
 haue berought me what to dooe.
 Finem non inuenit, it was not archmed or
 ended. Laudem inuenit, to gette praise or
 commendation.
 Inuenias vbi habitet, enquire out where he
 dwelleth. Viam inuenit, to fynde a waye
 or meane.
 Inuentarium, ri, n. g. an inuentorie.
 Inuentio, onis, f. g. an inuention, a fyndng.
 Inuentiuncula, x, f. g. an inuention.
 Inuentor, oris, a fynder out, an inuentour.
 Inuentrix, tris, the sematrice.
 Inuen:

Inuentum, i, n. g. an inuention or deuise.
 Inuentus, us, m. g. idem quod Inuentio.
 Inuentus, a, um, founde out.
 Inuentum reddere, to fynde out.
 Inuentio est opus, it muste be founde out.
 Inuentus, vnplesant.
 Inuentus, a, um, vnplesant, without grace.
 In uerba iurare, to bet twoyne as pyntis coun-
 saylours and seruantes be twoyne vnto them-
 also to doo feakes.
 Inuerecundus, a, um, vnchast, without shame.
 Inuerecunda frons, id est perfida, without
 shame.
 Inuergo, verxi, ere, to encline, to poure in.
 Inuersio, onis, a tournng in and out, tournng
 of the wyng fide forwarde.
 In uersum, in numbe and order.
 Inuersus, a, um, tourned in and out, tourned
 backwarde.
 Inuersa verba, woordes tourned backwarde,
 as Vola, for Lauo.
 Consuetudo inuersa, a custome chaunged
 cleane contrary.
 Inuetro, el, ere, to tourne in, to tourne vpside
 downe, to tourne in and out after the vulgar
 speche. Proprie to tourne euery thyng con-
 trary to the right souene and facton.
 Negotium aliquod inuertere, to disturbe a
 matter, and tourne it vpside downe.
 Inuertere ordinem, to dooe or laye a thyng
 backwarde.
 Inuertere serobes oleis, to bygge places to
 plant olyues in.
 Quam se cito inuertit? Howe quickly hath
 he tourned hym selfe?
 Inuesperascere, to waxe nyght.
 Inuestes, ponge thylden without heare, or af-
 ter some, they that be vnarmed.
 Inuestigabilis, le, that maye not bee founde
 with sekyng.
 Inuestigatio, onis, a sechng or sekyng out, a
 cracyng.
 Inuestigator, toris, one that maketh diligente
 seche or enquire for or of a thyng.
 Inuestigo, aui, are, to seke or fynde out by the
 steppes and pynt of the fete, as hunters doo,
 to trace. And by translation, to make diligente
 seche of or for a thyng, to enquire.
 Vbi inuestigem, where maye I fynde which
 way he went?
 Querendo inuestigari possit, By diligente
 sechngng and sekyngng it maye be founde out.
 Diligenter de aliquo inuestigare, to make vi-
 ligent seche and enquire for one.
 Inuestio, iur, ire, to adorne or garnyssh a thyng,
 to reymme.
 Inueterasco, scere, to waxe of force or strength,
 to be confirmed by long use, to growe in ch-
 come, also to waxe out, almost confirmed, som-
 tyme to be longe in a place.

Inueterat, othe shewes of vntyffness, vntyff-
 shood olde in vntyffness luptis.
 Inueteratio, onis, f. g. the growng of a thyng
 in use by longe custome.
 Inueteratus, a, um, confirmed by longe use, grow-
 wen in custome, olde, auntefite.
 Inuetero, aui, are, to bepe till it be olde or stale,
 to growe in use or be established by long cus-
 tome.
 Inueterat hanc opinio, This opinton hath
 been long in mens myndes.
 Inueterat consuetudo, a custome is taken
 vpon or growen in use.
 Quorum nomen inueterat hominum fa-
 ma et sermonibus, whose name hath bene
 of longe tyme renounced, and of reparation
 amonge men.
 Inuicem, together, one the other. also for per-
 uices, one assaile an other, by courte. Sometimes
 for vicissim, or econtrario, agayne on the
 other syde, agayne for thy parte or my parte.
 Inuicem diligunt, they loue one an other.
 Habes res vrbanas, inuicem rullas scribe,
 Howe thou knowest the assaies of the ctee,
 for thy parte agayne, wylte what is dooen in
 the counterte.
 Inuicem crimen intentare, to laye one to an
 others charge.
 Inuicem obstant, They leat one an other.
 Loquamur inuicem, leat vs speake one assaile
 an other by courte.
 Inuictus, a, um, vnpant, myghty, that can not
 be ouercome or vanquished.
 Inuictum se a labore preare, not to be ouce
 come with labour and peyn, not to be weryed
 Inuidentia, x, f. g. grete covetise of hys thys
 an other man prospereth.
 Inuideo, uidi, ere, to haue enuy at an others pro-
 sperite, to hate, sometimes to disdigne. also
 to see inwardly or through a thyng.
 Inuideo tibi doctrinam, I haue enuy at thy
 learyngng.
 Inuidebant omnes mihi, euery one hadde
 grudge and enuy at me.
 Honorem alicui inuidere, to be grided with
 the honour and aduancement of an other.
 Inuideor, the passie.
 Inuiderur, the impersonall.
 Inuidia, x, f. g. enuy, hatred, ill wille, grudge-
 ngng, the ill hatred or oppinion that the peo-
 ple haue of one, despire.
 Inuidia facti sui, the displeasure of his affe-
 or attempt, of the deede wherof he was
 enuyed or hated.
 Inuidiam concitare alicui, to bygge one in
 hatred or ill opinton.
 Facere inuidiam, idem.
 Inuidia temporum, id est inuidia, malignitas.
 Querere inuidiam in aliquem, to bygge
 Do, i. meane

meant to buying one in hatred and ill will.
Cumulare sibi invidiam, to purchase hatred and displeasure.

Habere invidiam, to be hated or envied, to be odious or displeasing.

Invidia esse, idem.

Rapere, trahere, adducere in invidiam, To make one hated and malignant, or to have the ill will and displeasure of men.

Vetere invidiam alicui rei in alterum, to censure the blame, hate, or displeasure of a thing to another.

Conferre invidiam mortis alicui in alterum, to make one hated for the death of a man.

Flagrare, or conflagrare invidia, to be great or spiteful of hatred.

Invidiam crudelitatis ex re aliqua colligere, to be noted and taken for a cruel person for doing of a thing, to be hated or have ill will or displeasure of men for his cruelties in any thing.

Invidia esse alicui, to cause that one is hated or envied.

Invidiola, x, f. g. a little enup or hatred.

Invidiosus, a, um, envious, spiteful, spitefully.

Invidiosus, a, um, envious, sometimes envied, obvious, hated, spiteful.

Invidiosus, a, um, envious, sometimes envied, obvious, hated, spiteful.

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Invidiosus, a, um, envious, sometimes envied, obvious, hated, spiteful.

Inuitatio, onis, f. g. and Inuitamentum, i, n. g. idem quod Inuitatus.

Inuitatus, us, m. g. a bydding or desyring.

Inuitatus, a, um, bidden as to a feast or banquet, desyring to come, allured.

Inuito, aui, are, to bydde, to calle, to desyre to come, to allure, to entice, also to desire to fill the belly.

Inuitare et allestare.

Inuitare animos visu, to desyre and recreate mens menses by seeing it.

Inuitare ad cenam, to byd of desyre to come to supper.

Domum aliquem inuitare, to desyre one to come home to his house.

Gloria inuitantur præclara ingenia, excellens wittes be allured with glorie.

Inuitare in hospitium, and hospitio, to desyre one to come to his house, and take such care and lodging as he hath.

Inuitare aliquem poculis, to bynke to one.

Inuitare se in cenam, to bynke or quaffe largely.

Inuitare in prædium, to entice one to a great place.

Inuite, inuitus, tssime, agaynst ones will, vno willingly.

Inuitus, a, um, unwilling or agaynst ones will, by constraint, agaynst herce and mende.

Inuita Minerva aliquid facere, to do a thing agaynst nature.

Inuitis omnibus, in spite of all theyr teether, maugre theyr heade.

Inuitus facio, I doo it agaynst my stomache.

Inuitus huius solutionis, not willing that this should be pated.

Non inuitus, with a good will.

Inuius, a, um, lacking a wage, or where now thing can passe.

Inuia, place that can not be passed by.

Inula, x, f. g. called Elenium, Helenacampana.

Inultus, a, um, that is not punished. Sometime without leoporde, without hurt or danger.

Inumbro, aui, are, to make shadow. Sometime it signifyeth to defende.

Inunco, aui, are, to catch as it wer with an hoke.

Inundatio, onis, f. g. a floudde, a deluge.

Inundo, aui, are, to overflowe or surrounde.

Sanguine inundare, to overflowe in blouds, to be all full of blouds.

Inunctio, onis, an annoynting.

Inungo, unxi, ungere, to annoynt.

Inunguem, to the poppe, perfectly.

Inuocatus, a, um, not called, not bydden.

Inuoco, aui, are, to calle in, to call for helps, also not to calle.

Inuocare subsidium, to desyre aide or succor.

In auxilium aliquem inuocare, to desyre or call vpon one to helpe hym.

Inuolito, aui, are, the frequentatue of Inuolo.

Inuolo, inuolas, laui, lare, to scale away in ones

ones hands, to scale violent hands on ones

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was exiled into Pathmos, where he wrote the Apocalyphe. After the death of Domitian, in the time of Trajan, he returned to Ephesus, and there remained until the time of Trajan, he escaped many persecutions, and wrote the book of Revelation, and by the way of great age, dyed Jesus, aged after the passion of Christ, as some say, and was buried at Ephesus. Concerning an ancient and holy bishop of Asia, in his epistle to the church of Smyrna, written by him with: Also John, which wrote his head upon one of the beasts, who was the church of Asia, and were the pontifical place of Asia, martyr, and doctor of the church, lived at Ephesus. He wrote his gospel last of all the Gospels, in the last end of his life, where he setteth forth the church of our labour, more than any of the other, which by the holy ghost was referred unto him.

Iocasta, was daughter of Creon, and first wife of Laïus king of Thebes, after whose death she being ignorant, married Oedipus her natural sonne. After that his sonnes Polyneus and Eteocles, which she had by Oedipus, had one flaine the other in battayle, she also killed her selfe.

Iocatio, onis, a Nerey telling, a thinge spoken in bourse.

Iocans, antis, that speaketh a thinge merrily, laughing, booyding.

Iochabell, the name of Moses mother.

Ioco, and iocose, in spoite, merrily, in game, in ieste, in bourse.

Nescio, hæc loco an serio dicat, I can not tell whether he speaketh these thinges in game or in earnest.

Iocor, aris, ari, to speake merrily or in spoite, to speake in ieste, to booyde.

Iocofus, a, um, et iocularis, re, merr, spoitefull, booyding merrily.

Iocofus homo, a pleasant and merr man full of iestes.

Iocularius, a, um, that is spoken in ieste, a spoitefull matter.

Iocularium malū, a merrid spoitefull matter.

Ioculariter, merrily, in ieste, in waye of spoite and booyding.

Ioculator oris, a teller, one that speaketh merrily and in booyde.

Ioculans, anti, idem quod iocans.

Ioculus, li, a littell spoite or merrity.

Iocus, ci, m. g. plurali, ioci, or loca, a merrid woode, dispoite.

Iohel, a prophete borne in Bethon in the lande of Iudim, he prophesied muche of Hierusalem, and final conclusion of Gentiles.

Iol, a citee of Numidia.

Iolus, the sonne of Iphiclus, of whome the people of Scedonia were named Iolenses,

Iolcos, a towne of Thessaly.

Iole, the daughter of Carinus, king of Macedon, whom Hercules loved to muche, and he killed her in a womanlike apparayle, and hanged on a dyable.

Iona, a name of a prophet, also the name of a blacke porke.

Iona, a prophet of the nation of Israel, was a man, who came from Ninive, a citee of the Assyres, unto the sea in Ninive, in the time of Sennacherib, and was the sonne of the poore widow, and hym dyd Sennacherib into the fire for the impietie of his nation. When he came to full age, he was by almighty God sent to the great citee of Ninive, in Assyria, and as he would have sturied from the loide, who had sent him, he found him, and he was converted of a whole, and dyed as the last ray of the sunne out of the world, in the month of June, he had been three daies in the beall, he went forth and preached in Ninive in such a waye, that the people by penitence had resigned the sword of god, which he was ready to strike them. Afterward Jonas, dead with him, returned to his countrey, not there long abyding, takinge with hym his mother, went to the lande of Sur, and as he haunted the lande of Sur, he there dyed, and was buried in the grave of Sennacherib the King. He prophesied, that when men should see in Hierusalem muche people come to the west partes of the world, than could the citee be destroyed unto the hart of the earth, Iona, in hebrew signifieth a calke, or a destroyer of people.

Ionia, a region in Grece of Asia, wherein were the cities of Ephesus, Miletus, Priene, and other, and the people thereof be called Ionians, and the tongue Ionia, and the sea touching to it Mare Ionicum.

Ionicus, ca, um, et Ionius, a, um, and Ioniacus, a, um, of Ionis.

Iopas, a king of Acthe, one of Dioss Kings.

Ioppe, a citee of the countrey of Palestina, not farre from Hierusalem, standing by the sea. Some men doe suppose it to be the haven, which is called Tyre.

Iordanis, a capte of Iudim, where he dyed with Galilee from the residue of Iudim, and falleth into the dead sea.

Ios, an yle where Homer was buried.

Ioseph, the sonne of Jacob the patriarche, was chosen up by his brethren into a merchant, who brought him into Egypt, and gave hym to Potiphar, great master of houses, who sold hym to Pharaoh, whose wife bore hym in concupiscence, because that Ioseph would not commit adultery with her, caused him to be cast into prison, where he became king to the kinges cupbearer, the signification

tion of his dream, afterward he was by the same cupbearer remembered unto king Pharaoh, when he had dreamed a dream, which he would have expounded. And he expounding the kinges dream, was made high steward of his countrey. So that by his most excellent wisdom such abundance of graine was brought into the kinges barnes, and there kept during the plentifull yeres, that the seven scarce yeres next ensuing, it sufficed not onely to relieve all the people of Egypt, but also refreshed other countreys, and made the kinge exceedingly rich. Moreover the brethren of Ioseph, beinge sent by Jacob their father to buye come in Egypt, not knowinge they brother Ioseph were by hym taken, they were apprehended, and compelled to fetch the younger brother Benjamin, and at the last Ioseph discoveringe hym selfe unto them, caused them to fetch his and their father into Egypt, with all his familie, where they were honourably entertained of kinge Pharaoh and Ioseph. And Ioseph had there two countreys, Ephraim and Manasse, and had a hundred and ten peres. Ioseph signifieth increase, or a great officer, he dyed before the incarnation about. 1652. yeres.

Iosephus, the sonne of Mattathias, a priest of Hierusalem, wrote in Greke the battayle of the Jewes, and destruction of the citee by Vespasian and Titus, whereat he hym selfe was present. He wrote also of the antiquities of the Jewes. He was amonge the Romanes had in such reverence and honoure, that his pinage was sette by in the citee. He had the spirit of prophete, and beinge prisoner, tolde unto Vespasian, that he should be emperor of Rome. Also in his booke of antiquities he writeth in this wyse. At this tyme was Jesus a wise man, yet hee refused to call hym a man, he was a doer of wonderfull workes, and a teacher of those men, which he willingly dooe here thinges that be true, he tolde unto hym many Jewes and also Gentiles, this man was Christ. When Ioseph late, by the envy of the chief men of our nation had judged hym to be put on the crosse, he looked not there, whom fro the beginninge he loved, but appered to them the third day, and shewed all, according as the prophetes by divine inspiration spake before of hym, and that innumerable myracles should be done by hym. Whereof wrote Iosephus, whereby appereth his excellent wisdom, and perfect all grace, which he had received, and it is pugnantlye more, that in his herse he imagined the feith of Christ. He was after the incarnation of Christ. 1371. yeres.

Iota, the name of a greke letter.

Iotapa, a citee in Syria.

Iouianus Pontanus, a poete.

Iouiniani, were men of armes so called of Iouian the emperor, which dyd valiantlye in the countreys of Illiria.

Iouis, the gentillie case of Iupiter, or after Iphiclus of the nomyn, Iouis.

I Phianassa, the wyfe of Delampus, whom for her beautey Juno turned into a furie or madnesse.

Iphiclus, sonne of Alcmena, borne with Hercules at one byrth, but Hercules was gotten by Iupiter, and Iphiclus by Amphitruo. And when two serpentes came to the cradell of Iphiclus, and slew hym, after when they came to Hercules, he took in every of his handes one and slew them. There was another Iphiclus, which was the sonne of Admetus and Cleopatra, who Hercules saved, was to fight and to fight, that he ranne upon the eares of wheate as they grew, and dyd not hurt them, also that he ranne on the water as well as on the lande. Iude Cæsum lectionum antiq. li. 2. ca. 5.

Iphicrates, a noble man of Athenes.

Iphidamas, the sonne of Antenor.

Iphimedia, the wyfe of Alceus.

Iphigenia, the daughter of Iphigamemnon, whom he offered in sacrifice going to Troie.

Iphianassa, idem quod Iphianassa.

Iphionus, one of the Centaures.

Iphitus, the sonne of Ipharionides, which wrote the Isthmian playes called Olympias, also another of Troie.

Ips, ipos, a littell wounde byedynge in horses and hines.

Ips, ipia, ipsum, he, she, that same, by demones strayinge of bewyng the person of thinge spoken of. Ipsæ egomet, I myselfe.

Remipsum dic, tell hym the verat matter.

Ipsior, ipsissimus, idem hoc ipsum, the verat selfe same thinge.

Res ipsa indicat, The matter it selfe declareth. In ipsis nuptis, at the verat poynt of the marriage.

Eo ipso die, on the verat same daye.

Ipsimet, he hym selfe.

Ipsippe, to hym and to none other.

Ipsulces, plates imboled in to figures of ymagines of men or women.

I R, the holownesse of the hande. Iomen tyme it signifieth the hole hande.

Ira, for. g. wrath, anger, an appetit to puny the hym of whom we be offended.

Accensus iram, inflamed with anger.

Co. ill. Gog.

I ANTE R.

Concitare iram alicui, to make angry.
Nunc meum cor cumulat iram, I have booe
I have much more anger.
Ira euomet in aliquem, to biter his wjathe
or anger towards one.
Facere aliquid per iram, to booe a thyngs in
his anger.
Ira sunt inter eos, they be fallen out.
Recanduit ira, he waxed angry agayne.
Frena ponere iram, to moderate anger.
Iracunde, angerly, with a stomache.
Iracundia, a, f. g. anger quickely moued and
for a lycht cause, displeasure agaynste one, a
desyre to be reuenged.
Iracundus, a, um, shortly or soone angry, hasty,
entined naturallie to anger, quickely moued
and for a lycht cause.
Irafor, eris, irasci, to be angry, to be moued,
to be displeased.
Irafor tibi illud dictum, I am dyspleased
with the for so sayng.
Irafi vicem alicuius id est dolere.
Irafi et stomachari.
Irate, angerly.
Iratu, a, um, anger.
Iratum habere aliquem, to haue ones dys-
pleasure or ill wille.
Iraior, irasimur.
Ireus, a kynde of puddynge.
Ireipes, an harrowe.
Ire, and Iri, looke so.
Irenarches, et Irenarcha, he whiche is in a
cheyre to see pease kepte in a countreie or ci-
tie. whiche among vs male bee called a Jus-
tice of the peire.
Iridama, a cytie of Spayne.
Irimum, opie of Yreos.
Irimus, nimis, nam, that is made of the flower
deluce.
Iris, idis, f. g. the raine bowe. It is also a flo-
wer deluce, the roote whereof is veray soote,
and is commonly called Yreos.
Irnella, a, f. g. a certayne vessel used in sa-
crifice.
Ironia, a, f. g. a figure in speakhng, when a
man speaketh otherwys than he thynketh,
as in scoffng or bourdyng, callng that faire
whiche is foule in dede, that good whiche is
ill, that eloquent, whiche is barbare, or
semblably, reasonng contrarye to that I
thynke, to the intent to moche hym, with
whom I reason of dispute.
Ironice, mockyngly, scoffngly.
Ironicus, he that useth that facion in speakhng
Ironicus, takes with yon teeth, wherewith they
byme by weedes.
Iripini, certayne people.
Iradio, aui, are, to spne upon, to cast his bea-
mes upon, as the sonne dooeth, to lycht.
Irratus, a, um, vnhaun, vnraied.

I ANTE R.

Irrationalis, le, unreasonable, without reason.
Irrauesco, raucui, scere, idem quod Iraucio.
Iraucio, raucui, ire, to bee hoarse.
Irrediuuus, a, um, that canne not be repayed or
expayed.
Irredux, reductis, from the whiche one can not
retourne safe agayne.
Irreligatus, a, um, vnbounde, leuse.
Irreligiolus, a, um, vngodly, not religious, not
deuoute, without feare of god.
Irremeabilis, le, that from the whiche one can
not come agayne.
Irremediabilis, le, that can not bee holpen with
any remede, that can not be remedied.
Irremunerabilis, le, that maye not be rewar-
ded or recompenced.
Irreparabilis, le, that maye not be repayed or
restoyed to the fyrst estate.
Irreperius, a, um, not founde.
Irrepositi, ere, to crepe in, to enter in by stealth,
or pryly by itselfe and itselfe.
Irreperere in tabellas publicas, to bee wyttens
or intolled in the commune registers pryly
or by stealthe.
Irreperere in hominum mentes, to enter into
mens myndes by itselfe and itselfe.
Irreprehensus, a, um, that can not be repponed,
without faure, not blamed.
Irrequietus, a, um, without reste or quiete, sty-
ng, euer dooyng, bulge, actiue, full of
trouble.
Irresectus, a, um, not cut, not pared.
Irresolatus, a, um, neuer lette slash, or lence.
Irretio, iui, ire, to take or holde in as it were in
a nette, to entangle, to snare, to allure,
to tolle.
Irretitus, a, um, taken, lapt in with craft or
fayre promyses, snared, allured.
Irretortus, a, um, strepyght, not crooked or
bente awys.
Irreuerenter, irreuerently.
Irreuerentia, a, f. g. irreuerence.
Irreuerabilis, le, that can not bee reuoked or
called agayne.
Irreuerabilis constantia, constancie that can
not bee chaunged by any meanes, immu-
table.
Irreueratus, a, um, not called agayne.
Irideo, irrifi, dere, to moche, to laugh to scoyne
sometyme to laugh.
Irridiculi, not merly, vnpleasantly.
Non irridiculi, merly.
Irrigatio, onis, a waterng.
Irrigatus, a, um, watered.
Irrigatus plagis homo, one beaten vntill he
be blede.
Irrigo, aui, are, to water ground, to byng wa-
ter into the feldes out of a ryuer.
Irrigare aquam in locum aliquem, to con-
ueigh water into a place.

Irruo,

I ANTE R.

Irriguis, a, um, the grounde of feldes that may
be easly watered. sometyme the water that
mate be easly descended into the feldes.
Irrigua fontibus terra, a ground haung me-
ny welles or fountaynes.
Fons irriguus, a fountayne that watereth as
ny place.
Irripio, ere, to pluche in.
Irrisio, onis, a mockng, a deludng, a laugh-
ng to scoyne.
Irrisor, oris, one that mocketh or laugheth
to scoyne.
Irrisus, us, m. g. a mockng, or laughing to scoyn
Irrisui esse, to be laughed to scoyne.
Irrisus, a, um, laughed to scoyne.
Irritabilis, le, quickely made angry or moued.
Irritamen, inis, or Irritamentum, ti, n. gen. a
thyng that sterceth or prouoketh.
Irritatio, onis, a stercng, incensng, or prouo-
kng, sometyme for cupiditas, an appetite of desyre
Irritatus, a, um, prouoked, sterced, moued to an-
ger, angry.
Irrito, aui, are, to make voyd, and of none effect
Irrito, haung the last sillable sayng one long,
to prouoke, to handle wjathe, to styre by,
to incense.
Irritus, a, um, voyde, of none effecte or force.
Oua irrita, egges that poue not vnder an
henne or other byde.
Irritus spes, disapoynted of that he loked for.
Preces irritae, vayne prayes that be not herd.
Ad irritum cadit spes, Our hope is vaine and
cometh to nothyng.
Quod modo erat ratum irritum est, That
was euen nowe ratified and allowed, is now
voyde and of none effecte.
Irrobore, raut, rare, to make stronger, or of
more force, to confirme.
Irrogatio, onis, a setyng or imposng of a tri-
bute, penaltie, or lyke thyng.
Irrogatus, a, um, imposed, sette vpon.
Irrogo, irrogas, aui, are, to impose or sette
vpon, to oblige.
Irrogare leges, to make lawes.
Irrogare penam, to punish.
Tributum irrogare, to set a tribute or paye-
ment. Irrogare multam, to sette a pene.
Irroro, aui, are, to spynkle or wette with dewe
or moisture, to cast a dewe vpon.
Irrubeo, bui, bere, and Irrubescere, scere, to be
redde, to waxe redde.
Irructo, aui, are, to belche, to belche out.
Irrugio, giui, ire, to byate out.
Irrugo, aui, are, to make withbled.
Irrumo, aui, are, to suche in.
Irrumpens, byeahng in violently.
Irrumpo, rupi, ere, to byeake in or enser with
force, sometyme to byeake a sinder.
Irrumpere oppidum, to byeake into a towne
by force.

I ANTE S.

In castra irrumpere, to assaile ennyed in
theyr campe.
Irrao, irrui, irrui, ere, to renne hasty or
spontely into battayle, or vpon any thyng.
sometyme to fall in or caste in, to rushe in.
Irruit in mediam aciem, he rushed into the
myddell of the army.
Irruere in odium aliquis, to caste hym selfe
wylfully without any consideration into the
displeasure or hatred of a man.
In mala irrucere, to renne wylfully in to
naughtynesse.
Irisola, a, f. g. a kynde of vined.
Irus, i, mal, gene. a beggar, of whome thou
maye maketh mencion, who was greate
and feeble, and byng in Ithaca, the coun-
treie of Ulysses (he beinge absente) consu-
med his dysables with the wowers of Ithaca.
Irus, wherefore Ulysses at his returne home,
slew hym with his speere.

I ANTE S.

I 3, a cete eghte dayes iourneye from
Babylon.
Is, ea, id, a pronowne, whiche signifi-
eth he, she, that, sometyme such.
Is fuit, such a man he was.
Iam ea aetate sum, I am nowe of such age.
Ea re, therefor.
Ibis, for is.
Eapla, for ea ipsa.
Id, for ob id.
Nunc id prodeco, nowe I come forth for
that cause of the for.
Id, for Hoc.
Id modo dic, Sate this onely.
Id, for per id.
Vt id ostenderem, that I myght declare of
thet by that meanes.
Id aetatis, of that age.
Id diei, on that daie.
Id honoris, of such honoure or estimation.
Ad id locum, to that place, also to that tyme.
Id temporis, at that tyme, in those daies.
Nec id nobis virum erat, we were not of
the pufiance of strength.
Id genus hominum, that foite of men.
Isaca, the ryuer in England called Eze.
Isacus, a famous Aethiopian whiche inuened
to make euery matter compendious.
Isagoge, ges, f. g. an introduction.
Isagogicon, a waye to introduce or begynne
to teache.
Isandrus, the soone of Bellerophon.
Isapia, a ryuer nigh to Scenona.
Isara, a ryuer comng out of the ryuer of Rhone,
where the hely called Arminius, is toghed to
the Rhone, and is reuuey by Diuentia into the
guife of Genes.

o. f. ii.

Isara,

I ANTE S.

Isaria, an pleagaynde Isella, called also *Des noirts*.
 Isaris, woode. ecade before in *Clasum*.
 Isauria, a region of Asia forngng to *Isella*, some doo take it to be parte of *Isella*.
 Isaurum, a citee in the countre of *Sampylla*.
 Isca, a citee in *Wuonnyre* called *Exeter*.
 Ischalis, a towne in *Somerfet* Myre called *Ischeffer*.
 Ischia, x. f. g. the huchle bone. It is sometyne taken for the ache in the sated bone, whyche vulgar phisitions doo call *Sciatica*.
 Ischiadicus, vel *Ischiacus*, a. um, that hath the ache in the huppe, commonly called *Sciatica*.
 Ichias, chadis, f. g. the ache in the huchle bone
 Ichiros, idem quod fortis, stronge.
 Ichomache, the name of *Hypodamia*.
 Isopolis, a citee of *Capadocia* called *Trispolle*.
 Iscia, idem quod *Isaria*.
 Iliacus, i. the pyell of the goddesse *Iliis*.
 Iliis, called also *Ilo*, one of the hartiores of *Jupiter*, whoin he tourned into a cowe for feare of *Juno* his wyfe.
 Ilium, a certayne puddngge, some calle it an yfngge.
 Ismael, was the sonne of *Abraham* by *Agas* his wyues mardyn, of whom the *Barazens* be called *Ismaelites*, as they be called also *Agareni*.
 Ismarus, i. m. g. et plur. *Ismara, orum*, a moun tayne in *Thracia*.
 Ismene, the daughter of *Oedipus*.
 Ismenas, the name of an excellent mynstrell, whiche played on the *Mautes*.
 Ismenides, the women of *Thebes*.
 Ismenas, a ryuer in the countre of *Scotia*, named of *Ismerus*, the sonne of *Delasgus*.
 Isommanon, an herbe called also *Daphnois*.
 Isocolon, where two sentences are in like length
 Isocrates, the name of a famous oratoure, of wonderfull eloquence, one of whose schooles poreded the most excellent orators of *Grece*.
 Isodomon, a fourme of byldng where euery thyng is equally strenght.
 Isonomia, x. f. g. equalitee of lawes, as where they bee indifferent to all maner of persons.
 Isopleuros, the edged.
 Isopyron, an herbe called of some *Phasclium*, and hath leaues lyke annise.
 Ispalis, a citee in *Spayne* called nowe *Stalle*.
 Ispolum, a citee of the *Alumblyans*, called nowe *Ispellum*.
 Israel, signifieth a *ma* sayng god. also the name of *Jacob* the patriarch, and the people of the *Jews* were called by that name. Now be it sometyne it was attributed onely to ten tribes, the tribes of *Juda* and *Beniamyn*, being seuered from them.
 Issa, an Ile in the *Venetian* sea, forngng to *Alauonic*.

I ANTE S.

Issus, a ctee in *Stelle*, and a ryuer of *Syria*.
 Iste, ista, istud, this or that.
 Ista ipia de re, of the breake same matter.
 Itac, this wate.
 Iter, a great ryuer called *Danubius*, in duche *Donowe*. It cometh out of an hyle in *Bers* mantic, called of *Plinie* *Roba*, of *Strabon* *Alouba*, of *Cassius* *Arbona*. It receyvet into it the scope riuers, wherof the moyste parte be nautigable, and renneth by *Swane*, *Bas* ter, *Wistrike*, *Hungarie*, *Malachia*, and so thorough *Europa*, and falleth into the sea called *Pontus* in sundry places, as *Strabon* and *Plinie* write. But *Plinius* and *Cassius* affirme but sixe. *Herodorus*, *Strabon* and other saye thus. while it is in *Germanie*, it is called *Danubius*, and whan it cometh into a parte of *Thracia* called *Istria*, wher it is byddet, it is then called *Iter*.
 Isthmus, m. m. g. a narrowe parte of the coast, where two seas are but a small distance asunder, enclosing the lande on bothe sydes. In suche a place is sette the citee of *Cos* thus in *Grece*. There be diuers suche places in *Grece*, and of them were certayne places called *Isthmia*.
 Istic, there where thou arte.
 Istic, istac, istoc, for iste hic, ista huc, istud hoc.
 Istac res est, the matter is euen as you saie.
 Istuc, from that place, from thence.
 Ist, thither.
 Istoc, out of this place.
 Isthonum, a towne of *Italy* called *Gnatho*.
 Istorum, thitherwards.
 Istria, x. a parte of *Italy*, marchng on *Istria*, a, called nowe *Slauonic*.
 Ituc, for istud.
 Ilius, the sonne of *Pyramus*.

I ANTE T.

ITA, an aduerbe of aunswerng of a fymng, and sometyne signifieth yea, sometyne so, so muche.
 Ita est, euen so it is.
 Ita loquor, yea so I saye, yea I assure you that it is so.
 Ita aiunt, so men saie.
 Ita me deus amet, so god loue or helpe me.
 Ita ne? but to it so? or so it is as thou sayst? so it signifieth a note of disbelinge.
 Ita ne contemnitor abs te? Seest thou so I tell by me?
 Ita ne beatus quidem est? Is he therfore than happy?
 Ita negotium est, so the case requyeth, so the busynesse requyeth.
 Ita opus est facto, so made it be doon.
 Ita sane, yea truly.
 Ita ut erat, as it was in dedde.

Ita

I ANTE T.

Ita ut sit, as it happeneth.
 Dum rus eo, capi egomet mecum inter vlt as, ita ut sit, vbi quid in animo est molestig alia rem ex alia cogitare, wha I went down into the countre, by the wate, as it happeneth in tymes, whan any displeasure cometh to my mynde, I be thought me of one thinge and other.
 Ita est homo, such is the mans nature, such is his facton. *Phewyse*, ita ingenium eius fuit.
 Ita animatus fui, I was in the mynde, I was so mynded.
 Ita enim vero, yea veratly.
 Ita inquam, so I tell you.
 Ita vestra est benignitas, so benigne and gentyll ye be.
 Ita ingenio sumus omnes, we be all of this nature. *Ita* erates, the matter stode so, such was the case.
 Ita nunc viget mos, so the facton is now.
 Non ita multi fuerunt, there was not such a great numbry.
 Non ita valde, not so greatly.
 Non ita dissimili sunt argumenta, the argument and summe of them bothe is not muche vnlyke.
 Non ita multo post, shortly after, a litell whyle after.
 Ita subito est, it is so sodenly.
 Ita prorsum oblitus sum mei, I am so cleane belyde my selfe.
 Ita ut si esset filia, euen as though she had ben myne owne daughter.
 Ita nati sumus, we be so boyne, or we be boyne so that, or to that ende.
 Ita, sometyne for *Ignor*, or *Itaq*.
 Itaq, wherefore than, and therfore.
 Itaque, and so.
 Italia, a noble countre, whiche is intounched on the weste with the mountaynes *Alpes*, on the northe with the sea *Adriaticum*; on the east and the southe with the sea *Mediterraneanum*, and *Fretum Siculum*, it also conteyneth these regions, *Liguria*, *Eduuria*, *Vmbria*, *Flaminea*, *Latiun*, *Aprutium*, *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Veneria*, *Picenum*, *Gallia Cisalpina*, called *Lumbarde*, the length therof (after *Plinie*) is 1020. myles: the breadth in some place betweene the two seas 4-10. myles. It was sometyne named *Magna Græcia*, because it was inhabited with *Grekes*, as *Myrsilius* writeth. *Solinus* resemblith the figure thereof to an oken leafe, extending moze in length than in breadth, towards the ende being dyuyded, as it were into two hoynes, wherof the one lyeth towards the sea *Ionium*: the other togeth to the narrowe fra of *Sicilia*, called *Fretum Siculum*: in the narrowest place is passid not in breadth. xx. myles.

I ANTE T.

Itallia, a ctee in *Italia*, whiche by an other name is called *Consilium*. There is an other in *Spain*, where *Silius Italicus* was born *Italicensis*, a ctee in *Italia*.
 Italicus, a. um, of *Italis*.
 Italus, an *Italian*.
 Item, in the manner so, also, euen as, afterwarde
 Iter, iteris, or iteneris, a tournay, also a wate, a goyng. Sometyne an intente, entrecypit, or pourpose.
 Iter habeo ad *Cæsarem*, I take my tournay to the emperour.
 Iter conficere, to perfourme a tournay, to go oyrre a tournay.
 Iter facere, to go a tournay.
 Iter diem, a dayes tournay.
 Iter deuium, a bye wate.
 Accelerate iter, to make speede forwarde on his tournay.
 Longum iter agere, to make a great volage, to go a longe tournay.
 Supremum iter carpere, to die.
 Comparare se ad iter, to prepare hym selfe to go out of towne.
 Iter eo contuli, I went thither.
 Conficere iter pedibus, to tournay or go on foot.
 Iter habet *Caput*, he will goe to *Capua*.
 Nobis iter est, we muste goe.
 Esse in itinere, to be on the wate tournayng.
 Ingressi iter equo, to tournay or take his tournay on horse backe.
 Iusta itinera, whole tournayes.
 Iter pronom ad honores, an easie or ready wate or meane to honour.
 Ire nostris itinibus, to go the wate that we haue gone, to folowe our facton or trade.
 Itinera loci alicuius, holes or causes in any place.
 Iteratio, onis, a repeticon, a reuoyng, a beayngng agayne, also the seconde sayng or sayng by of the grounde. Sometyne the seconde pressng of *Medusa*, and the oyle that cometh of the seconde pressng.
 Itero, aui, are, to dooe a thyng effooures, to go backe agayne, to renewe, to repete, to dooe or saie agayne, to begynne a frewhe, to iterate. Sometyne to goe.
 Acquor iterare, to saie agayne, to make a newe blage on the fra.
 Iterare verba, to repete wordes agayne.
 Sæpius iterando eadem, with oftner repetyng one thyng.
 Iterare campum, certam agrum, pro iterum proficendere, arare, to spill or cate vpp the grounde agayne.
 Iterum, este loches or agayne, the seconde tym *Iterum* ac terrium nominat, I named hym twice or thrise.
 Iterum confuli, confidit the second tym.

De b Iterum

Iterum et superius, more than ones of things,
of the same.
Ithaca, an yle, lying before Ithaca, and was
Athens countrey, throt called Ithacus.
Ithacus, a myr, of Ithaca.
Ithome, a town in Peloponneso, an other in
Candia.
Ithonia, calithonia, a citie of Ercotia, of the
whiche Dalias was called Ithonia.
Ithyphalus, the name of Ithyapus, the most
demonst and abhominable doct. Also Ithy-
phallus, were vnderest persons, whiche in ho-
nouring the goddith Bacchus, daunced, ha-
ving betwene theyr legges members of hoys
erect and erecte.
Ithya, a town in the mountaine of Taurus
towards parthia.
Ithyraus, a myr, of Ithya: sometyme of Ithra-
cia. Ithyraeg, arrows of the Ithra-
tians.
Ithym, to Ithymys, after the same sorte of fa-
tion, semblable.
Ut hoc vultu dicitur, ut mihi dolet,
that this thing doth grieve you as muche as
it grieve me.
Ithymus, a cognate name, such as, though the
deceit my Ithymus woman.
Ithymus, a countre of booke of reme-
diance, containing thinges committed in
fourneyes. Also it is a calidre of imple in
the distance of place, with the tyme of a-
bode in ceter place, like to tolles of pynces.
Ithymus, a gaying, a comyng.
Ithymus, a meeting.
Ithymus, to go muche or often.
Ithymus, a citie of Ithymus.
Ithymus, a countre in Arabia or Syria, of whiche
the people are called Ithym.
Ithymus, a gaying, idem quod Ithymus.
Quid noster noster creditus? what our gos-
pyng and comyng?
Ithymus, a valiant man, the sonne of Ithym-
perchus.
Ithymus, the son of Tereus and Progne, who (as
poets feygne) was roured into a pheasant.

I, ANTE, V.

Iuba, the name of a beast, also the name
of a kyng of Mauritania.
Iuba, f. g. the mane of a horse or
other beaste.
Iubar, baris n. g. a streer, whiche is also called
Ithymus and Lucifer. It is sometyme taken
for brightnesse, a soone beame, sometyme the
noblesse of a pynte or great man.
Iuba gallinaceorum, the laste tearher in a
coches necke, the mane whan he holdeth
up his beade.
Iubatus, a, um, that hath a mane.

Iubeo, iussi, iubere, to commaunde, to desyre, to
wylle, to exhort, to decree, to ordeyne, to
appointe.
Iubeo te saluere, god save you, I wylle you
well to fare.
Dionysius iube saluere, commaunde me to De-
nyse, salute Denyse in my name.
Iubeo habere animum bonum, bidde him
have a good hert: or bid him be of good chere.
Iube matrem sperare, bidde my mother have
a good hope in the matter.
Iubilo, aui, are, to declare in the voyce the ioye
and gladnesse of the herte, whiche male not
be exprest with wordes.
Iubilatus, us, m. g. a crying out a thoute.
Iubilum, l. n. g. ioye and gladnesse in voyce, or
with a thoute, not exprest in wordes.
Iucunde, meris, gladly, pleasauntly, delecta-
bly, sweetely.
Iucunditas, atis, f. g. delectacion, pleasure, re-
ioysyng.
Dare se iucunditari, to geve hym selfe to plea-
sure with the oyle of ioyce.
Iucundor, aris, ari, to be ioyous and mery.
Iucundus, a, um, that whiche is the cause that
an other reioyseth, delectable, pleasaunt to se
or here, also ioyous.
Odor iucundus, a pleasaunt and delectable
saour.
Iucundi agri, goodly and pleasaunt fildes,
that belite a man to beholde them.
Iudga, a countrey in Asia, whiche hath on the
west side Erythrum: on the north Iherusa-
lem and Syria: on the east Arabia: on the
southe the lande of Egypt. It receyved that
name of Iudas, the sonne of Jacob the pa-
triarche, where before it was called Chana-
nys of Chananys, the fourthe son of Cham.
Iudei, not only the people of Iudga, but also
they be so called, whiche doo observe theyr
superstition. They were expelled out of this
realme of Englande in the tyme of kyng Hy-
charde the fyrste, for they crukled in slepyng
of chylren chyliden, like as they have ben out
of Fraunce and Spayne: and nowe of late
out of Ithymus: whiche nowe be suffered
este soone to repayre hither, and here to in-
habite vnder a countrefaite colour of sapir,
wherby no lytell corruption is happened in
our religion by theyr secret woobryng. Many
of them be pynte phisicians of the body, but
pynte murderers of chylren mens soules, as
it wylle once more plainly appere, to our no
lytell perill, shame and dishonour, excepte
god wylle woyle put into the hertes of gouer-
nours to remembre what mortall and natu-
rall harred the killers of our saviour, and the
obstinate enemies and blasphemours have
borne alwaies towards vs: praying in theyr
Synagoges for our destruction: and asse-
credence

credence once gotten, vnder the cloke of phis-
icke, wilfully and purposely killeth vs.
Iudaeus, a, um, of Iudaea.
Iudaeus lapis, called also Tectothos, a stone
founde in Iudaea, whiche is of the quantitee
and figure of an alioyne, or of an olive (as
Solinus writeth) white and fayne, with an
oyde of lines so correspondant, that they seme
to be wrought with the hande and toorne.
Alberius mineralium, lib. i. calleth it Cys-
golites.
Iudex, iudicis, com. g. a iudge.
Iudex ordinarius, he that hath authoritee of
his propre iurisdiction, to sitte in iudgement
without commission, as the chiefe iustice of
Englande, the maye of a citie incorporate,
and a coroner.
Iudex delegatus, he that stretch by commis-
sion, as all other iudges and iustices.
Sedere iudicem in aliquem, to see iudge in
ones cause.
Constituere iudicem, to appoynt a iudge to
examine or trye a matter.
Iudicatus, a, um, iudged.
Homo iudicatus, a man condemned.
Iudicatio, onis, the queston come in iudgement
sometyme iudgyng of sentence geuyng.
Iudicatio, an aduerbe, whiche signifith with a
iudgement of consideration.
Iudicari, ti, n. g. the thynge iudged or determi-
ned iudicatum, facere, to obey the sentence of
iudgement.
Iudicatus, us, mal. gen. iudgement, authoritee
to iudge.
Iudicialis, le, of a iudge, or perteynyng to
iudgement.
Iudiciarius, a, um, perteynyng to a iudge, or
that whiche is to be iudged.
Iudicaria controuersia, where the iudges
doe not agree in one opynion.
Lex iudicaria, a lawe made for iudges and
iudgements.
Quæstus iudiciarius, gayne that the iudge
hath by sellyng of his sentence, bybes.
Iudicium, cii, n. g. iudgement, examination,
sute, also a sentence of opynion.
Iudicia legitima, iudgements geuen accordyng
to the determynd lawe writen, or by
ancient custome appoynd.
Iudicia publica, iudgements geuen by them,
whiche be called iudges, and have places tes-
capne, and dooe not reueue theyr commission,
as the iudges of the kynges benche and com-
mon place.
Iudicium capitis, iudgement in causes crimi-
nall. Iudicium dare, to graunt a commis-
sion to here and determine a matter.
Iudicium rescindere, to reuerse a iudgement.
Iudicium habere de aliquo, to haue an opy-
nion of one. Also iudicium habere, to haue

respecte, consideration of regard of a thing.
Iudicio perfundere, to bring one to the point
to be condemned.
Iudicium accipere, to take on hym to defende
ones cause.
Adgere in iudicium, to accuse, to byngne
before a iudge.
Iudicium agi dicitur, when the iudge is exa-
minyng the matter.
Deferre iudicium a subfellijs in rostra, to
byngne a matter from the iudges to the peo-
ple. Exercere iudicium, to sitte in iudgement
and examination of matters.
Pronuntiare iudicium, to pronounce his sen-
tence of opynion.
Iudicium non reddere, when the magistrate
wylle not receyue a mans sute or proceste, or
wylle not here his cause.
Meum iudicium fuit, myne opynion was, I
thought this.
Si flexerit iudicium suum, if he become vna-
constant and change his opynion.
Limatum et politum iudicium, an exacte and
fayne iudgement.
Suum iudicium interponere, to geue his
iudgement, to tell his aduise.
Constitare iudicio, to contende of sue one an-
other in the lawe.
Iudico, aui, are, to iudge, to dreame, to suppose,
to geue sentence, to condemne.
Iudicavi animo meo, I thought in my mynde.
Iudicare et perpendere.
Ex aliorum ingenio me iudicare, he iudgeth
me by the nature of disposition of other.
Pecunie iudicatus, condemned in a certayne
summe of money, or in a forsaiture.
Sub formula iudicare, to iustifie iudgement
accordyng to the rigour of the lawe.
Iudicavit, for iudicavit.
Iuernia, Irelande.
Iugalis, le, that is yoked.
Iugale vinculum, the bonde of matrimonye,
wedlocke.
Iugales, boyles coupled together.
Iugamentum, ti, n. g. a thynge that fasteneth of
coupleth like a yoke.
Iugatus, a, um, yoked, iogged, coupled.
Iugantius deus, was amonge Iapans the
god, whom they supposed to haue authoritee
ouer the rydes of hylles.
Iugarius, ri, ma, gen. he that dynteth a plough
with oxen, or a waine. Also a strete in Rome,
where was an altar of Juno, at the which
if any were wedded, they supposed that ma-
trimonye to be most surely iogged.
Iugatorius, a, um, that is yoked to plowe.
Iugum, by sundry cartonges.
Iuger, in tria lra a lra.
Iugerum, iugeri, uel iugeris, a nominatiue Iu-
ger, datiuo iugero, accusatiuo, et vocatiuo
Iuges

Iurisdictio, ois, for, ge. iustiction, powre, of
authoritie to minstre and execute lawes, as
buses ctes and countreys have by the gran-
tes of emperours and knyghts.

Iurisperitus, n. m. g. idem quod iuriconsultus.
Iuro, au, are, to sweare.

Iurare in leges alicuius, to sweare to keepe
the lawes of oydinaunces of an other.

Iurare in verba alicuius, to doe fealite, or to
be sworne a subiecte to one.

Conceptis verbis iurare, to take a solempne
othe, the wordes thereof beynge recited to
hym that swareth, by an othe.

Iurare alicui, to sweare to be true to one.

In aliquem iurare, to conspire a mans destru-
ction of vndooyng.

Iurulentus, a, um, full of fure, lictour of byoeth.
also fobden in pottage of byoeth.

In hec verba iurabat, he swore after this
fourme of maner.

Ius, iuris, n. g. lawe, as well of nature as of state
and of custome, auctorite, libertie, power,
eghte: sometyme the place, where the lawe
is minstred.

Ius annulorum donare, was among the olde
Romaines the same almoste, that is now to
make hynghies.

Ius municipale, a private lawe of custome,
whiche a citee or towne hath with in it selfe
for the good of the common weale.

Ius moribus constitutum, eghte made of
custome.

Ius dicere, to geue iudgements, to minstre
iustyce.

Ius dicis, thou speakest reason.

Ius bonum dicis, pour request to reasonable
it is reason that ye saie, speake reason.

Iure, with good cause.

Iur euclimuria, by eghte of wronge.

De iure meo, tuo, suo decedere, to omittre
some parte of the rigour of extremitee of the
lawe, or of that a man make lawfully dope.

Summo iure agere, to take the extremitee of
the lawe.

Ius est facere, it is to full to do.

Summum ius, the rigour of the lawe.

Iuris sui esse, to be subiecte of bounde to no
man, to be at libertie.

Tametsi meo iure possum, although I may
by good eghte and auctorite, and no man
saie me naie.

Ius suum optinere non potest, he can not ob-
teyne his eghte, he can not haue iustyce and
reason in his affayre.

Siculi hoc iure sunt, the Sicilians haue this
maner of lawe, of minglyng of iustyce.

Ius naturale, a law of oydinaunce pcedyng
of nature.

Ius gentium, a common lawe among all men,
agreeing to naturall reason.

Mundinatio iuris, selleng of eghte and iustice
for money, bydele amonge iudges and ma-
gistrates.

Ius honorarium of Pretorium, by the lawe
added by the Pretors, either for the correction
of making perfect of the lawe.

Ius singulare, a speciall of particular lawe to
any certayne case.

Ius priuatum, a private lawe concernyng the
belittie of one persone.

Ius facere, to doo eghte. Also to doo of the
force of a lawe, or to be obeyed as a lawe.

Concedere in ius, ditionem aliquid, to be-
come obedynt and subiecte to lawe.

Ius reddere, to minstre iustyce.

Pari iure esse cum alijs, to be subiecte to the
lawe euen as other be, and to haue no more
privilege than other haue.

Ius petere ab aliquo, to be due ones (as
redemption).

Ius petis, fageor, it is reason and eghte that
you requyre, I demand.

Optimo iure pcedia, maner of termes,
that haue heretofore good privilege by franchises,
fes, and bounde to nothynge.

Meo iure agere, to doo that I may by my
lawfull auctorite, and no man saie me naie.

Ius, iuris, n. g. pottage, lictour, byoeth, greuell.

Ius conditum, pottage well seasoned.

Iuculum, li, n. g. byoeth, wherein meate hath
bene fobden.

Iuulentum, li, n. g. fobden in pottage of byoeth.

Iurandum, di, n. g. a solempne othe, a promys
made to god.

Iurandum dare, to sweare, to make an othe
Iurandum offerre, to proffere to take an
othe for the confirmation of a thyng.

Exigere iurandum, to requyre one to
sweare, to cause one to take an othe.

Interponere iurandum, and firmare iures
iurando, to sweare, to confirme with an othe.

Iustus, a, um, commaunded.

Iustus, us, mas. gen. plural. iusta, orum, a com-
maundement.

Iustum, si, n. g. a commaundement.

Iusta exequi, to doo ones commaundement.

Iusta, orum, n. g. plu. sacrifices dooen for byade
men: nowe it may be used for funerall ex-
equies. Also oydinaunces of customes, mete,
conuenient, or necessarie to be dooen.

Iusta solvere, facere, peragere, to piously in
funerall obsequies, to doo and performe
all thynges therunto necessarie, or belong-
yng.

Iustis exequiarum carere, to be ha-
ried without accustomed solemnities, or fu-
nerall pompe.

Iusta reddere, to yelde by doo his accus-
med labour of taske.

Iusta operum peragere, idem,

Iusta exigere, to be extremitee, to requyre the
uttermost.

utremost, to conserue one to do his taske
to the uttermost.

Ad iusta perducere, to bynge by lictell and
spittell to his oydinaunces and accustomed la-
bour and taske.

Percipere iusta, to receyue one due, or that
that is appoynted and ordered for vs.

Iuste, iustely, lawfully, eghtfully.

Iusto, idem.

Longius iusto, longer than neede is, or than
is meete.

Iustificus, a, um, that maketh iustyce.

Iustinus, an emperour, comen of a poore hym-
nede (his mothers brother Iustinus emper-
our before hym bynge but a swyne herde)
succeeded his vnde at the age of. xliiii. yerres
in the empire, and gouerned it nobly the space
of. xl. yerres, augmenting it honourably. He
caused the lawes of iustice, dispersed in infinite
volumes, to be reduced into. 50. booke (cal-
led the Digestes) and. lxxxx. booke of insti-
tutes to be made, and likewise the Code, con-
cernyng the decrees of emperours, although
he hym selfe knewe no letters. An excellent
pynce, if he had not bene corrupted with as-
uatre, and the heresie of Eutychianus: he
was after the incarnation of Christe spue
hundred and seuentene yerres.

Iustitia, a, f. g. iustyce, a perfecte vertue (as Ar-
istotle sayeth) referred to a seconde person,
and therfore chiefe of all vertues, more won-
derfull than the bygher steres Iupiter and
Iarifer, comprehending in it all the parties
of vertue: this is called iustyce vniuersall.

But there is a more particular iustice, whiche
the iustice lawe iustice is defined to be a cons-
taunt and perpetuall will, geuynge to euery
man that belongeth to hym, whiche is called
his eghte. more aboundantly heretofore shall ye
fynde in my woode called the Gouernour.

Iustitium, tr, neu. g. a ceasynge for a tyme from
ministration of lawes in places iudiciall, a
vacation.

Iustitium edicere, to pronounce a vacation
or ceasynge from the ministration of the lawes
Iustitium remittere, to ende the vacation, to
begynne the terme.

Iustus, a, um, equal, meane betwene two ex-
tremitees, eghte, lawfull: sometyme fauou-
rable, good, tractable. sometyme it signif-
eth great, full, perfecte.

Iustus, a iuste or iusticious man, an by eghte and
true meanynge man. It is taken ofte tymes,
in holy scripture for a veruous man of a
good man.

Iusta pars, the great parte, the full or lawfull
parte. sometyme it significeth amonge law-
fers, true or verate.

Iustus filius, his verate sonne, or he that hath
the whole of perfect eghte and tye of a na-

threall sonne.
Iusta magnitudo, neyther more nor lesse the
iuste quantitee.

Dies iusti, a date and tyme of. xxx. dates,
geuen by the law to thyn that were condem-
ned, either by wytyng, or their owne confes-
sion, that they myght make redde their pater-
ment. Also. xxx. dates continuall that a
baner of redde byd hange in the toppe of the
castell, while an armie was gathered and
warre indicted.

Iusta seruitus, serapce without eygour.

Iusta inimicitia, great hostilitie.

Iusti honores, honours due.

Iusto labore, with great labour.

Iustum testamentum, a lawfull testament.

Iustus exercitus, a full of great armie.

Iustum praelium, a stronge and great conflict,
meete to be called a battaille.

Iustus hircus, a rpyghous and lawfull hircus.

Iusta classis, a full and perfect nauie.

Iustus dominus, the rpyghfull possessor, mas-
ter or owner.

Iusta materfamilias, and Pellex, contrarp.

Iustam operam reddere, to wooyke his full
taske.

Iuturna, the sister of Turnus.

Iuamena, minis, n. g. helpe.

Iuuenalia, plate bowed for the helth of yong mē

Iuuenalis, le, perteynyng to youth.

Iuuenalis dies, a daye celebrated to youth.

Iuuenalis, is also the name of a poete, whiche
wrote Satyres.

Iuuenari, idem quod iuuenescere, to playe
youthful parties.

Iuencus, or Iuuenca, pounge, not onely men
but also beastes, a stier or heifer. And Iu-
uenculus a diminutive of Iuencus.

Iuuenescere, to ware of be pounge.

Iuuenilis, le, pouge perteynyng to youth.

Actas iuuenilis, youth, or after the facion of
younge folkes.

Iuueniliter, poungely, like a pounge manne,
chyldehelly.

Iuuenis, a pounge man.

Iuuenis, an adiective sometyme for Iuuenilis.

Iuuenes anni, pounge yerres.

Iuuentia, a, f. g. youth, idem quod Iuventus.

Iuuentas, the goddess of youth.

Iuuentus, iuris, f. g. youth, sometyme a multi-
tude of yonge men, also the goddess of youth.

Iuerna, the olde name of Irelande called of
some Iuernia, or Hibernia.

Iuuo, iuu, are, to heale, to ayde, in the thyng
person, to helpe, to please.

Iuua mihi, it dooeth me good. It is a pleas-
sure to me.

Nep and quicq me iuuat, quod edo domi,
that whiche I eate at home, dooeth me no
good, or reioyseth me nothyng.

Inuith me, hoc tibi profuisse, I was veratē
topous, that that thyng dyd profite the.
Inuare dolorem, to ease the griefe.
Inuare auxilio, to helpe, to ayde.
Quando ita tibi inuit, what that it doeth so
please you, seing you be so disposed.

Valde me inuit, it greatly desireth me.
Iuxta, a preposition, myghte, by, nere to, comes
tyme for simul of Congunctim. Sometyms for
secundum of Post.
Iuxta Marcum Varronem doctissimus, ex-
cepte Marco, or next Marco, of all other most
excellently learned.

Iuxta, an aduerbe, euen lyke, accordyng, aswel,
as well one as the other.

Nunc vero quid in loco res nostrae sint, iuxta
medium omnes intelligis, nowe howe the
matter standeth: pe all knowe as well as I.
et cetera, in what case our busynesse is: pe vnder-
stande all as muche as I dooe.

Iuxta boni maligni, itenue et imbecilles, en-
neth; the good and the badde, the valiant
and the vnwarlike.

Iuxta, in fine arguente bella gere, to make
warre as well in wynter as in sommer.

Spectare metum iuxta grauius, troubled as
well with hope as feare, or both with hope
and feare.

Remigium iuxta ac mares, as well males as
females.

Iuxta achi frater esset, such as muche as
though he had bene my brother.

Iuxta magnis difficilis, no lesse difficile of
harde to archyue, than matters of great
myght and importance.

Quid erit, to be familliar.

Iuxta camignis stimis, no lytle as that that
maye hurt.

Quid erit, to be by.

I ANTE, X.

I N, a certayne herbe called of some
Lameton.

Inion, was hynde of Thestale, who
kylleth hyke promys with his wyfes father,
and thynge hym into a prete of fyre. He al-
to called by a supple vnto a scate, styed Ju-
no to committe adulterie, whiche Iupiter
perceyving, made a clowde lyke vnto Iuno,
and deliuered hie to hym, on whome he be-
gate the people called Centaury. But whan
he aduised that he had companied with
Iuno: he was dryuen downe into hell, and
there bounde to a wheele alwayes tournyng
and full of serpentes, as poetes fargne.

Inionus, a, um, of Ixion.

Ixionides Perithous, the sonne of Ixion.

Ixon, a great wythe byrd of the kynde of rauen

I Ynx, lyngis, a hynde, called of some
Torquilla, whiche hath a spectatō
nothe, and a tongue lyke a serpent.

L ANTE, A.



ABASCO, scere, et
Labator, eris, to sayle or
scape, to be ready to falle,
to saynte, to begynne to
gentle ouer.

Labascit, victus vnovers
bo, he saynteth or geureth
ouer, and is overcome

with one poore woode.

Labatus, a mannes name, often mentioned of
Plutarche.

Labdacus, a hynde of Thebes, father of La-
us, who was father of Oedipus or Edippus.

Labecula, la, f, g, a littell spote or blemyshe.

Labefacio, feci, facere, to speake of despoire, to
make weak, or feble.

Labefacere aliquem, to feare one frome his
purpose, to make one change his mynde.

Labefacere silem suam, to lesse his credite.

Labefacio, oms, f, g, a makyng to falle downe
of out.

Labefacio, au, are, to make feble, to apayre, to
subuerie, to corrupte, to despoire, to vndoore,
to calse downe.

Labefactare silem alicuius precio, to cor-
rupte with bysherep.

Labefactare et euerttere rem publicam, to
despoire and subuerie the common weale.

Labefactare aliquem, idem quod Labeface-
re aliquem.

Labellum, lip, g, a lippe. Also a caudion, a
maner of lytle fate of lyke vessel.

Labeo, a mans name.

Labeo, oms, m, g, a man hauyng great lippes,
also a nettle called a bynde nettle.

Laberius, a poete, a gentylman of Rome.

Labes, bis, f, g, a great violence of water, tem-
pest of hyale, or an hostyle quare of gapping
of the erth. Also a spot whiche sodeynly hap-
neth to thynges that are smoth, and by trans-
flacion, a fault, a vice, a destruction.

Labes conscientia, remysse of grudge of
conscience.

Innocentia labes, corruption of honestee.

Labes reipublice, destruction, or confusyon
of the common weale.

Inferre labem alicui, to despayne ones he-
nestee, to defame.

Labia, x, f, g, idem quod labium, after Nonius.

Labicanum, a towne in Italy.

Labici, the inhabitants of that towne.

Labienus, a noble man of Rome, captayn vn-
der Cesar in Fraunce.

Labicus, was the name of the sonne of Hytnos.

who

who was named also Glaucus.
Labilis, le, vnsable, whyche wille soone falle,
supperre.

Labina, supperre.

Labio, is a lippe, whiche I suppose to be in en-
gish called Lode with greates lippes. It
was also the surname of a Romayn.

Labium, h, m, g, a lippe.

Labo, au, are, to fall downe sodeynly, to sepe-
ntes labant, the teethe fall out.

Genua labant, his knees falle vnderneath
hym.

Sermone labare, to speake vnconstantly and
as one were asfede.

Labant animi, they heres falle theim.

Memoria labat, the memoire sapient of de-
caith.

Vita labat, id est non recta est et integra.

Labor, eris, lapsus sum labi, to slippe, to ope, to
fall, to fall downe by lyttell and lyttell, to de-
cale, to fall in powerte, to erre, to offend, to
spenne, to doo amysse.

Tempora labuntur, tyme passeth awaye by
lyttell and lyttell.

Lababar longius nisi me retinuissem, I was
about to make further digestion, or to go fur-
ther from the purpose. Lapsus, descayed of
that he hoped for.

Labii imprudencia, to offende of doo amysse
vnwares.

Labii mente, to falle madde.

Labor, oms, m, g, labour of trauaple, and often
in poetes, perill, daunger, calamitee, trouble.

Frangere se laboribus, to hurt hym self with
laboure.

Imponere laborem alicui, to charge one with
labour.

Insuere magnū laborem, to bestowe great
labour or trauaple.

Labori esse, to put to paynes of laboure, to
trouble. Laborem impendere, to bestow labo-
r.

Laboratus, a, um, made with payne, sledge, and
trauaple.

Laboria, the name of a countree in Italy, but
galy called Terra laboris, the land of labour.

Laborifer, a, um, that supplyeth labour.

Laborinus, a tynde in Campania, wherethe
stubble of coine is so greate, that the people
doe beuene it in tyebe of woode.

Laboriosus, a, um, laborious, paynfull, fulte
of labour, difficile, that can not be broughte
to passe without great labour.

Laboriosus homo, a paynfull man.

Laboriosum opus, a woork that cannot be
brought to passe without great labour and
trauaple.

Laboriosa deambulatio, a walkyng that we
epeth the body.

Laboriosa exercitationes, paynfull exercyses.

Laboriosus, paynfully, hardyng, with great payne

who

Laboro, aui, are, to labour, to be in heuynesse
of getese, to be speke of fauour, to be in daunger.
Animo laborare, to be carefull.

Ex renibus laborare, to haue payne in the
paynes.

Fame laborare, to dye for hunger.

Forore laborare, to be in daunger by reason
of vnture.

Laborare frigore, to be almost dead for cold.

Ingenio laborare, to be troubled in wyse.

Laborare iniuria, to suffre wryonge.

Laborare morbo, to be speke.

Nihil laboro, I care not, I passe not on it.

Non laboro, idem.

Odio apud hostes laborare, et contemptu in
ter socios, to be hated of his enemies, and
not regarded of his frendes.

Laborare podagra, to haue the gout.

Virtus laborare, to be viciuous.

Laboratur vehementer, thet studie diligently
to bypnyng a matter to passe.

Nora infamia laborare, to haue an ill name
Bile in labore, to labour.

Laborare in aliquo, to loue one ardently.

Laborare vtero, to trauaple of chyld.

Ac mundi moles operosa laborer, thuld trau-
aple of be in daunger of perlyshyng: thuld
haue muche adoo to scape perlyshyng.

Nec quarta loqui persona laborer, that hym
not be to busy.

Arma laborare, id est, laborando conficere
Laboram amari ab eo, I trauapled of endre
uoured earnestly to wyne his fauour.

Laborat e dolore, the labourerth of carthe.

Laborat e dolore capitis, he is sicke of omea-
sed with payne in the head.

Laborare ex desyderio, to be verbe despyous.

Laborare ex inuidia, to be enuied of hated.

Vtis, cuius cornu in acie laboraret, that he,
whose myng of the baraple was the weathre,
or that fest dyd sepe of begyn to recule.

Si causa laboramus, pe our parte in the mat-
ter be the woofe: or if our cause of quare be
obious of nothyng pleasant or fauourable.

Hostibus externis laborare, to be greatly
troubled, vexed, or cumbered with foregyne
enemies.

Opinioe arroganti laborare, to be comp-
ted a proude and arrogant persone.

Re frumentaria laborare, to haue scarfited
of coine and grayne.

Nihil est quod labores, there is no cause why
pe should be carefull, anxious, or troubled in
myng. Valde laboro, I am verbe carefull
and sollicitous.

Quam de verbo, non de re laboratur, As
though the contronerie of obienction was for
the woofe, and not for the thyng selfe.

Pestilentia laborum est, There was a
great pestilence.

Sp. 6.

Labio

Labrosus, a, um, that whiche hath a boyde, bypme of bypke.

Labrum, bri, n. g. a lippe. also the bypme of bypke of a spere of fountayne. also a bat of the vessel to be bayned in. sometimes a bat for wyne after it is pressed. It may be used for a heele bat, whereinto ale or beere is put. also a sellerne that receiveth water runnyng out of the coches of cunibies.

Labris primoribus attingere, to taste of safe. **Labrum Veneris**, is taken for tast, although the Drososides dooth not remembre, that it seereth to the use of coubers, but assigneth that rather to other two herbes, the one called Hippophaes, or Hippophyes, and the other Hippophtos.

Labruca, x, f. g. a wyde vine.

Laburnum, a tree growing on the mountaynes called Alpes, the wood whereof is white and harde, and hath a flower a cubite in lengthe, whiche no bee will touche, he groweth but in drye places, and hateth water.

Labyrinthus, a place made in such wyse, that who so euer came into it, coulde not fynde out without a veray perfect guyde, or without a shepe leadyng hym, whereof the bottom of clewe shoulde be like at the entree. Of this name were thre principall places: One in Egypt (by the pattern whereof the other were made) described by Herodotus (who wryteth that he saw it) sayng, that it was about the great poole called Myrios, towards the cities of Crocodiles. Strabo in his xvii. booke callith the said poole of mere Muris. Herodotus in Euterpe sayeth, that ffarther there were yll. halles covered, ffre towards the noythe, and. vi. towards the southe, all inclosed with one walle. within the walle were houses in two byures foytes: one foyte vnder grounde an other above ground ouer them, euer foyte being in number. 3500. The ouermoste (as he sayth) he beheld, the nethermost he mought not be suffered to see: but as he herde by report of them, whiche sawe it, he wote. The ouermoste, whiche he behelde beholde, exceded all wooyes of mennes handes, for he wente from a halle into parlours, from parlours into chaubers, from chaubers into other halles, and from some parlours into other halles. The beame, whiche bare the ffoores, was of stone, wroughed with imagerie, euer halle dnuironed with pillers of white stone. In the ende of that Labyrinthus standeth a stone, large breaste, and small on the topp, called Pyramis, which is of length. xl. paces, in the whiche are wroughed great images, and thereat to the entree vnder ground to the other Labyrinthus. Another Labyrinthus was in Crete, made by Dedalus, by the commaundment of Minos for a pylson: but it was much

the lasse than the other. But by dyuers hoodes, entrynge and ffluynges out, it deccyued them, which cam into it. The shyde was in Italy by a towne called Clusium, made by kynge Drosena: and (as Plinie and Varro wryte) was of square stone, the sides. 30. fote hyde, in height. 50. fete. Into the which who so euer wente, without a clewe or bottom of shide, coulde neuer recouere. On this place stood. v. pyramides of sterple, one at euer corner, & one in the middle, euerche of them 150. fote high: on the toppes of them great bolles of byasse, and thereon hoyses with wynges, from which dyd hang chappes, haupng bolles at them, whiche mened with wynde, remoyed a sharpe sounde. Also vpon the foure bolles of byasse stood foure other pyramides of sharpe pillers, of an hundred fote hygh, and on that whiche was on the myddel, stood one sharpe pillour, whose height Varro dooth not reherse, because it seemed a thyng incredible. All these thynges were made by greates kynge, whiche haupng abundance of treasure, and lackyng learnyng, dyd see they dwelt in such vayne ostentacion.

Labyrinthus, the son of Minotaurus, kyng of Babylon.

Lac, lactis, n. g. milke: and in Plautus some tyme Lac in the nominatiue case.

Lac gallinaceum, the myke of a henne, a prouerbe applyed to them, whiche lacke no thyng: or to thynges, which for the scarcitee of them, be veray precious.

Lacena, a, um, a bynde of apparail, also a woman of Lacedemonte.

Lacnus, a, um, of Lacedemonte.

Laccobriga, a citee of Spayne.

Laccia, a fytte called a cheupn.

Lacedemon, a noble citee in Grece, called also Sparta, in the region of Beotia, the countrey is called Laconia.

Lacedemonius, a, um, of Lacedemonte.

Lacer, et **lacerus**, a, um, some of rent, wright in peces, dismembred, that hath som part of the body tojone of rent. Of old wryters lacer was used for hym that had his eares pulled of.

Laceras gentes colligere, id est, sparfas.

Laceratio, onis, f. g. a tearyng of tearyngs, a manglyng.

Lacerna, x, f. g. a faction of clothes, seruyng as well for men and women, poore & rich, as for souldiours in warfares. The Romans used them on their gownes to kepe them warme, when they sat long in beholding plates.

Lacernatus, a, um, clothed, or cladde in such a manner clothe.

Lacero, au, are, to rent in peces, to mangle & cut in peces, to teare, to dismembred, to torment.

Lacerare diem, to lose the daye, to spende the tyme about nought, to spend the day in vayne

Lacer

Lacerare rem suam, to spende his gooddes sportously.

Lacerare famam alicuius, to speake and repute ill of a manne, to hurte and disrepute his good name.

Lacerari dolore, to be greuously tourmentted with sorrowe and payne.

Lacerare homines male suadendo, to byng men in pouertes with ill counsaile.

Lacerare optimum virum incesto ore, with a naughty and villanous tounge to speake ill of a veray honest man.

Lacerta, x, f. g. or **Lacertus**, ti, m. g. a lizard, an aurt. also a certayn bynde of fywe.

Lacertolus, a, um, haupng greates byaunes and strong ffinewes.

Lacertus, ti, m. g. the same from the elbowe to the wyfte of the hande, propriely the byaune and finewes of the arme.

Lacesso, fui, et cessi, here, to rente, or go about to rent the good renoume of a man. Also to prouoke, here, or egge a man to wrathe, displeasure, or contention, with wooyes, wpyngs, or acte, and is taken bothe in the good parte and the ill: to raple on a man, to pische a man with som ill language or act: sometimes to desyre instantly. also to engle as a mans body dooth.

Ciere et lacessere.

Lacessere ad pugnam, to prouoke to battail.

Lacessere maledictis, to turre or prouoke to wrathe with ill wordes.

Sermones lacessere, id est, excitare, to raple byutte or communication.

Vali quibus illum lacerarem modis, Oh, howe I would dismembred hym.

Sponcione lacessere, to prouoke one to sticke to the trial of a matter, by sayng downe a gage or payne.

Lacessor, iris, iiri, the passus.

Lacessitus, a, um, prouoked, stirred, agged.

Lachanizo, au, are, to be feble, weak, or fayne.

Lachanum, ni, n. g. all bynde of hebes, whiche serue for the pottes called moyses: or also for a bynde of fcytes made with herbes.

Lachanopoles, a seller of herbes.

Lachanopolium, the herbe market.

Lachesis, one of the thre ladies called Parca, whiche posses dyd fynde to haue the rule and continuance of mans lyfe.

Lachryma, m, x, f. g. a teare in weeping.

Lachrymas afferre, mouere, ciere, to make or cause one to wepe.

Lachrymas tenere, compescere, colibere, to primere, continere, to cease and leaue weeping, to wepe no more.

Dare lachrymas, to wepe.

Impert verba lachrymis, to wepe as he speeth, to wepe as euer woode.

Hinc illa lachryma, This is the cause of his

weepyng, or that moued hym to wepe, and prouocably, this is the cause why he dooth it, or why he dooth complayne.

Lachryma arborum, the moisture that dyd stillet out of trees, and toucheth to guinne.

Lachrymabundus, a, um, weepyng, ready to wepe, weeping tyme.

Lachrymabilis, le, lamentable, to be bewailed.

Lachrymatio, onis, f. g. weeping.

Lachrymationum saluix, gumme that distilleth out of trees.

Lachrymationes oculorum, a distate when the water standeth alwayes in ones eyes as though he dyd wepe.

Lachrymans, aris, weeping.

Lachrymo, au, are, and **Lachrymor**, aris, ar, To wepe.

Lachrymare ex abitu amici, to wepe for his frendes departyng.

Num id lachrymarum virgo Dooth the matiden wepe for char, or therfor?

Lachrymosus, a, um, full of teares. also that distillet out moisture the teares.

Fumus lachrymosus, smoke that maketh a man to wepe.

Lachrymosus, as though one dyd wepe.

Lachrymula, x, f. g. a teyle teare.

Laciburgium, a citee in Germany, called also Rostum.

Lacides, garmentes that be rent.

Lacinia, x, f. g. a redde mulherom, which spyngeth at the roots of a chesten tree.

Lacinia, x, f. g. garbng of a garment, propriely where the fcytes be cut in sundry facyons, a hemme, a fringe.

In lacinias, in peces, in laggas.

In lacinias distribui, to be sundryd or sette a parte, as cartell be when some be infected.

Lacinatus, a, um, that is garbed, hemmed, or plaped.

Lacinium, dysparpled abode.

Laciniosus, a, um, cutte in sundry facyons, wryng and tournyng dyuers wayes, laggad, full of plattes.

Lacinium, an elbow of lande lyng betwene the sea called Adriaticum, and the sea Pontum.

Lacinus, a, um, of or belonging to that pious monast.

Lacio, lacul, et lexi, lacere, to byng into a snare, or to wrynde one in to deccyue hym.

Lacippo, a citee of Spayne.

Lacon, onis, a man of Lacedemonte.

Laconia, the countrey where Lacedemonte standeth.

Laconius, a, um, of the countrey Laconia.

Laconium, x, f. g. a holle house or dyd happy.

Lacophilus, m, n. g. a hoie tourme of lachrymas, continuinge muche tearyng in a lachrymosus.

Lactarius, us, m. g. a good lachrymosus.

Lactarius, us, m. g. a good lachrymosus.

Lactarius

Lactans, antis, om. gen. that hath mylke in the breasts or dugges.

Lactancia, is vied of Lellus for all maner of meates made of mylke.

Lactarius, a, um, that maketh meate of mylke, that is made of mylke, and that byngeth forth mylke of itselfe.

Lacteo, te, re, to sucke mylke.

Lactes, lactium, f. g. plu. places with in the ribs beo of a man beneath the nautle, so tender, that it maye not suffice any wounde or stroke, as probus saith. Some saye that they bee canles, wherein the small bowelles doo lye. After other, the small guttes, by the whiche the meate passeth.

Lactesco, te, re, to be touned into mylke, or to bee filled with mylke.

Lacteus, a, um, of mylke or lyke mylke. also that whiche is nourished with mylke.

Lacteus porcus, a sucking pygge.

Collum lacteum, a neck as white as mylke.

Lactinia, white meates made of mylke.

Lactidini, they that be strepen about the nautle.

Lactio, au, are, to geue sucke, to feede with mylke. also to deceiue with fayre woordes, to allure with fayre promises.

Lactoris, a certayne herbe, whiche is fulle of mylke.

Lactuca, ce, f. g. an herbe called lettuce.

Lactucini, the surname of certayn Romaynes.

Lactucula, a lytel lettuce.

Lacuna, f. g. a dyche, wherein water standeth, also a trench, whereby fieldes are dyaped. Some englyshe it a synke, in pauping a hole lower than any other place.

Lacuna, in wytyng, to whan any thyng lacketh, as mendum, is that, whiche is corrup- ted or tawte.

Lacuna fac, a blemish in ones good name, infamie.

Vide, ne quæ lacuna sit in auro, he that there be nothing of the monie lacking.

Lacunam rei familiaris explere, to repayre and restore agayne a mans substance that was consumed and spent.

Lacunatus, a, um, that hath dyches or litle holes. Lacunar, aris, n. g. a beame. also sucke a thyng as dooth yet hang in marchantes houses o- uerthwart they halles, wheron be set a great numbre of candels.

Lacuno, au, are, to make dyches or holes.

Lacunosus, i, u, full of dyches or holes, not even.

Lacunculolus, h, m, g. a litle dyche or hole, a small beame or planke.

Lacus, cus, or ci, m. g. a poole or deepe place al- waye full of water, whiche is deuied into brookes and ryuers. also the vesselle, whiche receyue wyne whan the grapes are pressed, also the principall beame, that goeth ouer- shyward the house, sometyne a planke.

Lacus Lemarius, Lofan in Decemontayne.

Lacurures, great cabages.

Lacydes, a philosopher of Cyrene.

Lada, the herbe, wherof Ladanium is made.

Ladas, a man, who ranne so swiftly, that on the sande he left no print of his foot.

Ladanum, a gumme, whiche cometh from an herbe called Lada or Ledum, whiche is com- monly called Labdanum, and is moze vied in pomaunders.

Ladon, a ryuer in Arcadia. also one of Tritons dogges.

Laxander, a pong man, whiche for the seruente lous that he bare to a fayre mayden called E- ros, vsunge to swymme from Epidus to He- ros, ouer the sea called Hellespontos, at the laste was drowned, whom Eros beholdinge to be dead, theywe hit selfe into the sea frome a hygh tower: of whom Muscus & Ouidius, in his epistles doo wyte.

Lado, laxi, dere, to hurte or doo displeasure.

Ledere famam, to hurt ones good name, to staunter, to backbite.

Fidem ledere, to bryake promise, to doo con- trary to league and agreement.

Ledere maiestatem, to derogate any thyng of the honours authoritie or preogatiue, to committe treason.

Laxi religiois culpa, heresy or schism, com- tempt of religion or ceremonies.

Ledere aliquem iniuria, to doo one iniurie or wronge.

Ludibrio ledere, to laugh to scorn.

Nullus ledere, to speake ill of no manne in his presence.

Ferro ledere, to cutte.

Ladi odore, to be annoied or offended with an ill fauour.

Laxius, the familiar frende of S. Ioh. Baptist.

Lemargin, gluttony.

Lemargin, a glutton, a small feast.

Lemargin, the rewarde geuen to hym that is rewarded at playng or sightng with wea- pons.

Lena, f. g. a garment lnyed, whiche the blase- mours, called Augures, did weare. also a cloke that souldiours dyd weare vppermost.

Lactes, a citee in Cilicia.

Lactes, the father of Alcyon.

Lactiades, the name of Alcyon.

Lactius, a, um, of Lactes.

Laertius, the name of one, whiche wyate the li- ues of philosophers.

Lestrigeones, were people in the confines of La- ponia, whiche doo eate mans flesh.

Laxus, a, um, hurte, offended, violated.

Lexus igitur, prepyed with weapons.

Lexo, onis, f. g. hurtyng.

Laxabilis, le, glabbe or sofly.

Laxamen, looke Laxamen.

Laxi,

Laxi, sofly, glabbe, merye, also plentifully, fruitfully.

Laxifico, au, are, to make glabbe.

Laxificare terram simo, to honye the ground, to make the grounde fatte with doun.

Laxifico, aris, are, to be made sofly or glabbe.

Laxificus, a, um, that maketh glabbe.

Laxifico, scere, to be glabbe, a word out of vse.

Laxilia, x, form. gen. glabbe, recoueryng of the mynde, whiche dooth appere also out- wardly.

Laxiam facere, and dare, to make glab.

Laxiam apertissime salimus omnes, all we shewed ouer to be verate glab & sofly.

Laxitudo, dinis, idem quod laxitia.

Laxo, au, are, to make glabbe, an olde woorde out of vse.

Laxo, aris, are, to be glabbe, or to recoueryng of the mynde, whiche dooth appere also out- wardly.

Laxo, au, are, to make glabbe, an olde woorde out of vse.

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Laxo, au, are, to make glabbe, an olde woorde out of vse.

Lagari versus, vases, to brche doo haly in the myddes of the foot.

Lagaron, is the parte of the bodye from the head to the stomacke, called also hypochondrium.

Lagena, a, f. g. a flagon or bottle.

Lageos, a kynde of grapes, called in latine Le- portaria.

Lagio, one of the names of the pte of Delos.

Lagois, a kynde of fyre, whiche maye be called the harte fyre, also a byrde, whose fleshe is lyke a hare.

Lagonon, the frettyng of the guttes.

Lagophthalmos, he that hath eyes lyke a hare, or in whom the ouer liddes of the eyes doo not mede downewarde.

Lagopus, an herbe of the kynde of refoyles, called trinites grass. Some call it haze cum- mine. Some suppose it to be Dandelion. O- ther Garyophilacium, among the Germanes it is called haresfoote. It is also a byrde, kynde moste comonly in the Alpes.

Lagotrophia, a warren of parks of hares.

Laguncula, f. g. a litle flagon or bottle.

Lagyges, people in Samaria.

Lagya, a citee of Chersonesus.

Laius, ci, a late man.

Laius, a, um, prophane, not consecrate.

Lais, a common harlote in Grece, who was of such excellent beautes, and therewith so plea- sant, that vnto hir out of all Grece, there cam to Corinthus, where she dwelled, men noble and ryche in great numbre, to company with hir. In a tyme came to hir Demosthenes, the greatest orator of Grece, and dyed to lye with hir: of whom he asked for one nyght a thousand Dragmas, whiche amounted to the rate of our money at this presente tyme, to xlii. li. xii. s. x. d. the whiche Demosthenes heeryng, departed, sayng in this wyse, I will not repent me at that pyce, or I will not be- repentance to deere some wyse, that he dema- ned. 10000. dragmas, which was a talent.

Laius, a kyng of Thebes, a father of Oedipus whom Oedipus vniuerses slay in battell, and wedded his wyfe, which was also Oedipus mother called Jocasta. rebe after in Oedipus

Lalania, a countrey in Spayne, the people wherof be called Lalacani.

Laliso, onis, a soyle of a wyde alle.

Lallo, au, are, to speake like a baby in the tobe- che wyse, and geue dooth appoyne neere to the English than to the latin, as Babulus, wh- che is a baby in woode, to babble, it may be

reuerend in the nourse, that babbleth with- out any wyse, when she geueth in the nourse.

Lalla, m. f. g. the raggednesse of a childe, as if it were in the nourse, together of water.

Lambro, au, are, to lyke a lambe.

Lambo, bi, bere, to lyke with the tobyng, to lye, also to touch, to flowe, or come out.

Lam,

Lam,

Lambotus, a ruuer of Aethiopia.
 Lambrus, a ruuer in Scythia, whiche murthereth
 with the ruuer of Po, called Padus.
 Lambrani, people dwelling about the said ru-
 uer of Lambrus.
 Lamella, x, f. g. a diminutue of lamina, a litle
 tell thynne plate.
 Lamentabilis, i. e. lamentable.
 Lamentarius, a, um, that causeth lamentation.
 Lamentatio, onis, lamenting or wailing, wail-
 menting.
 Lamentatus, a, um, lamented, bewailed.
 Lamentor, aris, ari, to lament or bewaile.
 Lamentum, ti, n. g. a bewailing or lamenting.
 Lania, a beaste, whiche hath a womans face,
 and the feete of a horse. It was also the sur-
 name of a noble Romayne, and also of a fa-
 mous haerlot.
 Laniif, be women, whiche beholding chyl-
 dren, or geuyng to them gyftes, doo alter the foyme
 of them: which chyl- dren be afterwarde cal-
 led efes, or taken with the fapric, and some
 suche women will sucke the blood from chyl-
 dren. They be also those, whiche be called la-
 dies of the fapric, which doo allure yong men
 to company carnally with them: and after
 that they bee consumed in the acte of lechery,
 they couete to deuoure them.
 Lamina, x, f. g. a plate of metall.
 Lamirus, one of the sonnes of Hercules.
 Lamina, for lamina.
 Lamium, a blinde nettle.
 Lampada, dy, idem quod lampas.
 Lampas, padis, f. g. a lase of fyre or byghte:
 nelle of the sonne, moste used for a lampe.
 Lampetia, the daughter of the Sunne by Ne-
 cea, whiche with hie sister Phaeusa, kepte
 there in Sicilie.
 Lampetra, a felle called a lamprey.
 Lampetus, the sister of Phaeton.
 Lampus, an hell in Arcadie.
 Lampia, a ruuer in Arcadie.
 Lampon, the name of an horse, also of a sooth-
 sayer.
 Lampfacius, the sonne of Eltis.
 Lampfacum, a towne on the sea side called Hel-
 lespontus, in the fynde of Asia, where Prias-
 pus was honoured.
 Lampfacinus, a, um, of Lampfacum.
 Lampyrus, pyrios, f. g. a gloe wyome, or a wyom
 called a gloe beard, which syneth by nyght.
 Lamyra, a kynde of lillardes, or euettes. Also
 one of Hercules sonnes.
 Lana, ng, f. g. woull.
 De lana caprina rixari, to contende for a trel-
 syng matter.
 Lanaria, an herbe, whiche fallers doo yle, whi-
 che secure clothes. Some saie it is that, whi-
 che apothecaries doo call Condisi.
 Lanaris, re, that beareth or hath woull.

Lanare pecus, beastes hauyng woull.
 Lanarius, ri, m. g. a woull man, or he that occu-
 pieth of sellish woull.
 Lanatus, a, um, cladde or wyapped in woull.
 Lanat vites, a kynde of vines, whiche hath
 a certayn mofynesse lyke woull.
 Lanatus lupus, a felle, so called for his whiten-
 nesse and softnesse.
 Lancearius, ri, m. g. he that beareth a lanseyn.
 Lanca, f, for g. a Spayne the Flaueyn with a
 bynde head.
 Lanceatus, a, um, armed with a lanseyn, also
 wounded with a lanseyn.
 Lancino, aui, are, to steppe, to reinte with the
 teethe, to thrust throughe.
 Lanca, f, f. g. idem quod Laniena.
 Lanerum, a garment made of vnywed woull.
 Laneus, a, um, woullen, or made of woull.
 Laneum latifculum, a sibe as soft as woull.
 Laneus lupus, a felle white and soft.
 Langa, ge, f. g. a beast, whiche is found aboute
 the ruuer of Do.
 Langia, a fountayne in Arcadia, a countre of
 Arcadia, where the hoste of Argiueus was re-
 freshed, whan they went agaynst Thebes.
 Languco, langui, guere, to languishe, to bee
 speke, to be seynt, to be aserde, to be ydell, to
 decate, to dymynishe.
 Languere e via, to be wepy of lournelnyng.
 Languesco, scere, idem.
 Languidus, a, um, seynt, speke, aserde, ydell.
 Languidus pulsus, a seynt poulle, that stre-
 keth feebly.
 Languidior, somewhat slacke in dooynge a
 thyng. Authoritas languida facta est, the au-
 thoritee is dymynished or decate.
 Languide, feebly, seyntly, negligently, ydelly,
 without quicknesse of spirite.
 Languidulus, la, lum, the diminutue of Lan-
 guidus.
 Languor, oris, m. gen. languour, fapynge of
 strengthe, and naturall moysture, languis-
 shyng, feeblynesse, seyntnesse. Sometyme
 wearynesse.
 Langurium, ri, n. g. languettes of ambys, like
 to longe beadesones.
 Laniena, x, f. g. the fleshe Chambles, or Choppe,
 where fleshe is solde, the slaughter house. Som-
 etyme it signifyeth dymynishyng.
 Lancium, ci, n. g. clothynge, or the craft of ma-
 kyng woullen clothe.
 Lanifer, ra, rum, that beareth woull.
 Laniger, ra, rum, idem.
 Lanifex, idem quod Lanificus.
 Lanificum, ci, n. g. cardynge or spynnyng of
 woull, wooyng of woull.
 Lanificus, ci, m. g. he that dooth woike woull
 to make it mete for the clothier. It may be cal-
 led also a woull wynder.
 Lanio, aui, are, to cutte lyke a boucher, to
 cleave

steake or rent in pieces or gobettes, to quarter.
 Lanfare dentibus, to teare with the teath.
 Lanlatus, a, um, rent, thyn, cutte in pieces.
 Lanatus, ub, m. g. a cartynge, a quarterynge, a
 cartynge in pieces.
 Lanarium, ri, n. g. boucherie.
 Lanionius, a, um, pertainyng to bouthers craft.
 Lanista, x, m. g. he that had the rule ouer sword
 platers, and caused them to bee taught, altho
 after solde them. Also that ordeined bleds to
 fight, it may be taken for a master of fence.
 Lancius, a, um, woullen, or of woull.
 Lanium carniarium, a slaughter house.
 Lanius, ni, of Lanio, onis, m. g. a boucher.
 Laniolum, or Laniulum, a riter in Italy, belon-
 gynyng to the Romans.
 Lano, aui, are, to put in woull, or to byette with
 woull.
 Lanoculus, he that conuerth the blemishe in his
 eye with woull, or he that weareth a cloth be-
 fore his eye.
 Lanofus, a, um, full of woull, or hauyng much
 the woull.
 Lanubium, a, eeste of the Raitnes.
 Lanuginosus, a, um, most.
 Lanugo, ginis, f. g. the soft heates or mofy-
 nesse in the villages of chyl- dren and women.
 Also on frutes called peaches, and some her-
 bes, as long woxe, clary, e such other. Also the
 downe feathers in byrdes. It is also the same
 dust or other powder, which cometh of wood
 whan it is perced.
 Lanula, f, f. g. a diminutue of lana.
 Lanuini, the stones covered with soft heare.
 Lanuulm, looks Lanulium.
 Lanx, cis, f. g. a bythe, whiche of some is called
 a pottinger, also a balance.
 Laocoon, the sonne of Priamus.
 Laodamas, one of the sonnes of kyng Alcinous.
 Laodamia, the wyfe of Pyrochellus, also the
 daughter of Helleophon.
 Laodicea, a citee in Asia.
 Laodice, or after some Laodice, one of Pyla-
 mus daughters, whiche was married to the
 sonne of Antenor, kyng of Chet.
 Laodocus, the sonne of Antenor the Trojan.
 Laomedon, onis, the father of Priamus.
 Laomedoniades, patronymicum.
 Laomedonticus, a, um, and Laomedontius, a,
 um, of Laomedon.
 Lappathum, thi, ne, g. called also Rumex, the
 generall name of all foell, as Oxylapathum
 or Lappathum acutum, so well as well wylde as
 of the garden. Hippolapathon, a great so-
 cell lyke a docke, but hauyng the ead of soys-
 tell, and is called patience.
 Lapposus, a citee in Egypte.
 Lapidaria, f, m. gen. a dygger of stones in a
 quarrye.
 Lapidina, f, f. g. a quarry of stones.

Lapidario, onis, for g. a dygger, a hantler
 of stones.
 Lapidarius, a, um, pertainyng to stones.
 Lapidator, onis, m. g. a hurlet of stones, one
 that hurte men with stones.
 Lapidisco, scere, to bee made of courtesie as a
 stone, to waxe harde as a stone.
 Lapidus, aui, are, to strep with stones, also to
 strike, sometyme withoute stones. Sometyme
 to rayne stones.
 Lapidatum est, it rayned stones.
 Lapidus, li, m. g. a litle stone, also a pectore
 stone.
 Lapis, piui, pire, to make harde as a stone, and
 othe woode.
 Lapis, dis, m. gen. a stone, but lesse than that,
 whiche is called Saxum. Sometyme it is tak-
 en for a myle. Sometyme an hille. by transla-
 tion a negligent persone that beuyeth hym
 not in dooynge a thyng.
 Ad terrium aut quartum lapidem, At the
 thyrde or the fourthe myle.
 De lapide empti, slanes or bondemen, H
 ppothebe, signifyng persons of most vile con-
 dition, whiche were bought in the market
 place, standyng upon a stone.
 Lapidem verberare, ppothebally to labour
 in vayne.
 Quid itas lapis: why standest thou still thou
 dead stone?
 Lapis incusus, a stone pecked & byessed for a
 well. Appetere lapidibus, to assaile or strike
 upon with stones.
 Lapidus, a, um, of stone, or harde lyke a stone
 Lapidus murus, a stone walke.
 Lapidus sum, I am as heauy as a stone.
 Lapidem imbrui, it rayneth stones.
 Lapidus, a, um, stone, full of stones, harde
 lyke a stone.
 Lapidus, people of Thessaly, of whome Peria-
 thous was kyng.
 Lapidus, or Lapidus, a, u, of the Lapidus.
 Lappa, f, for g. the generall name of all byres
 growyng on herbes, whiche wyll speke to
 any thyng.
 Lappaceus, a, um, of or lyke a birre.
 Lappago, ginis, f. g. an herbe lyke to Anagala-
 lis, sayng that it hath no leaues.
 Lapsana, after Dioscorides, is a kynde of wyde
 nauwes, hauyng but thre leaues. Plinius
 and Theophrastus doo wyte, that they were
 called of the Arcadians wylde Colewoolles,
 and of the phisicians (as Theophrastus sa-
 eth) Cera, with the roies herof, boyled in
 mylke all the hoste of Iustus Cesar (such a
 Dirachium, a longe tyme, whereof saith the
 ppothebe, Lapsana viuere, wyte men doo lye
 hygeardly and wretchedly.
 Lapis, onis, f. g. a fall, a fallyng or slippyng,
 Lapis, aui, are, to fall often.
 Lapidina, f, f. g. a quarry of stones.

Lapfus, us, m. g. a fall, a slipping, also a small offence doone by negligence, an oversight.
 Lapfus linguis, tripping of the tongue.
 Lapfus memori, fa slipping of the memory.
 Lapius, a, um, fallen, fallen, that hath offended or sinned.
 Lapis paucis diebus, after a fewer dates.
 Lapfus serpentum, the gliding of a serpent.
 Lapfus fluminum, the rennyng of rivers.
 Laqueare, laquear, ris, et Laquearium, m. n. g. the route of a chamber, whiche is imbowed or fretted. also a playn beam in a couffe.
 Laqueatus, a, um, haltered, snarled, of bounds faste, sometimes it signifieth holowne or bowping.
 Laqueum auro templum, a church haupng the beames of the raffe gilded.
 Laqueus, laquei, m. g. an halter, any thyng, that one is snared or intranged in.
 Lar, the singular nounmye of Lares, loke there, it is taken for an house, sometimes the inner parte of an house, also for a chimney and the fire.
 Lara, vel Larunda, a merden, whiche shewed to Juno the wanton pastimes of Jupiter with women, for the whiche Jupiter did cut of his tonge, and commaunded Mercurius to byng hir to hell: who begotte on hir two sonnes, whiche were called Lares.
 Laranda, a citee of Lycania.
 Lararium, m. n. g. a private chapell or closet in a mans house.
 Laras, a panne, wherein coles be caried.
 Laridum, m. n. g. larbe the taste of bakon.
 Larina, a famous harlot, whiche because she made the people of Rome hir hetre, thei named hir a goddesse, and called hir Flora.
 Lares, goddes whiche the patryms did suppose euer person had belonging vnto hym: they were also called Penates: bothe the whiche wooddes be also taken for private dwellynge of houses. Mei lares, mei penates, My house or dwelling place.
 Large, abundantly, liberally, bountifull.
 Largior, gis, giri, to geue liberally, also to graunte.
 Beneficium ex facili largiri, to do a pleasure quickely.
 Sitampus non largitur, if the time suffice not largiri ciuitatem, to make one a citie.
 Largiri se ultro, to offere hym selfe willingly.
 Largior de tuo puer, geue liberally of that to thyn owne, thou saue boye.
 Larginas, aris, f. g. largesse, or liberalitee.
 Larginio, onis, liberal expence to winne a mans purpose, largesse, prodigalitee.
 Larginius, a, um, that floweth abundantly.
 Larginosus, qui, he that hath many wooddes.
 Largiter, idem quod large.
 Largiter peccasti, thou hast oosen a greate

offence.
 Largitor, oris, m. g. a liberal spender; a prodigal person, bounteous in geuyng.
 Largitus, for largiter.
 Largus, a, um, large or free of expence, bounteous, liberal.
 Dat nemo largius, he geueth no man more liberally.
 Largus opum, riche.
 Animo largus, of great courage.
 Lux larga, great light.
 Largus opera sua, that is no spare of his labours.
 Largus lachrymarum, that wepeth much.
 Vno largiore vii, to dyne more than one is commonly accustomed.
 Laridum, vel Laridum, laarde, of the fatte of an hogge. sometimes twynes fieshe salted.
 Larina, the name of a famous woma of Italy.
 Larine, a founteyne in Sicilia.
 Larise, a citee of Colia.
 Larinna, a towne of Scotia.
 Larissa, the name of diuers citees, one in Thessalia, wherof Achilles was called Larissus: an other in Asia, wherof Jupiter was called Larissus, the thyrde in Italye, an other in Crete.
 Larius, a brooke or a greate poole by the citee of Comum.
 Larix, laricis, a grent tree, whiche hath leaues lyke a pine appul, the woodde long and apte for buyldeing of inward wooddes, it hath in it a thynne rosen of the colour of honny of Aschene, it peepeth not, neyther by coting, nor by catyng of wooddes, nor will burne in a flame, nor be brought vnto coles, but by a longe space of tyme be consumed. also it will not swymme on the water as other trees doo, and therfore be they euer caried in shippes, or els laid on fyre trees pinned together. The gumme whiche cometh from this tree, is called Laricea rhicina, whiche is used in the stede of Cerebintinus, ne that is discommended of Aetius.
 Larodij, people in Scythia.
 Larua, a, f. g. and Laru, arum, plur, a spittle, whiche appereth in the nyght tyme. some call it a hegge. some a goblyn. some a goste or an elfe. also a masker, or he that weareth a visour, also the visour it selfe.
 Laruale, an ymage deformed, pale, leane, and horrible to beholde.
 Laruatus, a, um, that is scared with a spittle, and so become madde. it somtyme signifieth a masker, one wearyng a visour.
 Larus, called in greke Cephus, a little byrde, haupng many feathers, whiche at the tyme that he byngeth forth pong, casteth out. wherewith by eatyng the some of salt water, of he cam the piouserbs. + Larus parturit, Larus dooth

dooth late supplied to them, whiche piouserbs much, and geas thynges, and synally dooe geue of byng forth nothyng, in regard of that whiche they promysed.
 Lasanum, m. n. g. a chambe potte of stode.
 Lasciuia, e, f. g. wantonnesse.
 Lasciuus, i, m. n. g. uire, to bee wanton: also to geue of byng rankely.
 Lasciuus, a, um, wanton in behaueour of with women, dishonour, that speaketh of dooerly thynges foolishly, without regarde of verue and honestie.
 Pagina lasciuia, a wytyng conteynyng wanton thynges.
 Laser, laseris, m. g. a gumme of suite rennyng out of a tree, whiche is taken of the best wyters to be that, whiche is called of the apothecaries Asa foetida. Reade more in Bala p hium.
 Lascipitum, pitij, n. g. is of Antonius Musa supposed to be the sweete rosen called Bellewyne, or Bengawyne: some suppose it to be the tree, of whiche cometh that rosen of gumme.
 Lascipitatus, a, um, that is tempered or mixed with the turpe of Lascipitum.
 Lascius, olde wyters used for lascius.
 Lasciuus, a, um, wreted, tired.
 Lascius, latus sum, scere, to become weep.
 Lascia, an ile in the sea Eggeum, it was also called Andros.
 Lascitudo, dinis, f. g. mericesse.
 Lasci, aui, are, to weep, to tye.
 Lascius, a, um, the demeritus of Lascius.
 Lascius, a, um, wepced, tired.
 Lascenia, a woman, whiche was Platos scholar, comyng alwaie in to his schools in mans apparayle.
 Lasus, a man in the tyme of Marius, that wrote spyt of mythyke.
 Latace, an herbe, whiche the kynge of Persia were wont to geue to ambassadours, wher in they hadde this superstitious beleue, that hearyng about them that herbe, where so euer they were, they shoulde haue plenty of all thynges, and shoulde not perishe for hunger or thyrst. The fygure of this herbe I can finde neuer spnde in any authour.
 Late, abyoade in many places, farre abyoade. sometimes for Muturnus, longe.
 Latus loqui, to speake more largely vpon a thyng.
 Late patet, it belongeth to many.
 Late longe diffusum, speake abyoade well neere in all qualites of the world.
 Fame latus consilere, to prouide that his renoume mate continue longe tyme.
 Latebra, e, et Latebra, arum, f. g. Plu, a private place, where men dooe hyde them. sometimes it signifieth an excuse.

Latebras querentes, hydepynges.
 Latebra ferarum, couers for bere, or dennes for wilde beastes.
 Latebram habere, to haue an excuse or ptefence to clothe the matter.
 Latebram perisurio querere, to sweare thyselfe vnder a colour, to the entente to deceyue a man.
 Latebricola, i, f. g. one that dwelleth in a private place.
 Latebrosus, ptyally, secretly, as it wer in a coynne.
 Latebrosus, a, um, that is full of dennes to hyde of lyke in.
 Latebrosus locus, where as be many private places.
 Lateo, tui, tere, to be hydde, to be secreete, to be unknown.
 Nec lateuerunt eum doli, he knewe they deceypte full well.
 Lateo plerosq, it is unknowne to the moste parte.
 Lateo in herba, it is hyd in the grasse.
 Lateo ad hanc citatem, it was unknowne to us to these dates.
 Lateo, ptyally, secretly.
 Lateralis, le, belongyng to the syde.
 Later, lateris, m. g. bytche, tyle.
 + Laterem lauas, thou wasthest a tyle. A piouserbe, signifying, thou labourst in vayne.
 + Laterem elixas, a piouserbe, haupge the same signification.
 Laterani, pomen of the garde.
 Lateranus, the name of a consull of Rome, of whose house was made a churche in the citee of Rome of sancte Iohn, whiche is now called Lateranensis.
 Lateraria, f. g. a place, where bytche or tyle is made.
 Laterculus, li, m. g. a litle bytche or tyle.
 Latericius, a, um, made of tyle or bytche.
 Laterilis paries, a bytche wall.
 Lateria, n, f. g. a lanternne.
 Laterarius, a lanternne bearer.
 Lateruncularius, a, um, of or belongyng to the Lateruncularia tabula, a chesse board.
 Latex, lateris, m. g. all maner of licour, but it is most commonly taken for water of wyne.
 Lathyrus, an herbe of the kinde of spurge, called commonly Lataputia.
 Latialis, le, and Latialis, re, of latine, of that parte of Italye, whiche was called Latium.
 Latialis sermo, the latine tongue.
 Latibulo, aui, are, to be hyd.
 Latibulum, li, n. g. a denne or burp, where beastes dooe hyde them. sometimes it is used for a secreete place, or cave, wherein men be hydde.
 Latiscantum, uij, ne. ge. the garment of a senator. sometimes it signifieth the dignitee of a senator: and Latiscantus, is taken for the denatours.

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Larico, aris, are, to larche.
 Larionem, li, ne, g. and Larifolia, f, for, g. that
 whiche hath broode leaues.
 Larifandium, di, neu, g. a great or large feldde,
 great and large possessions, also that hath a
 great or large feldde, or large and great posses-
 sessions.
 Larina, uarum, sacrifices to Iupiter, named of
 the Latines, who spake dno odyne theym.
 Latine, in the fourme of latine, after the faction
 of latine, in latine.
 Latine scire, to be skilled in the latine tonge.
 Latinitas, aus, f, g. latine speache.
 Latinitas, se, idem quod Latinitas, a, um.
 Latinitas, a, um, latine of the people called La-
 tines. Latine consuetudini tradere, to trans-
 late into latine.
 Venter in latinum, idem.
 Latini, people of Latium in Italie.
 Latius, ni, the poppe name of the father in
 lawe to Zenias.
 Latio, onis, of Fero, fers, a bearing.
 Legum latio, an odyngng and publyshng
 of lawes.
 Latio iuragii, a geuyng of voyce or sentence
 in assignng or choosng of any magistrate.
 Latio, au, are, to hyde often. also not to appere
 when one is commoned to appere in the law.
 Lantario, onis, a hydyng.
 Lantudo, dimis, byddi, largenesse, latitude.
 Lantudo possessionum, largenesse of posses-
 sions, great possessions in landes.
 Lantum, th, n, g. a parte of Italie, betwene the
 river of Tybris and Liris, wherein standeth
 the cite of Rome.
 Latus, a, um, of that countrey.
 Latus, a mountaine in Pontia, where postes
 late the moone bydded Endymion.
 Latus, latere, to be hyde.
 Latus, of Latume, aum, plu. was a strepte
 prison in the cite of Stracusia in Sicilia:
 an other in Spartha. It is also a quarrey,
 out of the whiche stones are digged.
 Ad latomias damnari, to be condemned to
 wooye in the quarreys of mines atwate.
 Latomus, ni, m, g. a mason, one that cutteth of
 diggeth stones out of a quarrey.
 Latona, the mother of Appollo and Diana.
 Latonia, called also Diana, and is also taken
 for the moone.
 Latonius, a, um, of Latona.
 Latonigenus, di, Appollo and Diana.
 Larous, Appollo.
 Lator, oris, m, g. a bearer, a carter, one that ge-
 ueth or waicheth lawes.
 Latriatus, us, m, g. a baryng or baryng of dogs
 ges. also a bremeth speakng agarnst one.
 Latriator, oris, m, g. he that barketh, a barher.
 Latres, a seruauit.
 Latria, f, g. the honour and seruyce, wherewith

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god onely is wooyshipped.
 Latrina, x, f, g. a synke. also a siege of taken.
 Latio, au, are, to barke as a dogge doeth: and
 by translation to crie out and baie at one like
 a dogge when he barketh.
 Lator, aris, ari, the passius.
 Latrocinium, diu, n, g. chaffe, robbery. Also
 warfare.
 Latrocinor, aris, ari, to robbe by the hygh way.
 also to serue in warres.
 Latio, onis, com, g. a robber by the hygh way.
 also a souldiour retene. Amonge the Ro-
 mains, it was those, whiche were atwate as
 bout the emperours persone, as the garde is
 about the kyng. Also Latrones, seu Latron-
 culi be chesmen. Latio is also used of poe-
 tes for an hunter.
 Latrocinatio, onis, a robbery.
 Latrocinulus, li, m, g. a litell chafe of robber.
 also a chesman.
 Latrocinator, oris, m, g. a lustre of gayle des-
 tuerie of any lustre, whiche doeth geue sen-
 tence on theues.
 Latumig, arum, plural. quarreyes, where stones
 are digged.
 Latus, a, um, of fero, fers, boyne. Also geuen,
 odyne, publyshd.
 Latus, latior, lausimus, byoade, ample, large,
 contempng a great rowme.
 Lata culpa, a grosse negligence, when a man
 perceiueeth not that thyng that euery man vn-
 derstandeth.
 Latifolium, li, n, g. a litell syde.
 Latus, lateris, n, g. a syde. It is often tymes ta-
 ken for the strength and durableness of the
 voyce and byeat in speakng.
 Adungere aliquem lateri filii, to appoynte
 one to kepe his foome, companie atwate.
 Homines a latere, men that are veray fami-
 liar and in great fauour with princes.
 Latus clauus, a senators robe of garment. It
 is put sometime for the dignite of a senator.
 Laticrum, cri, n, g. a bathe of bayne: it is now
 taken for a fonte.
 Lauatio, onis, a washyng, a bayne of bathe.
 Lauatrina, ng, f, g. a synke, wherinto soule wa-
 ter is caste of swepte, whereby paucementes are
 made cleane.
 Lauc, an ste in the sea called Pontus.
 Laudabilis, le, laudable, commendable.
 Laudatio, onis, a prayse of commendacion.
 Laudo, au, are, to prayse, to commend. also
 to crie of name.
 Laudo testem, I take to witness.
 Cum exceptione laudari, to be praised in all
 thyng sayng one.
 Laudare auctorem, to crie of name the au-
 thor of the persone, of whome he hadde the
 thyng.
 Laudatus, a, um, praised, commended.

Lau

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Laudator oris, m, g. one that prayseth of some
 mende.
 Laudatrix, f, g. the feminite.
 Laudabiliter, commendably, wooyth prayse.
 Laudarius, a, um, that prayseth.
 Laudicoccus, ni, m, g. he that is tyed for a sup-
 per to prayse a man: or for a supper poynte
 sed, dooth prayse a man.
 Lauer, laueris, ne, ge. an herbe growng in the
 water, lyke to Alisander, but hangelett
 leaues: some dooe call it bidens.
 Lauerna, a goddesse, vnder whose protection
 cheues were in Rome.
 Lavinia, the daughter of kynge Latinus, for
 whom Aneas and Eneas fought together.
 Lavinium, a cite in Italie called also Laurentii
 Lauo, lau, are, and Lauo, ui, ere, to washe.
 Lauare peccatum suum, to purge hym self of
 that is layd to his charge.
 Lauria, f, g. ge. a lease of laurell or bate tree.
 sometime a garlande made of laurell: some-
 tyme a laurell or bate tree itselfe.
 Laureatus, a, um, crowned with laurell, wea-
 ring a garlande of laurell.
 Laurens, entis, of Laurentis, te, of the towne
 called Laurentum.
 Laurentia, f, g. the wyfe of Faustulus, whiche
 nourished Remus and Romulus.
 Laurentalia, certain feastes dedicated to Lau-
 rentia.
 Laurentum, a cite in Italie, called also Lauis-
 nium.
 Laureo, au, are, to put on a garlande of laurell.
 Laureola, f, g. ge. a crowne or garlande that be-
 comes were in theyr tetamph.
 Laureolis, as, f, g. that come of the tryng of
 steele in golde smithes forges.
 Lauretum, ti, n, g. a place, wherein dooe growe
 laurelles or bate trees.
 Laureus, a, um, of laurell.
 Laureis, a hynde of byres.
 Laurifer, and Lauriger, ra, rum, that weareth a
 garlande of laurell.
 Laurinum, oyle of laurell or bates.
 Laurion, a place in Attica, where spuer was
 dygged.
 Laurinus, a, um, of laurell or lyke to laurell.
 Lauro launium, a cite in Italy by Laurentum
 Laurus, ri, of Laurus, us, form. gen. a laurell or
 bate tree.
 Lausus, the sonne of Mezentius.
 Laus, laudis, for, ge. prayse, commendacion, re-
 nowme, glorie, euery mane good espyt.
 Armata laudes, magistall renoume.
 Dicere laudem alicuius rei, to prayse of sette
 foot the commendacion of a thyng.
 El laudi datum est, it was comended a prayse
 to hym: or he was prayseth of commended
 for it.
 Efferre laudibus, to extol.

L ANTE A

Habere laudes de aliquo, to prayse one, to
 speake in commendacion of one.
 Laudem non habere, it is not to be commenda-
 ed: it is not prayseth nor esteemed.
 Laudem inuenire, to geat prayse and com-
 mendacion.
 Sperauit magni laudi fore, he hoped that it
 would be geat prayse to hym.
 Tua laus fuerit, the prayse shall redounde to
 you: or you shall be prayseth for it.
 Latine loqui, est in magna laude ponere
 dum, it is a thyng geatly to be prayseth and
 esteemed to speake latine well.
 Laude afficere, to prayse.
 Laure, elegantly, mntionly.
 Laure vestitus, mntionly apparayled.
 Laure diuersari, to be honouerably lodged, to
 be well inteteyned.
 Laure loqui, to speake eloquently.
 Laure munus administrasti cum, ye haue
 dooen your offyce of dutte honouerably, or to
 your geat prayse.
 Lauria, orum, ne, g. plur. presentes, whiche the
 Romans did send to ambassadours of other
 realmes. Lauro, to sometime used in the ses-
 minie genbe.
 Lautilia, f, g. ge. magnificence and metenesse in
 dyces and banquettes.
 Laurices, the wyues of two byethene.
 Lautila, weate baynes.
 Laxus, a, um, and lorus, a, um, washyd. also
 nete of cleane, elegant, ryche, mntion, triche,
 handsome.
 Laurus homo, a mntion, poppe or nete ppe-
 sone. Laurus ciuitas, a ryche and noble cite.
 Lax, discipule, gyle: a woode out of vse.
 Laxatus, a, um, lous, set at his libertie.
 Laxamentum, ti, n, g. release, recreation, libe-
 tee, refreshng.
 Laxamentum et veniam non habent leges,
 lawes remitte and perdone no punishment.
 Laxamentum dari legi, to charge a lawe that
 it be not so rygious.
 Laxamentum dare, to geue rest and recrea-
 tion from labour.
 Laxitas, aus, f, g. release, pardone, libtenesse,
 libertie.
 Laxitas domus, largenesse of an house, geat
 rowme.
 Lax, lowly, largely.
 Laxo, au, are, to lous or set at libertie, to re-
 lease, to open.
 Laxare munitas, was in battayle, when
 the souldiours of companies of foote men
 were set in a rase, one man a competent dis-
 tance from another, that they might fight
 the more at their libertie.
 Laxare et stringere, contrary.
 Annona haud multum laxauerat, the price
 of byttyn was not much lous.

Tempus laxare, to extend and prolong the
time. Laxare animum a laboribus, to re-
create the mind from labour, to be at quiete.
Laxum, an aduerbe, signifieth wide.
Laxus, a, um, loose, large, wide, loose, weak.
Funes laxi, ropes not stretched out.
Laxas dare habenas, to give by bell at will.
Laxe opes, greater riches.
Laxum tempus, and Laxa dies, a longer time
or time.
Cum ipse alium diem laxiorem dederim,
when that I my selfe haue prolonged the
time, or given a longer date of terme.

L. ANTE. E.

Lea, leg, and Legna, x, f. g. a lionesse.
Lea, is also a kinde of colewort.
Lex, an Abode by Egyptians, a region
of Africa.
Legna, a lionesse: it was also the name of a com-
mon woman at Athens: who (after that
Dionysius and Aristogiton had slain Hipparchus
the tyrant) being rurngited in sun-
one fations, to the extent she should disco-
uer the confederates of that murder, spake
not one word, but biting in sunder his tongue,
she spitte it in the face of Hipparchus the tyrant,
who caused him to be rurnented.
Leander, the name of a man.
Learchus, the son of Achamas and Ino, whom
his father being madde, slew in the bedde of
an herse.
Lebadia, a citie of Beroia.
Lebedus, a citie.
Lebes, beus, m. g. a bason to boyle in.
Lebuthos, one of the isles called Cyclades.
Lecanomyia, a certaine kinde of south-
saier, that fed their diuination with bas-
sons of water.
Lecanomyia, a kinde of diuination by water
in a basin, whiche the rustical people in the
olde tyme vsed among the Egyptians. They
filled a basin full of water, in to the whiche,
after certaine wordes spoken, spirites en-
tered, whereby was heard a littell sowne of
whispering: by the whiche the inchaunters
perceiued thynge to come, and made aunc-
swyes accordyng. Ioannes Zetes, in his
comment on the Blindes of Sponere, maketh
mention of two kindes of Lecanomyia: one
olde was, whiche the Illuses vsed: an other
newe founde, whiche is by water in a depe
basin, into the whiche was put golde, siluer,
ambie, copper, and stones, wherat myght be
no women, or they whiche had pssended with
women. But this vayne science is forbidden
among chilsen men, lyke as Astrologie
and Necromantie.
Lechia, a fyssh, whiche some haue taken to be

any, for the similitude of them.
Lectica, f. g. a chynge lyke to a bedde, wher-
eche and noble men were borne by sixe chaires:
as was he taken for a littere.
Lectican, they whiche bare Lectica.
Lectical, and Lecticaria, a littell chaire of
littere caried betwene men.
Lectio, onis, f. g. reading, a lesson, choyse, a
gathering.
Lectipes, an herbe.
Lectisternator, oris, a chamberlaine, or he that
maketh the beddes.
Lectisternium, a solemnitie amonge the pa-
nims, when in the honour of theyr gods, Ap-
pter, Igno, and Minerva, beddes were
spredde in the temples, in the whiche laye
the stoules were laid, in the residue as much
as was brought in and eate.
Lectio, aui, arc, to reade often. Also to gas-
ther often.
Lecton, one of the toppes of the mountayns
called Ida.
Lectum, a parte of Asia lying into the sea.
Lector, oris, m. g. a reader.
Lectus, us, m. g. a choyse.
Lectus, a, um, ead, also chosen, pteled, selected.
Lecturio, ire, to despye to reade.
Lectus, m. g. a bedde. It is vsed sometyme
for a table, because they used in olde tyme to
eate theyr meate lying on beddes.
Lectulus, m. g. a lyttell bedde.
Lecythus, a pte of earth, whiche serued other-
to for oyle, an oylegasse or vior.
Leda, the wyf of Lindarus king of Laconia,
a, with whom (as poetes dooe fable) Iupiter
in the foyme of a swanne bidde companye,
and she brought forth the two egges, of the
one came Pollux and Helena, which was re-
upheld by Iouis: of the other came Lamon
and Clytemnestra: Pollux and Lamon be-
called Ledy.
Legga, one of the nymphes.
Legalis, le, belongyng to the lawe.
Legarium, m. g. idem quod Legumen.
Legatarius, m. g. he to whom any thynge is
bequeathed.
Legataria prouincia, a prouince appoynted
to one.
Legatio, onis, f. g. an ambassade or office of an
ambassador.
Accipere legationem, to take on hym the
charge of a Legat.
Gerere legationem, and fungi legatione, to
be an ambassador.
Legatio libera, a legacy or lieutenantship
purchased by fauour, to the extent that one
made with more authoritie prosecute his own
private matters in the courtier whiche he
to sent.
Vouia legatio, when one purchaseth the li-

tye of an ambassador, that he make the same
honourably performing a vowe that he hath
made.
Legatium, ul, n. g. that is given to the ambat-
sador for his expence, his dietes, his al-
lowaunce.
Legatius, a, um, pertaining to legacies.
Legator, oris, m. g. he that bequeetheth any
thynge, the testator.
Legatum, ul, n. g. a legacy or bequest.
Legatus, ul, m. g. an ambassador, that hath com-
mission to treat of matters. He that is sent
only to salute of congratulace, is called De-
rator. It is also a lieutenant or generall
captayne of an armie.
Legenda, a citie in Great Bermanie.
Legibilis, le, legible, that may be redde.
Legifer, idem quod Leginator.
Legio, onis, a companye of men of warre, con-
sisting commonly 6000. footmen, 712.
hoysmen: of after Clares. 12500. men of
warre: But it is manifest in Lini, that the
nombere of a legion is vncertaine. It is
also a town in Lowwal, now called Leshard.
Legionarius, a, um, of or pertaining to a legion.
Legitima, f. m. g. a breaker of lawes.
Legislator, oris, m. g. a maker of lawes
or lawes.
Legitime, lawfully, accordyng to the lawe.
Legitimus, a, um, accordyng to the lawe, law-
full, right, conuenient, meete, iuste.
Legitimities, dates in bankes before ordina-
re iudges, when the parties should appere
by place: oyle it may be dates of returne in
the hanges bench of chancery.
Legitima indicia, iudgements confirmed by
lawe written or ancient custome.
Legitimo functionis tempore expleto, the
ordinarye time of his ministry being expleto.
Legitima, le, f. g. a small legion.
Lego, aui, arc, to sende as an ambassador, or
as a legate, or depute, to committe or ap-
poynt, to bequeeth, also to assigne or impute.
Cassius sibi legauit, he tooke Cassius to be
his lieutenant.
Legare negotium alicui, to commit a charge
or business to one.
Legare fortunam, to assigne or impute to some
time, to blame or laie the fault on fortune.
Gonsulem legere ad id bellum placuit, there
pleasur was, that the consull should be sent
as chiefe captaine to that warre.
Legare alicui alicui, to give a thynge to one
by testament.
Legere, legere, to gather, to reade, to passe by,
to choyse, to strike, sometyme to steale.
Legere sermonem alterius, to heare another
one talke.
Legere vestigia, to followe one steppe by step.
Legens oram Italie, sayng along by the sea

road of Italie.
Legula, a fillette.
Leguleus, lei, m. g. a lawier, a student of
the lawe.
Legulus, li, m. g. a gatherer, a gatherer,
as grapes of olives.
Legumen, minis, n. g. all maner of pulse, as
beanes, peason, vetches, fenes, &c.
Legumentum, ul, n. g. Legarium, m. g. the same
Leges, or Leges, people, whiche were al-
ways wandring: and inhabited sometyme in
Thessalie.
Lelius, one of the v. capitaynes of Beroia,
that went to Croto.
Lelaps, lelaps, one of Acteons dogges.
Lema, f. g. a race congeled.
Lemnus, a poole, into the whiche the ryuer of
Irene renneth, called in frenche Lantane.
Lembunculus, li, a diminution of Lembus.
Lembus, bi, m. g. a swift littell shippe, whiche
may be called a bark.
Lemnia, matis, n. g. an argument.
Lemnita terra, that whiche is now called Tera
signillata.
Lemniti, orum, m. g. plu. tabelles hangyng
downe from garlandes, also tresses hangyng
to an haire.
Lemniscatus, a, um, that hath suche tabelles, or
tresses hangyng downe.
Lemnus, a, um, of Lemnos.
Lemys, one of the isles called Cyclades, wher-
in a woman was nourished. The women of
this isle being in a warre, that their husbands
were longe absent in warre, when they came
home (consyding together) slewe them all
in one night, excepte Hippolyte the kynges
daughter, saved and conueyghed his father.
Bede in Hippolyte.
Lemonium, ni, n. g. an herbe.
Lemoss, they that weep lightly.
Lemouices, Lemossin in freunce.
Lemures, urum, m. g. plur. spites, which
do walke by night with horrible fygures.
Lemuria, orum, neu, g. plur. feastes kepte to
those spites.
Lenas, one of the names of Bacchus.
Lena, ne, f. g. a woman baud.
Lendiginosus, a, um, full of miste.
Lene, idem quod Lendiginosus.
Lentimentum, m. g. a man, m. g. that
maketh a man slowe, that hath a
wale the more he is righte of wryng.
Lento, m. g. slowe, to appeare, to treat
gently, to playe or smoothe, to vnde-
foote. Quod illam mihi lentum miseriam,
that she hath sent me of the sorowes of care
she hath in.
Lento temperare, to appease the temper.
Lentus, ne, that which hath no roughnes, meete,
gentle, soft of conditions, gently, meete,
myte.

milde, pleasant in taste, contrary to elges
and taste.
Lenticuliferum, contrarie.
Venenum lene, an easy poison, that killeth
a man without payne.
Vimul lene, delicious and pleasant wine.
Ingenu lene, to have a gentle nature.
Lentes cili and acies, contrarie.
Lentus, tame, and Lento, dimis, f. g. meeke-
ness, gentleness, easynesse to please, soft-
nesse, smoothnesse. Also pleasantnesse in
taste, laudablenesse.
Lentor, softely, swately, moderately, gently.
Lento, dimis, com. g. a bande, a marchante of
horses.
Lentobares, a treader of grapes.
Lentocum, an. n. g. the practise of baudise.
Sometime in moderate and exquisite clem-
encie of elegancy to lere a man to vice, a vi-
cious pleasantnesse, a pleasant incontinent
nature.
Lentocor, aris, ari, to practise baudise. Also
to speake true of nature one with woordes,
and other pleasant thynges. Sometime to
gett labour, to make a shynge to have the
more grace.
Lentus, a. um, pertaining to baudes.
Lentus, dimis, f. g. a nitte.
Lentus, lentis, gen. a kinde of pulse, called
lentils.
Lentus palustris, duches meate, whiche in stanz-
ing waters hath houseynge.
Lente, cultip, softely, slowly.
Lente terre, to luste or take patiently.
Lente agere, to dooe a thyng slowly, and
negigently.
Lente a fraudiose aliquem probare, to proue
by tryell and trye to longe continuance.
Lentissime mandere, to eate braye slowly
and tenderly.
Lento, talere, to be soft, tendre, to be pliant.
Lentico, liere, to be smooth or tendre, to be-
come clammie like glee, pteche, or birde lime.
Lenticula, f. g. a pulse called chytren.
Lenticula, a manner of vessel, out of the whiche
hynge and pinces were anoynted, a Chys-
marotte. also a rounde redde thyng like a
lentil in many visages.
Lenticularis, re, like a chitte of fatche.
Lentiginosus, he that hath in his face or body
many little redde maches like lentils.
Lentigo, gnis f. g. a thyng like a little warte
in the face, redde or blacke.
Lentiscus, a little tree, out of the which cometh
a sweet gumme called Mastice.
+ Lentiscum mandit, spoken pouverbially of
one that remembre hym selfe so curiously.
Lentiscinus, a. um, made of the tree Lentiscus.
Lentisciferus, a. um, that beareth these trees.
Lentua, g. f. g. softnesse, pliannesse.

Lentitudo, dimis, f. g. slownesse, negligencie.
Lento, a. i. are, to dooe a thyng softely, easily,
or slowly. also to make pliant or flexible.
Lentor, oris, a clammie and clammie humours.
Lentulus, a cithon of Rome.
Lentulus, a. um, a diminutive of Lentus.
Lentus, a. um, soft, gentle, tendre, pliant, that
bootheth easily, easie, slowe, remisse, severe,
carelesse, ardeur, foill, cleauping, or clammie,
longe in doing a thyng. Sometime colde, also
so that continueth long.
Lento gradu ire, to go slowly or a soft pace.
Lentus ignis, a soft fyre.
Lentus humor, a colde humour.
Lenta vivacitas, when one is longe in doing.
Lenta mora, longe taryng, luygering.
Lentulus, a little of ponge baudie.
Lentulus, h. mal. gen. idem, also a little spe-
cies bare.
Leo, a mans name of Byzance.
Leo, les, leu, lere, to anoynt or smere over.
Leo, onis, m. g. a lion. also a Westfische called a
tophar. also a signe in the symment.
+ Leonem ex vulgibus extirpare, to extirpe
the lion by his talons: A pouverbe, signifi-
fing, to perceyve by a little what the whole
matter meaneth: or by a piece of a thyng
what the whole is.
+ Leonem radere, spoken where one attem-
peth a thyng dangerous & all most impossible.
+ Leonis, a pouverbe, touchyng them, whi-
che be fowle of countynance, speke, and
vncourteple.
Leochares, the name of an excellent grauer.
Leodamas, the people name of a philosopher.
Leon, a philosopher.
Leonides, a hyng of the Lacedemonians, whi-
che bydde incredible feares of warre agaynst
Xerxes hyng of Persia: and finally was
slayne in defendyng Grece, with 4000 gre-
kes onely, agaynst 4000 hundred thousand
of the hoile of Xerxes. There was also an o-
ther Leonides, whiche was tutour to hyng
Alexander, when he was a childe.
Leoninus, a. um, of a lion.
Leonina, an herbe, whiche groweth on hills,
whose floures are like to a lions mouthe,
when he gaweth.
Leontice, an herbe, called also Caralia, and
hath little seedes like to a margarete, and is
called of the apothecaries Carui agrestis.
Leontios, a kinde of precious stones.
Leontopetalon, an herbe, having leaves like
to colewoopes, the stalle haile a foote hygh,
the seide in bushes as great as smalle peason,
the roote like a rape roote, greene and blacke,
whiche helpeth agaynst the thynging and by-
tyng of all maner of serpents.
Leontophonon, a little woorme, whiche if the
lion doo byt, the lion dyeth incontinent.

Leon

Leontophora, a little beaste, whose heade is
turned into a shee, wherewith men doe mitte
fleeces and cast it into the water, wherby it
one dooe passe, wherof if they dooe eate, they
die incontinent.
Leontopodium, an herbe called Bee de leon,
whiche hath floures like roses vnspreade.
Leontopodium, an herbe, whiche some doo saie
is like to that, whiche is called Pharisgou-
des. Some suppose it to be the herbe, whiche
is called Went de leon.
Leopardus, di. m. g. a leopard.
Lepadusa, the itle of Sicilie.
Lepide, pleasantly, pleasantly, with a grace,
honestly.
Lepide memoras, this is well sated of poy.
Lepidium, an herbe, whiche Aegleus Mars-
cellus supposeth to be that, whiche the apo-
thecaries dooe call Petrac.
Auctus describeth it so haue leanes when
they be yonge, like to laurell, but they be soft-
er. Finally it is like a sword blade rebat-
ted: the stalle riseth in hyge a cubite, and
hath a great roote with a thyche rynde, and
a pteche to woode.
Lepidotes, is, f. g. a precious stone, like to the
scates of fishes.
Lepidule, the diminutive of Lepide.
Lepidus, a. um, nete, polite, pleasant, as well
in speche as in gesture, that hath a good
grace, please, mery.
Mores lepidi, pleasant manners.
Lepida occasio, a good occasion.
Lepidum nuncium, mery spynges.
Lepista, g. f. g. a little potte of viole.
Lepor, and Lepos, oris, m. g. purenesse of nete-
nes in speche. Also the good grace and de-
crablenesse in speche, gesture, or dooynge a
thyng, pleasantnesse.
Leporarium, rh. n. g. an inclosure, or place in-
closed, wherein are kept any beastes for pleasure,
or hunting, a park, a compygare.
Leporinus, a. um, of an hare.
Leporis palatium, an herbe called Sowthstet,
in greke Sonthus.
Lepra, pr. f. g. leprose.
Leprium, a citee of Achaia, another in Arcadia.
Leprenacre, a pmonitory of Indis.
Lepris, the name of two citees in Aethiopia the
laste.
Leptoludic, blache fygges.
Lepton, an herbe of the kinde of Centaure.
Leptophilon, a kinde of Spurge that hath
byddelousnes.
Leptus, the weight of a harat and an halfe.
Andreas Aristus in res posteriores libros
saith, a harat is the thyde part of Obolus,
whiche is halfe a scrupull.
Lepus, leporis, m. g. an hare.
Lepusculus, li. m. g. a leurest of ponge hare.

Lerne, or lerna, a lake in Aethiopia aboute the
goe, and a fenne, in the whiche was the ser-
pent Hydra with many heades. Byd this
lake the people of the citee of Argus and
Hyacinthe byd throw all the ojbure and swee-
pynges of theyr streets and houses, that
came the pouverbe.
+ Lerna malorum, wherby was signified an
heape of mischieses: or any person, in whom
is all vice and abhominacion.
Lerneus, a. um, of Lerna.
Leros, an isle in the sea Italic.
Lestis, a citee of Spaine, called now Tortosa.
Lefbos, an isle in the sea called Egeum, wherof
was the citee Mytilene.
Lebius, a. um, of the itle of Lesbos.
Lebia regula, is spoken, where as reason is
applied to the acte, and not the acte to reason:
and where the lawe is accomodated to ma-
ners, and not manners to the lawe. Whereof
speaketh Aristotle Moral. lib. v. of that,
whiche is infinite, the rule is infinite, like
the leaden rule of Lesbos, whiche serveth
for buildyng, and is chaunged to the facion
of the stone.
Lellus, us, m. g. a lamentable voyce used in the
buryng of men, as we dooe saie, alas.
Lestorum, a region of Indis.
Lestrygonis, a people in the extreme parte of
Italie, whiche byd eate the companions of
Ulysses roubyng them on byches.
Lestrygonus, a. um, of that people.
Letalis, le, mortall, deadly.
Leticier, mortally, deadly.
Letera corpora, bodies of them that be slayne.
Leterus, a. um, slayne.
Letamen, minis, n. g. compasse dong of mucke,
used in the felde to make coyne and grasse to
growe plentifully.
Letania, or Litanis, a supplicacion of common
prayer.
Letargis, or Lethargus, whiche of som is called
Heterus, is (as Paulus Aegineta writeth)
a distaste in that parte of the heade, in the
whiche the power of reason is contained, pos-
sedyng the same place that phyzely dooth,
that is to saie the hyarne: but the cause and
matter be contrarie. For in this is contin-
gences of slepe, hard to be awaked, the
matter byng a moyle and veray colde hu-
mour, watyng the hyarne, and compellyng
one to slepe. Alexander Trallianus addeth
thereto, that therein is such a forgetfulness,
that he whiche is sicke, can not remembre
what he wolde speake. Constantinus saith,
that where sometime they dooe aspe, they
do forget to close theyr mouthes. It is some-
tyme called Grece, and then is it of a pure
colde matter, and sometime it is called Non-
vera, and then is it of a colde matter.

with a lytle bloude of choler: seldom it hap-
pens of a biancholy. Sometime it followeth
an other sickness, as a ticmaniche fauce, or
the sickness of the tongue called peripneumonia.
In these diseases by heate the fleuins
is made subtil, and is plucked vpp to the
brienne, where a cotidiane fruer and that bee
sugather: so myne the fruer departerly in the
spare of fush dappo, and leueth behinde
that fechenesse.

Lethargicus, c. m. g. he that hath the sleeppng
or forgetfull sickness.

Lethe, a spere of helle, the water whereof as
soone as it is drunke, causeth a man to for-
gette all thing that is passed. It is also a spe-
cie in Aethiopia.

Lethicus, a. um, of that spere.

Leuliter, r. a. um, de adie, byppngng of causng
deathe.

Lethumicus, a. um, causng deathe.

Letho, a. m. are, to like.

Lethum, o. Lethum, u. n. g. deathe.

Lethuinterne, to be slayne.

Leuamant, the lette hande.

Leuamant, m. u. s. and Leuamentum, u. n. g. for
to be, comfort, consolation, that diminisheth
the paine of sorowe, and manerly it more collocate

Leuamant, o. s. a consolation, an easing, a dimi-
nishing of paine of sorowe.

Leuamant, a. um, lifted vp.

Leuca, a promontorie of elbowe of lande, myght
be called.

Leucocytus, c. m. gen. a precious stone that
is white.

Leucocytus, an ile by the bosome of the sea called
Leucocytus.

Leucocytus, c. m. (as Jo. Agretola affimeth)
a. um, bulke compng vpp in hedges and
dunes, haung white soote floures: or els a
tremore of square thistle, full of pyches. Ma-
nards suppose it to be that, whiche the
Arabians call Bideguar. Quellus affir-
meth it to be that, whiche Dioscorides cal-
leth Rhamnus: the Romane, Albam spi-
nam, white thorne, growng in hedges, ha-
ung straight vp branches full of pyches,
lytle leaues somewhat longe, fatte and soft.
Some is whiter than other, the darker colour
red hath broder leaues, and som what ruddy,
the twiggess be in length almost fyue cubites,
the fruite white, brode, thirne, fashioned like
a cobbe. Howe haue we the fynyte descrip-
tions of the great learned men of this tyme:
diuine what Leucacantha is: for so diuers
opinions I can not fynde one englysh, excepte
it shoulde call it white byler.

Leucanthemus, an herbe, whiche physicians of
late dates call Camomill.

Leucanthopos, a people of Aethiopia.

Leucargilion, white clare.

Leucas, cadis, for, gen. a towne in the countrey
of Leucadie.

Leucasps, a Trojan, whiche falled with He-
neas into Trete.

Leucates, a mountayne in Eptro. also an yle.

Leuce, a kynde of moysen.

Leuce, a litle towne, not farre frome Smyr-
na. also an herbe lyke Wascute, haung a
wythe line in the middle of the leafe.

Leucippus, a philospher.

Leucocytos, a precious stone.

Leucogea, a precious stone.

Leucogel, certayne hilles in Trete by Naples.

Leucoion, leucoc, n. g. the general name of all
kynodes of violette: not withstanding it is
propely taken for the pelowe violette, whiche
some calle hereto ease: the Arabians call it
Cheni.

Leucola, an ile by Cyprus.

Leucoma, maris, n. g. the webbe in the eye whiche
it is rooted. also the white of an egge. also
the table, wherein the names of iudges of o-
ficia be written, and the actes of euery yere
registered, called also Album.

Leucon, a kyng of Sonrus, flagne of his bys-
shop Oxilocus for adulterie.

Leuconium, u. n. g. of Leuconium, c. n. g. white
cotton.

Leucopetra, a promontorie of Sicilie.

Leucopharus, phi, m. gen. a browne of russet
colour.

Leucophagus, a, um, that weareth a russet
garment.

Leucophlegmantia, a white dysp-
p-
Leucophlegmantia, o. Leucophlegmantia hy-
deros, one kynde of dysp-
p-
body swelterly unequally.

Leucophorum, u. n. g. that they shoulde golde
with, boras.

Leucophthalmos, a precious stone lyke a
white eye.

Leucopus, white of naturall colour.

Leucop, an itagopist Peltanum, in the sea
Thyrenum.

Leucolim, a countrey, whiche is now called
Lappadocia.

Leucolycorum cubitus, a place in Lappadocia.

Leucothictos, a stone that hath white spots
in it.

Leucothica, the goddess, whiche was called
Maruta and Aurora.

Leucothoe, the daughter of Demas of Ba-
bylon, whom (being gotten with chide by
Jhebus) his father bydder burle altie: but
Jhebus (as poetes say) bydder transforme
his into a tree, out of the whiche cenneth
frankincense.

Leucocuta a beaste in Indis, as great as an
asse, haung legges lyke an herte, the heade,
necke, tayle, and breast of a grate of badger,
the

res: in neede of teethe, one hole bone, in his
bovy he will resemble the spurs of a man.

Leucocytus, this beates head is of the fas-
cion of Mules, and Meles is the beast called
Taxo, whiche is a grate of a badger. Soli-
p-
p-
the perchance was the fause of the wyter
of pynter, whiche vnto Meli, added Ca, and
made it Cameli.

Leucra, plu. and Leucstrum, o. Leucra, sing.
a towne of Boddia.

Leucricus, a. um, of Leucra.

Leui, one of the sonnes of Jacob the patriarche
Leuiathan, a dygon of the sea, It is taken in
holys scripture for the dyuill.

Leuculus, a. um, somewhat light, also wanton.

Leucidens, a. f. g. a garment made of coarse
clothe, lyke as men used in old tyme to geue
to gueshes of their acquaintance.

Leucidens, munus, spoken p-
simple gifts and of small value.

Leucidus, a. um, of lghte o. small credence
or trust.

Leuipes, pedis, o. m. g. swifter.

Leur, r. m. g. the husbandes brother.

Leuis, leue, lghte, lger, eaf, vnconstant, small,
bile, of litle value, of small reputation.

Leuia vna, small wyne.

Leuis armaturæ excurio, in oratione, lght
argumentes that men byng before they come
to the pith of the matter.

Leuis homo, an vnconstant man. also a wise
person of small estimation.

Leuia hæc sunt, these are but trifling and
lght thynges, o. matters of small importace

Leuibrachio aliquid agere, to doo a thyng
slightly, o. negligently.

Dolor leuis, id est paruus.

Impensa leuis, small costs of charge.

Precium leuis, a moie eaf pyce.

Reprehensio leuis, a small rebuke.

Leuis labor, a lght and eaf labour.

Leuita, amonge the Jewes was a minister in
their ceremonies vnder these prestes, a decon

Leuitas, raris, f. g. lghtnes, vnconstancie.

Leuiter, lightly, vnconstancie, small, meanly,
eafly, patiently.

Leuiter agnoscere, to haue a litle knowlage
of a thyng.

Leuiter attingere studia, to be a student but a
litle while, to haue but meane learning.

Leuiter inter se disident, there is a litle va-
ciance betwene them.

Leuiter eruditus homo, a man of small learn-
ng, o. meanly learned.

Leuiter asperus laudibus, pysted a litle.

Leuiter ferre, to eake patiently.

Leuiter inflexum, a litle bowed.

Leuissime lgtus, hurte very litle.

Leuiter aliquid tangere, to touch or speake
of a thyng byself, or in a fewe wordes.

Leuicolumus leuiter lenonibus, we swp
baudes but small fauour.

Leuius legio, it hurteth lght.

Leui formus, a. um, that so lghtly, that it will
lghtly of soone a water.

Leuo, a. u. are, to lyfte vp. Sometime to take
way, to abate of myght, to mitigate, to make
eaf o. lght, to helpe, to vncurden.

Leuare aliquid onere, to dyscharge one of
his burdyne.

Leuare animum, to recreate the spirtes.

Leuare annum, to mpythe the pure of his
caples. Leuare tributum alicuius agri, to take
by the rease for a certayne pte of grounde
o. pte of lande.

Leuare facinus alicuius, to excuse one of a m-
cheuous dede.

Leuare ictum serpentis, to heale one bounge
with an adder.

Leuare laborem alicui, to ease one of his la-
bour, o. to put hym out of payne.

Leuare metum alicui, to put one out of feare.

Leuare morbum alicui, to make his syche
more eaf.

Leuare populum framentis, to helpe the pro-
ple with corne in tyme of scarcete.

Leuare suam auctoritatem, to mpythe his
authoritee.

Leuare amicitias remissione vus, to leaue of
frendshipp by litle and litle.

Calamitatem innocentium leuare, to healte
tyem that be troubled wrongfully, to deliuer
them out of trouble.

Leuare dentes penna, to pike the teeth with
a quille.

Paupertatem alicui leuare, to healte one that
is in pouertee and nede.

Promissa multa fidem leuant, he that promys
fay many thynges, is not lghtly belyued.

Leuare sefe are alieno, to pate his debtes.

Sumptum leuare, to diminish the ones charges,
to make that he spende not so muche.

Leuare vincula, to slacke the bondes that one
is sped with.

Leuare plagam, in grassng after the stocke
is samed, to pace the brode smoothe with
a knffe.

Leuius, o. rather Leuius, a. um, lght, also whiche
is spoken of moysely thynges, it signifi-
eth lght, unhappi: contrary, when it is re-
ferred to, resistit thynges, it becometh
lght, to mpythe, to mpythe. For that whiche
is to be the lghte hande, to be lght, whiche
are a lght, and doo looke towards v, in the
lyghte hande (pote Leuius).

Leuphana, a cite of Germania, called roman-
ly Manos.

Leuy chides, a kyng of Aethiopia.

Q. q. L.

Lex, legis, f.g. lawe, also a statute of decrees, & rule to folowe.

Lex municipalis, the peculiar lawe, whyche enery citie hath.

Lex orchia, a lawe, whyche assigned, howe many persons shoulde be boden to supper, and that men shoulde suppe at their doores, to the intent that it myght appeere, howe the lawe was obserued.

Lex plagiaria, wherby men were whipp'd.

Leges Censurarie, lawes made by the shewblowes called Comitia Censuraria, rebe Comina.

Leges Curiares, lawes made in the assemblies called Curia comitia, whyche were called by wekes.

Leges Tribunitie, lawes made by all the common people, which were also called Plebiscita.

Leges agere, to sue in the lawe.

Legibus solvere, to dispense or graunte a place to one, to doo any thyng contrarie to a lawe made.

Sanctare leges, to ordeyn and stablish lawes.

Mac lege, on this condition.

Antingi legibus, to be subject to the lawes.

Leges vendere, when the lawe geueth authoritie to sell.

Leges perire, rebe the conditions.

Abrogare lege, legi, and legem, to abrogate parte of a lawe.

Lexis, lexos, f. g. a woojre.

Lexipyrret, medicines, whyche doo heale men of feures.

Lexoni, of Lexunij, people in hygh France about Bourbon.

L ANTE I.

Lia, one of the wives of Jacob the patriarch. Lia, be holes in the toppe of a mast, whyche doo receyue the halles of ropes.

Liba, anple in the Indian sea.

Libadion, an herbe called the lesse Centopy.

Libamen, minis, Libamentum, n. g. and Libatio, onis, f. g. a tasse of safe taken, propitiety in sacrifice.

Libanius, the name of a great rhetorician.

Libanicus, a, um, of frankincense.

Libanocnes, a precious stone like to frankincense.

Libanos, a tree growyng in Arabia, out of the whyche renneth frankincense, which of Escripures is called Libanos, and the tree Libanotos: contrarie wyle of Sophocles and Galenus, the tree is called Libanos, & the gum Libanotos.

Libanotis, tidis, an herbe called Rosemary.

Libanotis, a wynde, whyche dooeth blowe out of the northweast.

Libanus, a mountayne betwene Arabia and Phenicia. It is also a tree, whyche byngeth frooth incense.

Libarius, rij, m. g. he that selleth cakes.

Libatus, a, um, called, assailed, sacrificed, taken

out of an other thyng.

Libarnum, of Libarna, a citty of Liguria.

Libella, la, f. g. the diminutive of Libra, it was also a smalle coigne, and of them were twoo soyses: one was woythe the tenth part of Sesterius, the other the tenth part of Denarius. It is also the line and plummett of a mason or carpenter.

Libellarius, ci, he that for feare of punishment is content to haue his name registred among the boll woojshippers.

Libellio, onis, m. g. a wyster of bookes, also a carter of letters.

Libellulus, li, m. g. a berate littell booke.

Libellus, li, m. g. a littell booke. Sometime an epistoll, a supplication, a libell of declaration in the lawe, of debts, trespass, couenant, and other lyke, a citation, a colle concerning notes made for memoys, a letter sette by on a poste of walle. Sometime a poynt of article, a bpt of complaint, also a certayne measure.

Libellus memorialis, a littell register, scrow, or table made for memoys.

Libellorum praefecti, masters of the requestes whyche doo recorde billes of supplication, bepyng put by to the hyng or pynce.

Libellos agere, to be master of the requestes. Libellos signare, to aunswere to the billes of request.

A libellis, master of the requestes.

Libens, entis, om. g. willing, gladd.

Libenti animo, gladly.

Me libente, with my good will.

Libentissimis omnibus, with euery mannes eyght good wille.

Libens, for libenter.

Libenter, willingly, gladly.

Bene libenter victit, How louell to fare well, and make good chere.

Libentia, a, f. g. a dilection, a pleasure.

Libentina, one of the names of Venus, of Byso serpina.

Liber, liberi, the finder of wyne, called also Bacchus and Dionysius. It is Sometime put for wyne. Sometime for the sonne.

Liber, libri, m. g. a booke or worke wyitten, the inner rymbe of a tree. Sometime a register, an Inuentorie.

Liber, era, erum, free, of libertee, not bounden, large of great, bolde of franke. also without busynesse of lette, not subiect.

Libero aere uiuere, to lyue in open ayre.

Littere liberae, letters, wherein one spareth not to shew his mynde freely and frankly.

Tempus liberum, a variant tyme, of buryng whiche season one may doo what he listeth.

Liber ab irrisione, not mockt.

Liber a legibus, not subiecte to lawes.

Liber religione animus, a mynde without all religion or feare of god.

Libe:

Liberum est mihi, I maye, it is in my power or choys.

Liberi corde fabulari, to common his mynde boldly.

Liber lectulus, when one lyeth alone with out a bedde fellows.

Liber locus, a place, where one maye doo his pleasure without feare of correction.

Laborum liber, that laboureth not.

Relinquere liberum alicui, to leaue to ones choys, to doo or shynke what he listeth.

Liberalia, orum, n. g. a solenne or festiual day dedicate to Bacchus.

Liberalis, le, libealle, comely, well fauoured, full of largesse, full of liberalltee.

Liberales artes, the liberall sciences, of sciences belonging to a free man.

Liberalis forma, a good fauour.

Liberale ingenium, a free courage.

Liberale iudicium, et liberalis causa, where a man contendeth for his libertee.

Liberalis et Audius, contrarie.

Liberalis facies, a welte fauoured and good face, a face of fauour shewing tokens of honnestie and grace, honest.

Liberale coniugium, honnest wedlocke betwene two persons free boyns.

Liberalitas, tatis, f. g. liberaliter, bountie, honnest treating of dealing.

Liberaliter, liberally, abundantly, largely, freely, honestly, lyke an honest body.

Exercitum quem in Asia ductauerat, luxuria off, nimisq; liberaliter habuerat, The army, whiche he had with hym in Asia, he let them haue to muche thete pleasure.

Liberaliter eruditus, well taughte, broughte up in honest learning.

Liberaliter uiuere, to lyue withoute vile occupation.

Liberaliter tractare, to intertayne liberally.

Liberaliter polliceri, to promise largely.

Seruire liberaliter, to doo ones duetie in his seruice honestly.

Liberator, oris, m. g. he that deliuereth.

Liberatio, onis, a setpyng at libertee.

Liber, frankly, liberally, without consreynt or let, boldly, freely, without feare.

Libere uiuere, to lyue at pleasure.

Educari libere, to bee brought up honestly lyke a gentill man.

Libere loqui, to speake freely and boldly, fearyng no daunger.

Liberi, orum, m. g. plu, chyldren as well women as men. and Sometime it is spoken of one.

Auctus liberis, he that hath a chyldre boyns.

Librides, conpes.

Libero, aul, are, to deliuer, to set at libertee, to bring out of bondage.

Liberare creditorem, to contente of castiffe hym, of whome money is borrowed, to pay

debite.

Liberare sum tua opera, I am rydde out of daunger by thy helpe.

Liberare se ex alieno, to paye his debte.

Liberare aliquem metu, to putte one out of feare. Liberare fidem suam, to doo what he promysed.

Libertas, tatis, f. g. libertee, when one maye doo what in the good parte.

Dare libertatem alicui, to make one free.

Recipere libertatem, to receyue agayne the franchise of libertee.

Vindicare in libertatem, to deliuer out of bondage, to sette at libertee.

Liberinus, a, um, that is manumitted or made free. also boyns of one that was a seruant.

Libertus, and Liberta, he or she that of a boyns man or woman is manumitted or enfranchised a late seruant.

Liberum arbitrium, free wyll.

Libet, it liketh or contenteth, it pleaseth.

Libuit, it was my pleasure to to doo, I was disposed, it was my phantasy, taste, or appetite.

Quoniam libitum est vobis, because it hath pleased you.

Si libitum fuerit, yf it come in his head.

Libethra, a cause, wherein was a well called Libethros, where the riuers bepyng conuerant, were therfore called Libethrides.

Libethrides, the riuers of lapdes of sciences.

Libethrus, a mountayne in Macedonia, where the riuers byd dwell.

Libidinarus, an haunter of lechery.

Libidinosus, a, um, lecherous, wylfulle, plega saunt, Libidinis dapes, curious and exquisite feare.

Libidinosus, lecherous, wylfulle, after ones owne appetite.

Libidinor, aris, ari, to playe the lechour.

Libido, dinis, f. g. sensualitee, vntersull appetite of luste. Sometime it signifieth only appetite of wyll.

Libitina, a goddesse, in whose temple were solde all thynges perceyng to sepulture of funeralles. Sometime for buryng, or selling of such thynges as apperteyne to buryng, also the charge and expens at buryng. also for death, or the heere, wheron dead bodies are caried.

Libitinaris, rij, m. g. he that hath the furnelng and charge about burynges.

Libo, bonis, a citsyn of Rome.

Libo, aul, are, to saue any thyng. Sometime to couche. Sometime to sacrifice. Sometime to saye or ppe the out in reading of anthous that touch the spere one.

Libere gustu potum, to taste the dyner.

Quia libavit nare, he hysed his daughter.

Libra, a stee in Spain, called Sometime

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ta, now commonly Talcuena.
Libra, br̄, f. g. a pounce among the Romaynes conteynyng xii. ounces, whiche is called a pounce trois weight. also a measure of by-cour conteynyng likewyse xii. ounces. Sometyme a payre of balances. It is also one of the xii. signes. Sometyme a carpenters lyne, a measure rule.
Libra attica, reade in Mina.
Libralis, le, that is a pounce weight or measure
Libramentum, ti, n. g. equally puple or weight, the tonge of the balance.
Libramen, minis, n. g. the casting or hurtyng of a dart.
Libramenta tormentorum, strynges, thonges, and cordes, belonging to synge of war
Libramenta plumbi, great weightes of lead putt into the synge called Arics.
Libra, x, f. g. a librarie, or a woman that weigheth out woull or flaxe.
Libraria taberna, a booke sellers shoppe.
Librarius, ri, m. g. a scriuener, a bookebinder, one that keepeth a librarie. also he that wieteth out flaxe, woull, or yarne.
Libranus, a, um, pertainyng to booke, balances, or of a pounce weight.
Librator, toris, m. g. a conueller of water from well springes to cundises, considering the leuell of the places.
Libratores, hurles of bones in warres.
Librile, lis, the hangyng equally of the balance, the beame of the balance.
Librilla, or libella, stones tryed by strynges, or thonges, to hurle at men, vied in olde tyme in the warres.
Libripens, dis, m. f. g. he that holdeth the balance in his hande, and weigheth, a weter.
Libro, au, are, to weygh, to puple, to make weightie, to houre, to leuell, to counterpoise, sometyme to diuide equally.
Librat tela, to caste darter with great violence. **Librat sese ex alto Aquila**, The eagle houseeth or sojourneth on high.
Lis, bis, m. g. a wynde, the whiche bloweth out of the southe.
Libum, bi, n. g. a cake.
Liburni, people of the countreie called **Liburnia**, also common messangers.
Liburnia, a parte of Dalmatia or Blauonie, now called **Roaritia**.
Liburnum, ni, n. g. **Liburna**, n̄, and **Liburnia**, ca, x, f. g. gen. a lagghe and swifte shippe, a flosse.
Liburnus, a, um, of **Liburnia**.
Libya, was amonge the Breches, the generall name of all Africa. Not withstanding it is of the Romaynes taken onely for that parte of Africa, whiche is some Egypte to the west ocean, conteynyng Cyrenaica, **Africa minor**, **Numidia**, and **Mauritania**: The

Spaniards do commonly call the all **Moyses**.
Libycinus, a, um, of **Libya**.
Libycis, cidis, a towne in Judra on the east parte of the spere of **Joedan**.
Libycones, bones, whiche are not very clere.
Libycus, a, um, of **Libya**.
Libyophanices, people in Africa.
Libys, and **Libylla**, a man and woman of **Libya**.
Libylla, a citie of **Bythynia**, called commonly **Polmen**.
Libytilius, the surname of **Apollon**.
Lica, eg, the name of one of **Hercules** companions.
Licambes, a citie of **Lacedemonia**.
Licenter, licentiosus, ouer freely, with to muche libertie, to boldely or rashly.
Licentia, x, f. g. licence, vntill of immoderate libertie, power to doo a thyng.
Licentia temporum, a tyme when euery man vseth grante libertie, and almoste doneth what he listeth.
Licentior, licentius, ouer lyberall or free, dissolute. **Licentior epistola**, a letter, wherein one wisteth his mynde freely.
Licentior vita, a dissolute and an vnrely lyfe.
Licentiosus, a, um, rashly, vntill of libertie, licentious, dissolute.
Lico, licui, cere, to be puffed, or set at a pyre, or for howe muche it shall be sold.
Liceor, ceris, ceri, to sette the pyre hygher, to shewe for howe muche a man will selle it, also to cheape, to offe a certayne pyre.
Licer, it is lesull. Sometyme it is vied for mate. **Mihi licet**, I mate. **Tibi licet**, thou mayest. Sometyme be it so, admitteth it.
Licuit esse ocioso Themistocli, **Themistocles** mought haue been without trouple.
Nobis non licet esse tam disertis, we can not be so well spoken or eloquent.
Per me vel stertas licet, Thou maist sleape for me vnill thou tousest: or I will geue the leaue to route.
Licet mihi id de te discere, I maie learne this of you.
Licet, the aduerbe, be it, although.
Lichas, a measure, whiche exceedeth not foure spynge.
Lichen, lichenis, m. g. of **Lichene**, nes, f. g. a foule breakyng out, whiche begynneth about the chynde: and therefore is called **Mentagra**. some doo take it for the frenche poches. but it semeth not so to be. also an herbe called **lyueroysse**.
Lichnis agrestis, called also **Tragonaton**, and **Anthirrhinos**, an herbe lyke to lyne seede, hauyng almoste no roote, and a blue floure, with seedes lyke a calves snoute. It groweth among coyne in some countreies.
Licianus, a poete in the tyme of **Spertall**.
Liciatorium, a weauea **Opitell**, or a lyke wo-mans tawell, wheron lyke of chynde beeryng wounde

wounden, is thotte through the web of loome.
Licentis, aris, he the cheapest, or he that in handeth the pyre.
Licentio, onis, a cheapeyng, a pynnyng, a setting of the pyre, an open sale.
Licium, ti, n. g. and **Licia**, drum, n. g. plu. the lyne, whiche the women doo weaue in ignite of fiddles.
Licina, x, f. g. a lynde of olive tress.
Lictor, aris, ari, to cheape, to hyde a certayne pyre for a thyng, to pyre, to set the pyre hygher, also to lyght, to beale blowed.
Licitator, oris, m. g. one that induceth the pyre, one that in cheapeyng poffeth moze. a chepner, a chapman. Sometime it signifith a buyer. **Licitatorem apponere**, to suborne one, to poffe or bidde moze for a thyng.
Licite, lesully.
Licito, idem.
Licitus, a, um, lawfull.
Lictor, oris, m. g. a sergeant, or other lyke mynist to execute corporal punishment. A gentyl of Rome had xii. other head officers had. vi. which bare euery one in their handes rodde and axes bounden together, to doo with them execution, as they were commanded.
Lictorius, a, um, pertainyng to sergeantes and other lyke officers.
Lidoran, a tle in length one foote and an halfe in bredth one foote.
Lien, emis, of **lienis**, **lienis**, m. g. the spleene.
Lienicus, and **lienosis**, a, um, that is lyche in the spleene.
Lienosis cor, an herte that swelleth.
Lienteris, x, f. g. suppernesse of the guttes, the fluxe.
Ligamen, minis, n. g. a bonde.
Ligamentum, ti, n. g. and **ligament**, x, f. g. idem.
Ligarius, a Romayne.
Ligellum, li, n. g. a little house or cottage.
Liger, ligeris, m. g. a stur in frace called **Rosse**.
Lignarius, a, um, of woodde, or that goeth for woodde.
Lignarius faber, a carpenter.
Lignator, oris, m. g. a carper of woodde, one that maketh prouision for woodde, a wood-monger.
Lignatio, onis, f. g. a heuyng, bearyng, setting of puenyng of woodde. Sometyme a groue, where is muche woodde.
Ligneus, a, um, of woodde, tryen.
Lignicola, a, um, a little thyng made of woodde.
Lignolis, lis, n. g. fuel, or a woodde cache.
Lignor, aris, ari, to go to cut woodde, to go to puenyng wood as fouldfoure doo in an army.
Lignosus, a, um, as harde as woodde, harde lyke woodde.
Lignum, ni, n. g. woodde.
Ligo, au, are, to bynde.
In carenas ligare, to bynde in charynes

Ligatus, a, um, bounden.
Ligo, onis, m. g. a spade.
Ligula, le, f. g. a little tangue, a latcher, it is also a sponge called **Cochlear**, whiche in fira-fires conserueth ill. **Diagmas**, a one strippe.
Liguria, a parte of Italy, from the hille called **Apenninus**, vnto the sea called **Tuscany**, also from the ryuer of **Arno**, vnto the riuer called **Macra**. In it be the citiees **Genoa**, **Sandona**, **Naulum**, **Albigena**.
Ligurio, **Liguri**, or **Ligur**, fire, to eate tyrounly, or to deuoure sweete or deynne meates, also to eate of pike moxels deynly or tyrounly.
Furta Ligurie, to eate stolen meate.
Ligurie lura, by littell and littell to robbe a man with pyllyng and polleng.
Ligurie re aliquā, to desire or conete a thyng greedily, to the intent to face the better by it.
Ligurius, onis, greedynesse, immoderate appetite.
Ligus, **Liguris**, of the countreie of **Liguria**, a **Ganuen**, of **Janewale**.
Ligusticum, or after some **Ligustinum mare**, the sea that is by **Heane**.
Ligusticum, or after some **Libyiticum**, an herbe, growyng commonly in the hilles of **Liguria**, it is called of the apothecaries **Leusticum**.
Ligusticus, a, um, of **Liguria**.
Ligustrum, tr̄, n. g. a tree, hauyng leaues lyke an olyue tree, but they be hynder and softer, and more grene of colour, which doeth beare white floures and fruite, whereof is made an oyle called **Oleum Ciprinum**. And this tree doeth growe in watery places, as willowes and fallowes doo, and beareth a black fruite lyke to an elde tree. They which doo take it for the bathe called **lystice**, be muche deceiued. It is also an herbe, whiche some men doo call **Maier**, and groweth by hedges.
Lygies, are people of **Asia**, whiche with **Xetares** warred agaynst the **Brekes**.
Ligyus, the sonne of **Phaeton**, of whome **Ari-guria** was named.
Liliaceus, a, um, of lilyes.
Liliolum, ti, n. g. a place where many lilyes doo growe.
Lilium, li, n. g. a lilye.
Lilybium, a towne or promontorie in **Sicily**, where one of the **Philis** lieth buried.
Limb, x, f. g. a fyle.
Limaria, the lyche called **Lim**, whan it doeth not excede one foote in length.
Limatus, a, um, filib, polished, also tyymme, pure, cleane, elegant. **Tetlus et limatus**.
Limatus, a, um, that hath a pure and cleane oute.
Limulus, a, um, a little spide, pure, cleane, filib.
Limulus, x, f. g. powder, whiche cometh of tyymme.
Limulus, x, f. g. powder, whiche cometh of tyymme.
Limulus, x, f. g. powder, whiche cometh of tyymme.

same as scale it.
Limbarius, m. g. a maker of gardenes of puerles.
Limbus, bi, m. g. a puerle, a garde, a hennie of a garment.
Limen, minis, n. g. signifieth not only the thys- quide of a doore, but also the haunce. some- time it signifieth the entree of the doore. some- time friendshipp, after the exposition of **Ser- uis**. also the place where one standeth.
Ad limina terius, a poster.
Limen cubuli, the entrance into the chamber.
Limina imperii, the frontiers of the realme.
Limenarcha, the warder of the poster.
Limes, mitis, m. g. a crosse pathe of wale, also a bonde of burying in fieldes.
Limeum, an herbe, called of the frenchemene **Vengnum ceruarium**.
Limofaleum, a citee of Germany, called com- monly **Guina**.
Limitatio, onis, a boundyng.
Limitaneus, a, um, belongenge to the marches of boundes.
Limitanei agri, fieldes lying in the extreme marches of a countreie.
Limitanei milites, souldiours, whiche were appointed to kepe and defende the marches of the empire.
Linni, an yle on the east part of Irelande.
Limitatus, a, um, bounded, limited.
Limitor, aui, are, and **Limitor**, ari, ari, to bounde or limite, howe farre a thyng dooeth extend, to diuide or departe.
Limo, aui, are, to sple, to polyphe, to trymme, to take away that is superfluous, to diminish.
Limare commodi alius, to pare awaye parces of commodities.
Quare et limare.
Politus limare aliquod opus, to amende a weathe more exactly.
Limones, fruite called limons, wherof no men- tion is made of ancient authors, except it be among them, whiche are called **Citra**.
Limonia, g. for. g. a kynde of the herbe called **Anemone**.
Limonium, an herbe growyng in meadowes of moorthe geofides, hauryng leaues lyke to be- etes, but lesse and more weake, and hath a floure lyke a lily, full of leaues, and a redde seede.
Limonum, a towne of **Polters** in **Francia**.
Limolus, a, um, full of styne or muddes, muddy.
Limpha, a, f. g. water.
Limpidus, a, um, cleere, pure, byght.
Limpitudo, dinis, f. g. cleerenesse.
Limici, of **Limouices**, **Lymosini** in **Polters**.
Limulus, a, um, somewhat a skew of a wyg.
Limus, m. in. g. a velture from the beate downe warde. Also muddes of styne, whiche is in the water.

Limus, a, um, crooked, awy, a skew.
Limis oculis spectare, to looke wantonly on the one syde, to cast a wanton eye, to looke a skewe.
Linamentum, ti, n. g. linnen, thyside, that is made of flaxe. also lync.
Linarius, m. g. a woosher of linnen, that occupieth of linnen flaxe or lync.
Lindos, a citee of **Rhodes**.
Lindum, a citee in **Englande**, whiche some doo suppose to be **Lincolne**, some **Lynne**.
Linca, m. f. g. a carpenters lync of coys. it signi- fiesh also euery lync generally, either made or imagined to be. also a degree of lynchere.
Lineam ducere, to make a lync, to rule a baka.
Lineamentum, ti, n. g. the facion of proportion of a body or visage drawen out.
Linearis, re, perteynyng to a lync.
Lineo, aui, are, to drawe lines, to drawe out the figure of a thyng with lines.
Lingo, xi, gere, to lycke with the tongue. also to sucke downe by titell and titell.
Linctus, us, m. g. lychenge of suchyng downe, lapping.
Lingones, people of **Francia** in the countreie called **Langres**.
Lingua, s, f. g. a tongue. also a langage. also an instrument, wherwith men doo take medice- nes of salnes out of a bore. it is sometime ta- ken for rapyng of sclander. also a pynon- coyle of helle.
Bilula lingua, a forked tongue.
Communia lingua, communicacon.
Deerat lingua palato, I coulde not speake.
Properant lingua legere, to reade faste.
Turbante lingua loqui, to sturre.
Lingua scire, to be shapen in the tongue.
Egestas lingua, the lacke in any young, whom it hath not fitt wyrdes to expresse any thyng.
Lingua hysitare, to sturre.
Lingua hominum effugere, to escape detrac- tion of sclander.
Lingua bula, an herbe called **Lang de beefe**.
Lingua x, acis, om. g. a greates speaker, full of woordes, a babblar, a tangler, long ranged.
Lingula, f. f. g. a littell tongue. also a latcher of lynch. also **Lingua**, or **Lingula**, dooe some- time signifie a spoone, or a longe instrument lyke a spoone that apothecaries vse. also a fa- cion of woordes made lyke a tongue.
Lingula edolara, a lychell tenon to putte in a moyste.
Lingulaca, a woman full of woordes. also a speche called a sole. also a certayne herbe whiche groweth about well springes.
Lingulatus, a, um, that hath a tongue.
Linger, ra, rum, that beareth lync of flaxe.
Linio, ni, nire, to annoynte, to rubbe by- pon softly.
Linio, aui, are, to make lynces, to drawe out the

proportion of a thyng.
Lino, lini, lui, of leui, lincere, to annoynte by lync on some thyng that is sticke, to smete of rubbe, to applyng to lase dyntment or other moistures on a thyng.
Linoatrophon, an herbe, whiche is also called **Marabium**, **Woshounds**.
Linoostis, an herbe called **Wecruetia**.
Liquo, liqui, liquere, to trade.
Linquam, to swonde, to feith.
Lintearius, ri, m. g. a mercer of linnen, a linc- nen dyaper.
Linteus, a, um, that beareth a veltet, a sue- plice, or other linnen vesture.
Linteo, onis, m. g. a lincen weaue.
Linteolum, ti, n. g. a peece of linnen cloth, a lincen tagge of clothe.
Lintelus, a, um, of linnen.
Linte libri, bookes made of lync.
Linterium, a towne in **Campania**, where **Ser- pio Africanus** dyed, and is buried.
Linterius, a, um, of **Linterium**.
Linterius, a ruier in **Campania**.
Linteum, rei, n. g. a sheete. it is also taken for a lincen cloth. sometime for a saple.
Linter, linteris, m. and f. g. a littell bore made of a holow tree.
Linum, ni, ti, g. lync of flaxe. sometime a flynde. also a cable of rope in a wygge. sometime a sa- dyng herbe of dygge.
Lina, plu. nerres, hake, that beades be taken in **Linus**, the most ancient poet, a **Chedan**, whom **Hegestus** calleth the sonne of **Apollo** a **Ma- nia**, one of the it. muses.
Linx, or rather **Lynx**, a beast, whiche hath the face of a lyon, the body spotted lyke a **Pan- ther**, and is of the greatnesse of a doe, whose beine is so verry togeden into a bone.
Lipari, an yle by **Cete**. also a softe playster.
Liparis, a ruier in **Alidia**. also a kind of liscard.
Lipophilis, a woundyng, whete one seemeth to be dead.
Lippio, iul, ire, to be poynted of sandlynde, of bymme of lych.
Lippit, the impersonall.
Lippitudo, dinis, f. g. the bledynesse of the eyes.
Lippus, a, u, bleared eyes, hauryng bypppyng eyes.
Lipland, a crappes of leaues of vitayle, or an ether thynges.
Liquamen, minis, n. g. greace of tallowe, mot- ten lewes, larde, dyspyng.
Liquifacio, feci, facere, to melte.
Liquifactus, a, um, melted, made liquide.
Liquesco, to be made liquide.
Liquo, licul, liquere, to be liquide of colde, as oyle.
Liquentia, a ruier in **Rumbard**.
Liquesco, scere, to ecleme, to melte, to become softe of liquide.
Liquescere volupate, to be wanton, to be

gale, and all heuen to pleasure.
Liquet, it appereth, it is sure, it is cleere, it is manifest, it is apparant, it is well pured.
Liquet inter nos, we be sure, of we knowe eye- tynly. **Nou liquere dixerunt**, they lase the matter was not sufficiently of manifestly pured. **Liquet nihil deierare**, I maye boldlye swage without spoore of conscience.
Liquid, playnly, apparantly, purely, cleere, manifestly, without spoore of conscience, of certayntie.
Liquide, idem quod **liquido**.
Liquidus, a, um, liquide, rennyng a soft. sometime pure, cleere, without dygges, geofides, or mud.
Liquidus venter, a beap that hath the flyre.
Liquidus animus et tranquillius, a mynd with out care of heynesse.
Liquidum auspiciu, id est, optimum.
Liquidum, substantiely, water.
Liquo, aui, are, to melte.
Liquor, liqueris, liqui, to be dissolved, to be melted.
Liquor, oris, m. g. humour, hyour.
Lira, s, f. g. a rydge of lande, whiche is out the furrowe. sometime it signifieth an harpe.
Lira, be risses of lapes.
Liratum, in rydges, rydge by rydge.
Lirimitis, a citee of **Germania**.
Lirius, a, um, of lilles.
Lirion, ople of lilles.
Liris, a ruier in **Italia**, by the towne called **Minturne**.
Liro, aui, are, to make rydges.
Lis, lis, f. g. debate, variance, controuersie.
Litem estimare, to assele damages and co- nes for the plaintiffe in an action.
Litem contestari, I suppose doeth signifie as muche as that, which our lawiers doo sale, to interplede, when one, whiche is not par- ty to the action, cometh in, or is called in, to pleade with the other, to chentene so faste his este, or interest, whiche is supposed, that he hath with them.
Litem perdere, and **Lite cadere**, to lose his action.
Componere lites inter aliquos, to set men at one that be at variance.
Litem suam facere, where one maketh in an other mans matter, as it were he cometh by so to pleade of defende a matter, that he is meet to speake in his owne cause, and not in an other mans.
Instruamam lites, that one byngeth in to suffice his cause.
Lisus, a ruier in **Thracia**, whiche **Herodorus** writeth was dynted up by the arme the **Xerxes** king of **Persia** (and **Greece**).
Lisus, a citee of **Thracia**.
Lisus, the aduete, by pleasyng of god with sacrifice.

Litatio, onis, a pleasuring of god with sacrifice.
 Litatum, given to god.
 Littera, g, f, g, a letter, a writinge. Sometime a
 bill of record.
 Littera salutaris, was in the olde tyme A, as
 betokening absolvinge. Littera trinitis, B. as
 signifyinge condemninge.
 Littera fugientes, blinde letters, whiche ap-
 pear in default of the pnye, or of the parche-
 ment, or for auncienter made not be recorde.
 Litterarum, plur. tantum, a letter or an epistle
 sent to one. also an ordinance of commande-
 ment of a prince or magistrate. also letters,
 writinges, debtes, sciences, knowlege, learnyn-
 ges. Litteram longam facere, to be hanged.
 Titium litterarum homo, a chiefe.
 Ad litteram, letter by letter, euery letter.
 Ad similitudinem litterarum, like to the hab
 of writinge.
 Litteris mandare, to wytte.
 Nullam litteram scripsi, I wrote nothinge.
 Littere publicae, common registers, writinges
 of debtes.
 Litteras attingere, to study.
 Abdere litteras, to geue hym selfe wholly
 to studie.
 Litterarius, a, u, pertaining to letters or sciences.
 Litterate, like a learned man, cunningly, learnedly.
 Litterator, oris, m, g, a grammarian, or a mas-
 ter of grammar.
 Litteratura, a, f, gen. grammar, learninge,
 writinge, counnyng.
 Litteratus, a, um, counnyng, learned.
 Litteratum otium, tyme that one applyeth
 hymselfe to studie.
 Litteratus, a, um, greatly learned.
 Litteratum, large of white leade.
 Litteratus, idem.
 Litteratus, the greeke of the stone.
 Littericola, a cement, wherewith stones are tolg-
 ned together.
 Litterophilus, a grauer in stones.
 Litterologema, a heape of stones.
 Littera, a stone.
 Litteripermion, called commonly Milium solis,
 an herbe, whiche hath sedes like stones, and
 groweth amonge roynes, it cureth the stone of
 the bladder, some suppose it to be grummell.
 Litteristrus, i, m, g, and Litteristrum, i, n, g,
 a place paved with square stones.
 Litterotomia, a mafone warkehouse of quarry.
 Littera, a blower of a small trumpet.
 Litterator, oris, m, g, a strues.
 Litteratrix, the femine.
 Litteriosus, a, um, full of strepe or contention, a
 wangler.
 Litterum, g, n, g, debate or variance.
 Littero, a, u, are, to burpe, to strepe, to sue one
 another.
 Littero, a, u, are, to please god with sacrifice, and

to obteyne ones desyre. Sometime for Sacrifi-
 care, to sacrifice.
 Littereus, a, um, and Litteralis, le, of the sea side.
 Litterolus, a, um, belonginge of ipse to the sea
 syde of banks.
 Litterania, a countesse, whiche is part of Sarm-
 matia, called Luren, and forgoeth to Po-
 lonia on the north, and is vnder the hynde
 of Poole.
 Littera, a, f, g, a blotting of streche thyngh that,
 whiche is written, cancelling.
 Littero, a, u, are, to blotte of streche thyngh, to
 cancell.
 Littero, or Littero, oris, n, g, the banks as well of
 the sea, as of a great river. Sometime lande
 buttynge on the sea, called the sea syde.
 Littero, a, u, are, enopned, spotted, smeared.
 Littero, a, u, are, a crooked staffe, whiche the
 diuines, called Augures, heide in theyr
 handes, whan they appointed places in theyr
 diuination. also a scepter and a trumpet.
 Littero, uere, to be blacke and blew, to enale.
 Littero, scere, idem.
 Littero, a, um, blacke and blew with beating
 of streching, enupng, spotted, malleous.
 Littero, the prince of latine histories.
 Littero Andronicus, the first latine poete, whiche
 wrote comedies or tragedies in latine: as
 aboute the seconde warres of Carthage. also
 he wrote xiiij. booke of the peccyng actes of
 the Romayns, whiche were called Annales.
 Littero, a part of Sarmatia, beyonde Luren
 northward, haupng on the west the sea cal-
 led Germanicum.
 Littero, liuoris, m, g, the colour, whiche is left on
 the shynne, after beating of whypynge, cal-
 led commonly blacke and blew, a leddyng
 colour. Sometime it is taken for enup
 of spye.
 Littero edax tibi cuncta negat, The gnawynge
 enup denyth the all thynges.
 Rabiem liuoris acerbi, nulla potest placare
 requies, No quiete can content the ragge
 of bitter enup.
 Littero contrahere, to wake blacke.
 Littero, lici, f, g, affres.
 Littero, f, g, m, gen. of Littero, arum, plur. a shut-
 tle, whiche carryeth woodde or water in an
 hothe, or to the hertbyn, dyddes and slauus
 that folowe the army.
 Littero abundus, a, um, that for a small rewarde do-
 eth moke his lervice.
 Littero liuium, uij, n, g, of lixiu, f, g, ipe made of
 ashes to washe the clothes cleane.
 Littero liuius, a, um, of ipe.
 Littero, a, u, are, to seeche.
 Littero, a, u, are, to seeche.
 Littero, a, u, are, to seeche.
 Littero, a, u, are, to seeche.
 Littero, a, u, are, to seeche.

L Ob, f, g, gen. a kinde of the geapne cal-
 led Milliam, whiche hath great stalkes
 like foote hygh. It is also the leaf, whiche
 the groweth vnder the grounde in euery kynde
 of geapne.
 Lobos, the lappe of the eare.
 Locarium, the hye of a house or lodgyng.
 Locarius, he that leteyth a house or lande, a
 lessour.
 Locatio, onis, a lettyng to hye, a lettyng out,
 or taryng of woodde by great.
 Locator, oris, m, g, he that letteyth a house or
 lande, a lessour: also he that letteyth foote
 woodde: or he that taryeth woodde by great.
 Locellus, i, m, g, a little place.
 Locio, a, u, are, the frequentatiue of Loco.
 Loco, a, u, are, to place, to set, to late, as a house
 is set in a place, a foundation is late: also
 to late vp, as a thyng is to be kepte: also
 to let a thyng to hye, or rent, to make a lease,
 to put out a thyng to be doone of wought.
 Sometime to geue in marriage.
 Locare illam, to bestowe his daughter in
 marriage.
 Locare agrum fodiendum, to bargayn with
 one a great to hie his grounde.
 Locare argentum, to late out his money on
 a thyng.
 Argenti locare fecit, to lende money
 for burie.
 Pro cornibus equites locare, to sette or place
 the hoysmen in the wynges.
 Faciendum locare, to put foote to be made
 in numero veterum locare, to numbys among
 the auncientes.
 Infidias alicui locare, to goe about to de-
 ceue one.
 Operam suam locare, to take vpon hym to
 dooe a thyng for wages.
 Locare beneficium apud gratos, to dooe a
 pleasure of benefyte for kynde and thankfull
 persones.
 Locare fundamentum, to lay the foundation.
 Locati optime operam, thou hast well be-
 stowed the labour.
 Locorioni, a cite of Germany, called nowe
 Cuius, commonly Forcheim.
 Locris, eridos, a countrey in Grece.
 Locrenses, and Locri, people of Locrus, there
 were also people so named in Grece.
 Locrus, a cite in the vitermoste parte of Ita-
 lie, whiche was named Magna Grecia.
 Loculamentum, i, neu, ge. a place made with
 boardes, wherewith some caryers, and other
 bydes of coles are kepte to drye, a doone
 cote. Also a caryn to put a booke in.
 Locularis, a, um, deuised into sundry places.
 Localofus, a, u, that hath many holes or places

Loculus, i, m, g, a little place. also a purse, a
 bagge to kepe money in, an almyse, a person
 vnder, a brewe, wherewith bodies are bound
 to be buried.
 Locuples, pleris, om, g, tyeche, abounded, suffi-
 cient.
 Locuples fidelissor, a sufficient aucter.
 Locuples oratio, a copious and plentiful
 stile. Locuples testis, a sufficient witness.
 Locuples author, a substantiall author of
 good credence.
 Locuples tabellarius, a sure and trusty carier.
 Locupletio, a, u, are, to make tyeche of pecyly res-
 unces, to streche with landes and posses-
 ons. Locupletare eloquentiam, to make his
 eloquent more copious.
 Locust, i, m, g, Pluraiter hi loci, et hyc loca, a
 place. also a case, condition of state, occa-
 sion, opportunitye, tyeche: Sometime lous,
 a blemish of fauour that one is in. Some-
 tyme a famillie of kynrede. also a leade: as,
 Loco patris te habeo, I take the in hyde of
 my father.
 Locus oburgandi, occasion to tyeche.
 Ex loco inferiori egre, looks Ex.
 Priore loco causam dicere, to pleade first, to
 speake in his defence before the thing be late
 to his charge.
 Nullo loco deesse, id est, nung.
 Secundo loco, for Priore, furthermore,
 more ouer.
 In eum locum res redijt, the matter is come
 to that state of poperte.
 Loco meliore, in better condition of state.
 Eodem loco stare, to abyde in the same state.
 Difficili loco res est, the matter is in a hard
 case. Esse magno loco apud regem, to be
 in great fauour with the kynge.
 Quem locum apud Caesarem teneret, in
 what estimation of fauour he was with
 Caesar.
 Obscuro loco positus, little esteemed, no
 thyng famous.
 Tenere principem locum, to be in great es-
 timation and authoritye.
 Eodem se loco habiturum, that they wolde
 haue them in the same estimation and fauour.
 Nullo loco numerat, he leteyth nothyng by
 te, or he esteemeth it nothyng.
 Te in germani fratris dilexi loco, I haue
 lones you as my naturall brother.
 In eorum locum succedere, to come in theyr
 steade of place.
 In locum alterius consulatum perere, to lase
 some to be made consull in an other mannes
 place. Si in hoc esse loco, if I were in
 that place.
 Loco aliquid querere, to aske of inquest a
 thyng in tyme and place convenient.
 Littera non loco reddere, letters not of
 Dy b

Detached out of season.
In loco, in season, also sometime, in some case.
Locum dare aliquid faciendi, to geue tyme and space to dooe a thyng.
Dare locum rationi, to geue place to reason, to vse reason.
Dare locum alicui oratori, to here an oratour speake, to geue hym audience.
Nihil loci est segnicie, there is no tyme nor leasure to be negligent.
Nihil est precii loci relictum, none intruente will serue.
Respirandi non est locus, he hath no leasure to fersche breath.
Nullum locum pretermittito, I let passe none occasion.
De summo loco adolescens, a yonge gentil man of a noble stocke or linage.
Loca, plu. nu. the secreet parties of a woman.
Locuta, f. a flie with longe hynde legges, whiche burneth coyne with roushpnge of it, and deuoureth the residue. In India be of them thre sorte of length, whiche the people of that countrey dooe eate. It is also a sea fish like to a crute, called a lopster.
Locutor, oris, m. g. he that speaketh muche.
Locutus, lei, m. g. a prater or a tangler.
Locutus, or Locutus, a, um, spoken.
Locutio, or Locutio, onis, f. g. a speaking, a saying, a woope.
Lodula, f. g. a little thet.
Lodix, is, f. g. a thet.
Lodix, a, a blast of wynde turned from the eeth upwarde.
Log, is the same measure of the Hebrewes, that Sextarius atticus is among the Grekes, eade more in Sextarius.
Logica, or Logice, es, f. g. logyke, one of the liberalesciences, the craftes of reasoning or arguynge.
Logion, a place where iudges geue sentence. also a gathering of rent, or other revenues.
Logitoricum, a booke conteynynge the declaration of notable saynges.
Logodidalus, h. m. g. a vapne either, whiche blyeth eloquent wooyses, without quicknesse of sentence: or dooeth more audie for the apertnesse of an oracion, than for the grauitie of the sentence.
Logographi, they that wyte booke of accompt.
Logomachia, a contention with wooyses, or an vndercrete altercation.
Logos, a woope, a saying Logi, plu. telling wooyses, or vayne language.
Loligo, gini, f. gen. a fysh, whiche hath his heade betweene his feete and his beap: and hath also two bones, one lyke a nayle, the other lyke a penne.
Loliguncula, a diminutive of Loligo.
Lolarius, a, um, belongynge to farre.

Lolum, h. m. g. a vicious grape, called rate of bernell, whiche commonly groweth amonge wheate: and if it be eaten in whote breade, it maketh the heade gyddie, as if a man were drunke.
Lombricus, a lamprey.
Lomentum, h. m. g. beane meate.
Lonchitis, the herbe called Xiphion.
Londinium, the noble citee of London.
Longa Alba, a citee in Italie.
Longruus, a, um, longe liued, of many yeres continuance, auuncient.
Longanimis, he that suffereth longe.
Longanon, a giste, out of the whiche othure thureth.
Longe, an aduerbe, signifieth longe, farre: sometime muche, and is forgned with the comparatiue: sometime exteppngly, greatly, with a superlatiue, and other nowhes, beebes and aduerbes.
Longe lateq dispersum, speade farre a byode. Longe abieram, I was gone a good wate passe.
Longe gentium abest, it is verie farre hence.
Longe prospicere, to forsee matters.
Longe melior, muche better.
Longe doctissimus, excellently well learned.
Longe ceteris artibus antecedit, it farre excellith all other sciences.
Longe aliter est amicus, et amator, a frende and a loue differre verate muche.
Res aliter longe euenit, the matter hath chaunced farre other wyse.
Longe mihi alia mens est, I am farre of an other opinion.
Longe princeps, farre more excellent than other.
Longe vsq illuc in Campis habitat, he dwelleth a great wate hence in the fieldes.
Longe principes habentur Hedui, the people called Hedui, be in farre greater estimation and honour than any of the other.
Longe primus ciuitatis est, he farre excellith all other of that citee.
Longe plurimi, verate many.
Eius iudicium longe antepono, I preferre his iudgement verate muche.
Ab his longe dissenimus, we be farre of an other opinion than they, or we agree not with them in any wyse.
Longe errat, he is greatly decepted.
Non aberit longius, it will not bee verate longe ere he come.
Longissime abest a vero, he is verate farre from the truth of the matter, he is farre wyde.
Quid longissime meministi? what is the furthest thyng, that thou canst remember?
Longinquitas, tatis, f. g. either longe distance of place, or length of tyme.
Longinquus, a, um, farre of, strange, that inburneth

burneth longe.
Moxus longinquus, a sickness that hath longe continuance.
Longinqua lites, a longe lites.
Sermo longinquus, a long communication.
Longinqui, they that dwelle farre of.
Ex longinquo venire, to come out of farre countreys.
Longinquis bellis obrui, to be ouer charged with longe and continuall warres.
Longinquum loqui, to make a longe proceffe.
Longipes, pedis, om. g. that hath a longe foot.
Longisco, scere, to be longe: or after some to byake.
Longitudo, dinis, f. g. length as well of tyme, place, as other thynges.
Consulere in Longitudinem, to prouide for the tyme to come, or a geate while hereafter.
Longisculus, a, um, somewhat longe.
Longulus, a, um, idem.
Longule, somewhat farre, somewhat longe.
Haud longule, not verate fette.
Longobardi, Lombardes.
Longobardia, a region of Italie, called Lombardy.
Longum, a longe tyme.
Longurio, onis, a longe symme.
Longurius, rij, m. g. a longe pole ouerthmaketh in hegdes.
Longus, a, um, longe.
Longior sum q tu, I am taller man thā thou.
Longum pede, a foote longe.
Nimium longitumum in rebus aperitissimis, we make to longe a proceffe, or to many wayes in matters that be verate playne and supple.
Longior esse nolo, I will not speake many wooyses, or I will not tarie longe in the matter.
Haud longum est id quod orat, it is for no longe tyme that he dooeth increase you.
Atq adeo longum est nos illum expectare, dum exeat, and it would be to longe for vs to tarte vnyll he come forth.
Longum est, it were a longe matter to tell.
Ne longum faciam, that I make tell you in fewe wooyses or bylesely.
Nihil mihi longius est, nothing is to me more paynfull, or there is no thyng that I more desyre, or woude more feare.
Longum vale, fare well for ever and a date.
Lopas, lopadis, f. g. a well fysh.
Loquacitas, tatis, f. g. babbling.
Loquaciter, babblingly, with many wooyses.
Loquaculus, a, um, that hath many wooyses, a geat talker.
Loquax, aui, are, to babble or speake muche.
Loquax, acis, om. g. full of wooyses, to muche talkat.
Loquax, f. g. speech.

Loquens, f. g. speaking.
Loquax, acis, are, to speake muche or often.
Loquax, loqueris, loqui, to speake, to tale.
Ad voluntatem loqui, to speake as pleasure what men it is.
Loqui ad voluptatem, to speake to belies and please the audience.
Loqui porrectiore fronte, to speake humbly.
Loqui in eandem sententiam, to speake the same thyng, to be of the same opinion.
Pergin' hero absenti male loqui? dost thou so speake ill, or saye agaynst my master in his absence?
Loquere mihi nomen tuum, tel me thy name.
Loqui ore durum et viginu gentium, to speake xij dyuete languages.
Quid tutecum loquere? what doest thou mutter to thy selfe?
Loquuntur Annales, loquuntur historie, id est, referunt.
Loquitur res ipsa, the matter it selfe to man yself, and needeth no spoken man.
Loquitur fama, the bynde is, the rumoure sheweth.
Sepius ita loquemur inter nos, we will communicate of these thynges oftener betwene our selves.
Loquuntur vulgo, they talke abode commonly.
Lora, or Lorea, f. g. a bynde made of grapes after that they be pressed, called seconde.
Loramentum, h. m. g. a thonge, a bonde, a corde.
Lorarius, rij, m. g. a seruante, whiche serued to bynde men or to beate them, when they were by thei masters commaunders.
Loreus, a, um, of thonges or bondes.
Lorica, f. g. a cote of fence, a cote of maille, a bygantine, an haberton, the defence or munition of euery thyng, agaynst that whiche make hurt or perishe it. also the copping of a walle, also Lorica is in making of floores, the vpper course of cruete made with marbie beaten, lyne, and sande. It is also the walle place before that moyle is laide on it.
Loricatio, onis, f. g. harneysing with an haberton, cote of fence, or such lyke.
Loricatus, a, um, armed with an haberton, a bygantine, a cote of fence or other lyke.
Loricion, a mantell.
Lorico, aui, are, to put on an haberton, cote of fence, or other bynde of harney.
Loricula, f. g. a diminutive of Lorica, it was late to a munition of fortification, that the bestellers of a citee doe make, betwene their campe and the citee, also a place made upon walles, lyke an open gallery, with grates of synber or barbed, to keepen from falling.
Loripes, pedis, om. g. whole feete as if they were bounden or bynde.
Lorum, h. m. g. a thong or other, or a corde, or other lyke thyng, where with beades are bounden.

den of spede. Sometime a whipppe, of whiche
with a man or beast is whipppe. Also the
roppe of a byssell.

Loringia, a countrey beyonde Sicardie and
Romanie.

Loringia, a countrey called Loringie.

Lotos, onis, of Loto laus, a washyng.

Lotium, ti, n. g. byrre of pyffe.

Lotometra, a kynde of bynde.

Lotophagi, people in Africke, whiche dooe lye
by eatyng onely of a fruite called Lotos.

Lotos, tidis, and Lotos, ti, f. g. a notable tree in
Africke of herbe, of whose fruite if a stranger
dooe eate, he doeth incontinently forgoe his
owne countrey.

Lotos, toridis, a myrrhe, the daughter of Step-
tane, whiche slepyng from Sytapus, was tye-
ned into a tree of that name.

Lotura, i, f. g. a washyng, a spynng.

Lotos, a, um, washyng, rnyed.

Lota, a river in Englande called Fyeth.

Loxias, one of the names of Apollo.

L ANTE V.

Lubens, entis, om. g. that doeth any thyng
with a good will or gladly.

Lubente me facies, you shall doe it with
my good will, or I am ryght well contente,
that ye dooe it.

Lubenti animo, with a good will.

Lubens, and Lubenter, gladly.

Lubentia, f. g. myrrhe, pleasauntnesse, grace,
most properly in woordes.

Luber, it is, to please.

Luber quicquid facias, it pleaseth me what
soeuer ye dooe.

Lubido, pro libido, sensuall appetite.

Lubido en obferuare quid agat, I haue a de-
sire to spyke what he dooeth.

Lubido en scire, I wolde fayne know that

Lubrico, ani, are, to make slipper.

Lubricus, a, um, slipper, waucyng, descaitful,
sometime redy to slippe or fyde.

Lubricus locus, a slipperie place. Also a
daungerous and harde matter to intreate or
speake of.

Lubrica adolescentia, pouths, wherein one
make quickely offende or dooe amysse.

Lubrice, daungerously, perillously.

Lubricum, ci, n. g. slippernesse.

Luca, a citee in Italie, of whiche the inhabitant
res are called Lucenses.

Lucæ boues, were taken of the olde latines
for elephantes.

Lucani, people of the countrey of Lucania.

Lucania, a countrey belongyng to the royaume
of Naples, betwene Hoyle and Calabria.

Lucanica, f. g. a pudgyng made of poyshe,
a sausage.

Lucanus, a famous poete, whiche wrote the
baptayle betwene Lætar and Pompey.

Lucar, monny bestowed in wooddes, dedicate to
goddess called Lucet.

Lucaria festa, feastes, whiche the Romayne
made in holy wooddes.

Lucellum, li, n. g. a litle gathe, a small market.

Lucens, entis, om. gen. that whiche hath his
lyght of an other thyng, shynyng by lyght.

Lucenia, a citee of Spayne.

Lucenium, a citee of Spayne called Susana.

Lucio, luxi, lucere, to shyne.

Lucisat, it waxeth date.

Lucet, it is date. Focus lucet igne, the fyre
burneth in the chymney.

Luceres, the thirde part of the people of Rome,
distributed by Cælius and Romulus.

Luceria, a citee of Apulia.

Lucerius, a kynde of Ardea, whiche holpe Ro-
mulus against Cælius.

Lucerna, f. g. a lampe, a candill, a lyght.

Lucerna simplex, a lampe with one matche.

Lucerna eadem scripsi, I wrote it by the
same candill: or I wrote it at the same tyme.

Nisi me lucerna deferret, excepte the lampe
hadde gone out, excepte my candill hadde
gone out.

Lucernula, a fonsse, a litle lampe or candill.

Lucesco, scere, to be byght or clere as date.

Lucetia, one of the names of Juno.

Lucetius, a name of Jupiter.

Luci, by date, in the moonyng.

Lucibile, that, whiche to lyght of it selfe.

Lucido, ani, are, to make clere, or to geue lyght.

Lucidus, a, um, clere, byght, lyght.

Lucifer, ri, m. g. the date sterre.

Luciferus, ra, rum, that byngeth lyght.

Lucifico, ani, are, idem quod Lucido.

Lucifugus, a, um, that fleeth from lyght, and
deyleth in darknesse.

Lucigena, ingendjed of lyght.

Lucilius, the name of an olde poete.

Lucina, one of the names of the moone, called
the goddesse of byrthe.

Lucina, idem quod Lucina.

Lucini, they whiche haue litle etee, and smalle
lyght.

Lucius, a mans name.

Lucumones, certayne men.

Lucretia, a noble woman of Rome.

Lucretilis, an hill in the countrey of the Sabines.

Lucretius, a latine poete.

Lucrificabilis, le, that byngeth gayne or profit
lage or profit.

Lucrificare nomen, to get a name.

Lucrificare iniuriam, to dooe wronge and
escape quite.

Lucrificatus, a, um, wonne, gayned.

Lucrifio, factus sum, fieri, to be wonne or gath-
ten in

ten in advantage.

Lucrifuga, he that fleeth from lute or gayne.

Lucrinum, a towne of Apulia.

Lucrinus, a mere or great water in Campania.

Lucro, onis, a couetous man, an inordinatly
gayne.

Lucro, aris, ari, to gayne or to wyne.

Lucrosus, a, um, full of gayne or lute.

Lucrum, cri, n. g. lute or gayne.

Quid mihi luci est te fallere? what profit
or wyngyng shoulde I haue to deceyue you?

Lucra, f. g. a washyng.

Lucstamen, minis, n. g. Lucstus, us, m. g. and

Lucstario, onis, f. g. a washyng, a strugglyng

Lucstus Cæulus, a cæstus of Rome.

Lucstator, onis, m. g. a washt.

Lucstifer, ra, rum, cause of washyng.

Lucstificus, a, um, idem.

Lucstitor, tari, to washt offe.

Lucstus, idem quod Lucstator.

Lucstus, aris, ari, to washt, to struggle, to ende-
uor, to take great payne, to contende.

Lucstari complexu, to washt by the middle.

Lucstantes venti, wyndes wherlyngs one as
gainst an other.

Lucstuosus, a, um, lamentable. also that causeth
heautnesse and mounyng.

Lucstus, us, ma. ge. weeping and washyng, the
habite of mounyng, lamentacion.

Squalor et Lucstus.

Lucstum operire, to hyde or dyssemble ones
washyng.

Lucubratio, onis, f. g. studyng by candill lyght,
or a woyske studied and made by candill lyght.

Lucubratorius, a, um, belongyng to studie or
making of a woyske by candill lyght.

Lucubto, ani, are, to make any thyng by can-
dill lyght.

Luculent, clerely.

Luculent vendere, to sell at a bygh pryce.

Luculenter, gently, properly.

Luculenter scribere, to write honestly, gentilly,
and plainly.

Luculentus, a, um, full of lyght, clere, fette,
beautifull.

Luculenta femina, a depp fayre woman.

Luculenta plaga, a great wounde.

Luculentus diuini, abundant eyses.

Luculentus author, he that wytteth in a gentyl
styl.

Luculentus homo, a famous man.

Facinus luculentum, a notable arte.

Oratio luculenta, a pleasaunt and easy stile.

Luculenta conditio, a fayre offe.

Luculenta familia, a ryche house, familie or
kynde.

Luculenta forma, goodly fauour.

Luculentus, ratis, f. g. beautifullnesse, lyght
fomenesse, goodlynesse.

Lucullus, the name of a noble Roman.

Lucumo, a mans name, of whom the Lucumones
were called Lucumedi.

Lucus, ci, m. ge. a hygh and thicke woodde, a
grove. Sometime it signifieth lyght, when it is
of the fourth declination. It is also a citadell
Spayne by Compostella, whiche is now
called Lucensis. also a promontory of Hectus
ria, called commonly Perta sancta.

Ludia, f. g. a daunsyng or mery wenche full of
spoyre.

Ludibrium, brii, n. g. a moche, or any thyng
that is moched, a bayne and scylleng thyng
to be laughed at.

Habere ludibrio, to moche, to laugh, to
laughe to scoyne.

Ludibrio esse, to be moched, to be a laughyng
or scylleng moche.

Ludibrio erant ming Tribuni, the menaces
of the Tribune were moched and sciled at.

Ludibrio lesum iri ab aliquo, to be moched
or scyled of one.

Ludibundus, a, um, playng of fun or playe.

Ludicrum, cri, n. g. any playe or pastyme, or an
interlude.

Ludicus, or Ludicer, cra, crum, strepyng to
plate or miche also lyght, mochyng.

Meum cor cepit facere artem ludicram,
myne herte begonne to leape in my body.

Ludificabilis, le, that maketh spoyre or pastyme,
mochyng.

Ludificatio, onis, decepyng, mochyng.

Ludificatus, a, um, mochyng, that mocherth or
decepyth. Also that is moched or deceyued.

Ludifico, ani, are, to moche, to deceue.

Ludij, et Ludiones, players in interludes or
stage plays.

Ludimagister, a schoole master.

Ludio, onis, m. g. and Ludius dii, m. g. a playe
in interludes.

Ludo, lusi, ludere, to plate, to moche or deceyue
in game, to laugh to scoyne, to lisse, to make
dispyte, to dalse, to fynde or make pastyme,
to spoyre, to plate as one dooth on interludes,
as, to wylle byght.

Ludere in numerum, to daunce measure.

Ludere operam, to lose hys labour, to spende
laboure in vayne.

Ludere otium, to passe the tyme.

Ludere aleam, and alea, to playe at byce.

Consimilem luserat lusum, he had played a
lisse pageant.

Ludere par impar, to plate at even and oddes.

Ludere dollis aliquem, to deceue one by
crafty meanes.

Ludus, di, m. g. plate in atpe, miche in woys-
des, a spoyre, a game; a pastyme, also a schole
or place of scheryse, where any arte by frate
is taught.

Ludos aliquem facere, to moche one.

Ludum aperire, to teach, to begyn to teache
a schole

a schools.

Quos mihi ludos reddere? what playnes
of pageantes woulde he plaie me?
Operam ludos faceret, to lete his labour.

Ludo, in spoite.

Ludus est illa perdiscere, it is a playme of
spoite to learne those thynges.

Vt ludos facit, howe he is disposed to moke,
teite, or dalle.

Ludi, in the plurall numbre bee taken for those
thynges, whiche we call sightes: as the pas
geantes at London on Whitsome nyght.

sometyme for suche triumphes as be made by
thynges, with iustynge and turneyng.

Ludi Circenses, was rennyng with chariot
tes, in the great compassed place at Rome cal
led Circus.

Ludi compitalij, called also Ludi liberales,
were plaies made in high houses to the ho
mour of Bacchus, called also Liber.

Ludi Florales, were abhominable plaies vs
ed at Rome in the presence of all the people,
in the whiche onely common women played

all naked in wanton wooyses and motions,
satisfying the peoples desirabill appetites.

Ludi gladiatori, were sacre from all huma
nities, and a spectacle of crueltie. For in them

men without quarrell and harness fought in
great numbres with weapon, eche countenye

to kill other: and to shewe all poyntes of
brashly crueltie, diuers of them haunge

nettes made of coyses, to drawe vnto theym
eche aduersaries.

Ludi gymnici, were exercises in rennyng, lea
ping, the throwyng of the darte of stone, and
wrestlyng.

Ludi lupercales, wherin gentill mens sons,
being naked, and haunging lxxij whippes in
their handes, ran about beating every man

that they mette, laughyng vpon them.

Ludi Megalentes, were plaies made to the
honour of hie, whiche was called mother of
goddess.

Luentinum, howes lande in wales.

Lues, luis, f. g. pestilence in men, murrayne in
beastes, a great and common destruction.

Lugdunum, ni, ne. g. a citee in Fraunce called
Lyons.

Lugeo, luxi, lugere, to mourne, to lament.

Lugur, the impersonall.

Lugodinum, called also Treiectum, a citee in
Hollande named Utrecht.

Lugubris, bre, perteynyng to mourning.

Vestis lugubris, a mourning garment.

Lugubris ciuiatio, a lamentable cry of walling

Lugubre, and Lugubriter, lamentably.

Luma, mg, f. g. a hynde of bymble.

Lumbago, ginis, f. g. febleness of the loynes.

Lumbare, byches of holan.

Lumbricus, ci, ma. g. a woorme byedde in the

earth; in the body of a man or beast, also
Lumbrici, are tytle wormes taken in small ki
ders, whiche are lyke to lampyres, but they
be muche lesse, and somewhat peiowse, and
are called in Wythier pyles.

Lumbricagium, h, breakyng of the loynes.

Lumbulus, li, m. g. a diminutiue of Lumbus.

Lumbus, bi, m. g. the loyne, the haunch.

Lumarix falces, heddyng bylles or hookes,
wherewith they cut downe byambles.

Lumen, inis, lyght, also a baie, an ele. Some
tyme an expostition or enterpretation,

Lamina pretere, to inspye.

Luminibus obstruere, to stoppe by the lyght,
to lete that the lyght make not come into his
house. And by translatioun, to obscure the
byute or gloire of an other.

Secundo lumine, for Secundo die.

Casus lumine, deade.

Acies luminum, the eye lyght.

Orbus luminis, bynde.

Alterum luminum eruit, he plucked out one
of his eyes.

Lumina ciuitatis, the mooste notable persons
of a citee.

Lumen probitatis prospicere in aliquo,
to persee the great vertue and honestie in a ma

Sine lumine animi, without knowledge of les
nyng and sciences.

Lumera, places full of bymbles.

Luminare, vis, n. g. that whiche geueth lyght, a
lyght. And by translatioun a noble and fa
mous man.

Lumino, aui, are, to lyght, to geue lyght.

Luminosus, a, um, full of lyght.

Luna, x, f. g. the moone.

Luna vicesima, the twentie daie after the
change of the moone.

Luna, a towne of the Portugals. Also a pjo
montoye in Portugale.

Lunaris, re, perteynyng to the moone.

Lunarium, a pjomontoye, called nowe, Mons
Iouis. Schaiz Annibalis, and Mouini.

Lunaticus, he that is made of syche at a ces
rapne tyne of the moone.

Lunatus, a, um, lyke a moone.

Lunensis, chete.

Luno, ani, are, to bende or croke lyke the newe
moone.

Lunula, la, f. g. a lyttell eyng.

Lutrio, onis, a playng of raunfome.

Luo, lui, ere, to pale, to satisfe, to purge, to
suffre punishment or death.

Luere capite, to haue the heade styken of,
to suffre deathe.

Luere maculas sanguine, to poure of waite
ateate the infamie of naughtie actes, by the
wryngesfull deathe of other.

Luere peccata, to suffre punishment for offen
ces. Quomodo ergo hoc luere? than how
wyl

wyl you satisfe for this?
Supplicia crucibus luerat, he was hangd.

Luere, to pale raunfome.

Lupa, x, f. g. a female woulfe. also an harlot.

Lupanus, aris, n. g. a bythels house.

Lupanaris, re, perteynyng to a bythell house.

Lupanarium, in, n. g. an harlottes house.

Luphardum, a citee in Germanie called nowe
Missa, vulgarly Meissen.

Luparius, a hunter of woulfes.

Lupatum, ti, n. g. and Lupatus, ti, m. g. an harbo
rette.

Lupercal, a place dedicate to Pan the god of
Shepherdes.

Lupercalia, sacrificies and plaies made to Pan.

Luperci, ministers of that solemnitie.

Lupia, a riuer in Germany called Neccharum.

Lupinum, pini, et frequentius neut. gen. Lu
pinus, ni, m. g. a hynde of poultie coine, ha
uynge one talke, the lease in fyue diuisions,

the cosse cruised about, haunynge in it fyue
of fyue graynes, harde, broad and rebbe.

That be commune in Fraunce and Italy, but
here vnneth knowne.

Lupinus, a, um, of a woulfe.

Lupor, aris, ari, to meddle with common har
lottes.

Lupulus, et Lupus salictarius, an herbe called
hoppes, wherewith beere is dyed.

Lupus, i, in. g. a woulfe, also a bite for an hoste.

also an hooke to drawe by thynges out of a
pyrie. Also a hynde of fybere. Also a fyke
whiche some men take to bee a pyke.

✦ Lupus est in fabula, a pponerbo when he co
meth that is spoken of.

✦ Lupum auribus tenere, a pponerbo in thyng
es that be daungerous, epyer to receyne of
to let goe.

Lura, x, the mouthes of a bottell or isether bagge.

Lurco, aui, are, and Lurcor, aris, to eate rauis
nously.

Lurco, onis, m. g. a deuourer of his owne sub
staunce, a gullygutter.

Luridus, a, um, deade pale, wante of colour.

Luridus sol, the soonne when it thyneeth pale.

Luror, oris, m. g. paleness, wannesse.

Luscini, x, f. g. a nyghtyngale.

Luscinda, x, f. g. a tytle nyghtyngale.

Lusciosus, of Lusciosus, a, um, possibinde, that
seeth tytle in the nyght or in the moonyng.

At after some, he that seeth better in the
nyght, than at myddaye or by candle lyght.

Luscio, onis, the fated disease.

Luscus, a, um, possibinde. sometyme a man ha
uynge but one eye.

Lusio, onis, f. g. a playng.

Lustraria, the realme called Portugale.

Lustro, aui, are, to plaie often.

Lustus, a rhyer of Sicilie.

Lutor, oris, masc. gen. a player, also one that

Recreant.

Lutorius, a, um, perteynyng to plaie.

Lustoria salmina, lyghtnynges that hurte ma
nynges.

Lustorium nomen, a debte of tytel of debte
onely imagined to be.

Lustria, a citee of Calaber called commonly
Lecio Lexo.

Lustralis, le, perteynyng to riot and lecherie.

sometyme a thyng doone euery fyfte yere, also
perteynyng to the solemnitie called Lutra.

Lustratio, onis, and Lustramen, inis, a purga
yng by sacrificie, a goynge about of circuite.

Lustric dies, the daie when a chyld is first na
med, whiche in men chyldren was the nythte
daie, in women chyldren it was the epythe
daie. It made nowe be vied for the daie of
chylde myng of chyldren.

Lustricus, a, um, idem quod Lustralis.

Lutro, aui, are, to goe about in circuite. It was
also amonge the olde Romaynes, to leade a
bout an armie, a shepe, a sowe, and thye
bulles, thynnyng that thereby the host was
purged of suche greuous offences as had ben
committed agaynst the goddess. Also to
consider in the mynde, to shadowe, to behold,
to looke about.

Arua lustrare, to goe about the fylbes.

Lustrare exercitum, to muster an armie.

Lustrare animo, to consyder in the mynde.

Lustrare oculis, to beholde or looke rounde
about.

Lustrare urbem, to purge the citee by sacra
fice. Lustrare lampade, to geue lyght.

Lustror, the passus, to be purged.

Lustor, aris, ari, the deponent, to haune byo
chelles houses of lues.

Lustrum, i, n. g. a benne or caue of wilde beastes
in wooddes, an hyd place and vile, an house
where glottony and lecherie is haunted.

Also the hauntynge of the same vices. somet
yme it signifeth the space of fyue yeres. also
to the generall purgacion of the citee by sacra
fice euery fyfte yere.

Lusus, us, m. g. a plaie. Also baligus, passyme,
recreation.

Lusamentum, d, n. g. any thyng made with some
or moier.

Lutarius, a, um, that liueth in mudde.

Lutcola, x, a little flower of the colour of pelow,
in gearnesse and sauour not muche vnyke
a violet.

Lutensis, se, that is nourysshed with claye, mpy
or vute.

Lutecias, a, um, somewhat pelowe.

Luter, eris, m. g. a cuppe, wherin wyne is de
luted with water.

Lutifico, cere to be turned into claye, or to be
thyke lyke claye.

Lutis, the citee of pacts in Fraunce.

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musse some ope a foxe chymie vnto it.
Mostwithstandynge, that piactise is seldom
commended in any noble man.

Lyfania, an ostarour of Bece.

Lyfades, a philosopher of Athens.

Lyfias, an ostarour moste pleasant, of whome
Quintilianus speaketh.

Lylicates, a man whiche in his olde age dyed
his white heares blacke, that he myghte some
pounge.

Lyfymachia, a citee in Thonoe, which fell downe
with an eethquake.

Lyfymachium, is thoughte of Malnardus, to
bee the herbe, whiche we call marrygolde.
Leonitennus taketh it to be that, whiche dy-
es dooe occupie, and is called also Lutea et
corneola, whereunto Ruellius accoyneth
and saith, it is that, wherewith clothes are
dyed greene. By his description it is the
weede called woodbewaren, growing in pa-
stures, somewhat lyke vnto hyome, with
smalle pottleme flowers, whiche is so bitter,
that no beest will eate of it.

Lyfymachus, a noble man of Macedonie, the
scholar of Callithenes, and one of the moste
valiant capitaynes of Alexander.

Lyfipe, one of the daughters of Pictus kynge
of Argiure.

Lyfippus, an excellent haruer.

Lyfis, a solution of leysynge, a chynnyng of ope-
nyng of a walle.

Lyfistratus, the brother of Lyfippus.

Lyfius, a ruere of Bece.

Lyta, ix, scum. gener. a wooyne in a dog-
ges tongue, whiche is taken oute, whyle he
is pounge, traile afterwards he shoulde be
madde.

Lyus, a ruere of the lesse Asia.

M ANTE A.



MACAE, people of Ara-
bia felix.

Macareus, the sonne of
Zeolus, whiche diston-
red his sister Canaces.

Macaria, the daughter of
Hercules.

Macarius, the name of a
man, in latine it signifyeth blessed.

Macedo, onis, a man or woman of Macedo-
nie, also the sonne of Odisse, of whom Ma-
cedonie was named.

Macedonia, x, ic. gen. a royaltie in Grece,
spite called Emathia. On the north, it bound-
eth (as Ptolemy writeth) vpon the spe-
ces of Dalmatia, Messapier, et Thra-
cia. On the west it stretcheth to the sea Jon-

num. Idus describeth it to loppeth forth
and west to Thracia, and that the south
spere lyeth on the backes of Thessalia and
Magnaesia, the north on Thracia, and Pa-
phlagonia. That it hath also on the south
Cyprus, on the north Alps, whiche bound-
eth not muche frome Iolius, who sayeth
that it is diuided from Thracia, with the ri-
uer Strmon.

Macedonius, ca, cum, and Macedonius, of
Macedonie.

Macellarius, a, um, that belongeth to the Mam-
bulles.

Macellaria taberna, a butcheres shoppe, a vi-
tallynge house.

Macellarius, ij, m. g. a vitallour or seller of all
maner of vitayle.

Macellota, x, f. g. a gardeyn doore.

Macellum, macelli, neutr. gener. A place
where all maner of vitayles is sold, a
shambles.

Macellus, a, um, somewhat leane.

Maceo, cul, et Maceo, scere, to bee leane, to
become leane.

Macer, cra, crum, leane, thynne, barayne.

Macer Aemilius, an olde poete, whiche was
in Quirites tyme, who (as he saith) wrote
of byrdes in verses. Also of the vertues of
herbes. But it was not that Macer, whose
watches we now haue, of the vertues of
herbes, but rather he, whom the younger Plu-
nius pouched to write some thyng lyke vnto
his vnto. Finally, that lytel booke of
herbes, is eght profitable in byrdes place
to be conned by herte of a younge scho-
lar, whiche helpeeth in that matter. Also
withstandynge the spise Macer wrote whiche
eloquentely, and is commended therefore of
Quintilianus. He wrote also of the bat-
tles of Troie, and of venomous beastes.

Macer, or Macis, is now in doubt, wher-
ther it bee the spise commonly called Ma-
cis, whiche is an huske of rynde, about the
nutmygge, for as muche as Dioscorides
writeth of Macer, where he maketh men-
tion of nutmygge. And Idus saith,
that Macer is the rynde of a certayne roote
of a tree of the same name. Dioscorides al-
so saith, that it is a thyrre rynde, muche
strengthenyng the courage, whiche taste is not
perceyued in oure mace, and they are also
vnto thynne. Galene calleth them dyse in
the thyrre degree, and equalle in heat and
ryde, but wee rynde thyrre hote in taste.
And Idus affirmeth them to bee hote and
drye in the seconde degree, whiche is con-
firmed by Constantine, who sayeth, they be
rynde of the boughes of the tree that beate
nutmygges.

Macis

Maceratus, a, um, made leane, watered, soaked,
or made soft with lying in the water.

Macerato, scere, to be made soft, to become soft,
with lying longe in water.

Maceria, x, et Maceries, ei, f. g. a wall of stone
without moisture, made in the seeds of an
herbe, also leanness.

Macerio, cul, are, spoken of the bodye, signify-
eth to make leane or thynne, or soft, by dis-
pyng it yrount, to soke in the water, to water
spite. Macerato to the mynde, it signifyeth
to wake of inquiete, to hure with care of vi-
tallitenness.

Noli te macerare, haue not your witte with
care of sojowe.

Salamensis hanc macerentur probe, Leante
these salte spises be well watered.

Qua aceto macerata, Eggs layed to soke
in byngger.

Machabeus, the spise of that name was Ju-
das, the thyrde sonne of Mathathias the
Jewe, a valyaunt manne in his saythe, and
of an inuincible courage. In so muche, that
with this thousande menne, he banyquished
Lyfias, the lieutenant of kynge Antiochus,
and his sonne, and with them xl thousande
footemen, and vii. thousande horsemen, and
stewe of thyrre fift thousande. Afterwarde
in Galilee, he stewe of the hoste of Timo-
theus (an other of the kynge Capitayne)
spise the thousande, and afterwarde eght
thousand. After that by a village called Ad-
matis, he with a thousande foughte with An-
tano, a capitayne of kynge Demetrius and
vnto thousande with hym. At the which bat-
taye, Antano was slayne, and of the kynge
thousande almoste none escaped. Finally, to
muche trauelling to his prosperitie in warres,
in goyng agaynst Bacebis (a capitayne of
kynge Demetrius, who hadde a greate hoste)
and takynge with hym but. ii. thousande, of
the which at the last remained with hym but
one. viii. hundred. He foughte spise it was
eght, and made a wonderfull slaughter of
enemies. But whyles he enforced hym selfe
to come to Bacebis, the whiche was on the
eght winges of the battaye: he foughte so
nobly, that he scattered that wyng, sleayng
many about hym. Finally, beyng enuyon-
ed with the lesse wyng, and streken with
many woundes, he slewe with muche
difficultie. Before the incarnation of Christ
about. 305. yeres.

Macharia, a swoorde, a dagger, a harte.
Macharophorus, phori, mact. gen. a swoorde
bearer.

Machinoplos, a ruler, or a bladdynge.

Machon, the sonne of Machabius, an ex-
cellent fugion.

Machon, x, f. g. a thyrre crafty iouynne, or

a crafty iouynne, a crafty iouynne, or a
crafty iouynne, or a crafty iouynne.

Vicomnes adhibeam machinas, that I may
use all the meanes possible.

Machinallis, ic, belongingge to engines of instru-
mentes of warre.

Machinamentum, ic, neur. gener. idem quod
Machina.

Machinarius, ij, one that syngeth of craftes
with an engine of warre.

Machinarius, a, um, belongingge to instrumen-
tes of engines of warre.

Machinatio, onis, for. gen. a subtili iunction
of disaile, a crafty endeavour, an engine of in-
strument.

Machinator, toris, an iuventour, a spyer,
an authoure, a maker of instrumentes of in-
gines.

Machinor, naris, nari, to inuente craftylye,
to deuple, to imagine, to goe aboute disa-
crepfull.

Macidos, a citee of Thracia.

Macis, ei, for. gen. leanness.

Macilennus, a, um, leane.

Macio, cul, are, to make leane.

Macomacha, a citee.

Macra, x, ic, whiche connecteth betwene the
mountaynes of Liguria.

Macreo, macui, macere, to be leane.

Macresco, icere, to wake leane.

Macrudo, dinis, f. g. leanness.

Macro, cul, are, to make leane.

Macrobi, people in Africa, the whiche of
Pomponius be also called Maceni. They
conuerse to enuyonned with the spise of
Milius, lyke an Ilande. They lyde halfe an
myche longer as menne dooe here. and bee
tapy and goodly personages, eutrende and
square of vertue. There is more golde than
in Persia, and therefore that whiche is
least precious, they dooe more chere, than
kynge cheym selues with ornaments of
copper and brasse, and makynge ymages
of golde. They dooe lyue communally, and
eate and drinke yere, and dooe make cheym
selues in a countrey, whiche cannye they
batter to Constatina violente.

Macrobius, the name of a greete iuynne
manne.

Macrochloa, a name of a greete iuynne
manne.

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manne.

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manne.

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manne.

Macrochloa, a name of a greete iuynne
manne.

to sacrifice.
 Maetæ, o. Many, a delicate sauce of meate,
 of the whiche all delicate meates are called
 Maetæ.
 Maetæ, p. precious meates.
 Maetius, he whiche hath great chere, and a
 gaping mouth.
 Maetio, au, are, to stea o. hyl, also to beate, to
 hurte, to doo displeasure, to handell yle, to
 caste downe headlonge. Sometye to honour.
 also to encrease.
 Ferunt laudibus, maetant honoribus, They
 extolle with praisynge, they increase in
 honoure.
 Maetare deos, for Maetare dijs.
 Maetare Orco, to doo sacrifice with one to
 Pluto, the god of hell.
 Maetare danino aur malo, to hurte, to doo
 displeasure.
 Maetra, x. form. g. an hutch wherein byrde
 is put. Some doo calle it a byrke, wherewith
 dowe is wrought, o. rather it is the knea-
 byng trough of tubbe.
 Maetus, a, um, more encreased, augmented.
 And is used moſte commonly in the vocatiue
 case.
 Maetæ amare, id est maximè.
 Maetæ animi, bee of good courage.
 Maetæ virtutis et virtute, o. Maetæ virtute
 etia, proceeds in vertue, goe footye and
 doo well.
 Maeti ingenio, menne of excellent wytes.
 Maetus esto hoc sacrificio, When one spea-
 kyng to god saith, Pleaseth it you to take
 this sacrifice in good parte, o. that this sa-
 crifice may please you.
 Maetæm maetæ virtute esse, I woulde byd
 hym encrease and goe forwarde in this ver-
 tue and towardenesse that appereth in hym.
 Macula, x. form. gen. a spotte, a blemyshe, a
 marke o. token, wherby a thyng is knowen,
 also infamye o. reproche. Somtyme the marke
 of a netre o. hole betweene the thyddes. also
 a netre.
 Eluere maculam, to putte away an infamye
 o. slander.
 Inuere æternas maculas, To dyspoynt
 for euer.
 Maculo, au, are, to spotte o. make foule, to des-
 file, to soyle, to dishonest, to dyspene.
 Maculosus, a, um, speckled, spoty, full of spot-
 tes, uncleane o. foule, dishonest.
 Maculosus homo, a man greatly dyspoynted
 with infamye.
 Macyberna, a cite of Scythia.
 Madagastar, an yle beyonde the furthest parte
 of Ethiope, southen, founden by the Portu-
 gales, in the tyme of Emanuel, kynge of
 Portugall. This yle is in circuitte. 4000.
 myles, and is verie ryche. Therein be great

oliphantes, Lyons, panthers, and such o.
 ther beastes. The inhabitants be of dy-
 verser secte.
 Madaurense, a cite in Sicilie.
 Madefacio, feci, ere, to weate, to washe,
 to bapne.
 Madefio, factus sum, fieri, to bee moysted o.
 made weate.
 Madeo, dui, ere, to be weate o. washed.
 Madere vino, to bee drunke.
 Madere metu, to sweate for feare.
 Madefco, desicere, to sweatte o. bee thowgh
 weatte.
 Madian, a cite beyonde Arabia, on the southe
 parte in the deserte of the Saracins, agaynst
 the east parte of the reddie sea.
 Madido, au, are, to make weate.
 Madidus, a, um, weatte o. washed with lye
 coue. Somtyme drunke. also imbued.
 Madisco, au, are, to make weatte.
 Madon, a certayne kynde of white vynes.
 Mador, oris, m. g. mopse, somtyme sweate.
 Madulsa, x. m. ge. a drunke, he that hath
 a swilled soule.
 Mæander, a ryuer of the countrey of Phry-
 gia, whiche hath many turnynges and wyl-
 dynges, and of that all crooked and subtille
 turnyng wates, meanes, and dylles be cal-
 led Mæandri. There is also of that name a
 mountayne in India. Mæander, is also a
 picture made with turnynges and wyndyn-
 ges lyke a Labrynth.
 Mæandri more, crookedly, wyndyng in and
 out subtylly.
 Mædia, a cite in the royaume of Chytia.
 Mæ, a kynde of greete crabbes of the sea.
 Mæmacreticon, the moneth of September.
 Mæna, x. a sea byrde, called of the Italians Mæ-
 nela, to be unknowne.
 Mænades, furiose women, whiche serued in
 the sacrifice of Bacchus.
 Mænala, n. ge. plur. o. after some, Mænalum,
 sing. an high mountayne in Arabia.
 Mænalius, for Arcadius, therefore Mæn-
 alium carmen, is taken for an enchantment.
 Mænalius aper, a boye of Arabia.
 Mænalius, a, um, of the mountayne Mænala.
 Mænapi, Cellars, o. people of Cellarlands.
 also Cleues.
 Mænoles, one of the names of Bacchus.
 Mænomenon, a kynde of honye that maketh
 men madde.
 Mæonia, a countrey in Asia the lesse, called
 also Lydia.
 Mæonius, a, um, of Mæonia. Homer the ex-
 cellente poete was called Mæonius, epythe-
 t because he was borne in that countrey.
 o. elles that his fathers name was Mæon.
 Mæonide, men of Lydia.
 Mæonide, a woman of Lydia.

Mæonide

Mæon, a people of Scythia.
 Mæotis, tidis, o. tidos, a greatte merve in the
 countrey of Scythia, whiche is alwayes
 frozen.
 Mæotidis paludes, fennes, whereunto the
 fated ryuer of mere renneth.
 Mæro, Mæror, Mæritia, et mæritudo, Mæ-
 ro, et Mæritico, are, Mæritus, a, um, toke a-
 ter in Mæro, Mæror. &c.
 Magalia, o. Magaria, otum, n. g. plu. villages.
 Magas, magadis, an instrument of musike.
 Magi, amonge the Caldees and Persians,
 were menne of excellent knowledge in philo-
 sophy naturall and mathematicall, and vnder-
 stode the hydde vertues and operations of
 thynges. The sonnes of the kynges of Per-
 sia were taught by them to gouerne and mis-
 nister theyr publicke weale, accordyng to the
 fourme of the vniuersall order and gouer-
 nance of the celestiaill wyrde. Whiche were
 Magi, o. the thynges that sought Chyist,
 and offred to hym golde, myrr, and frankin-
 cense, aduertyng their plesente vnto the dou-
 ble nature of hym, vnto whom they gaue it,
 who was bothe god and manne, kyng and
 priest. Howe is that name (impropely be-
 sed for a wyche, an enchanter, a woocher
 with sylfistes, whiche maye bee better cal-
 led Venefic, Nicromanticus, Incantator,
 o. other names, as befoye and after bee sa-
 yerbed.
 Magia, x. form. gener. magike, whiche is in-
 twoo fortes. One is the sectete knowlage of
 the naturall qualittes and hydde operations
 and causes of thynges, and that is called
 Magia naturalis, naturall magike. An o-
 ther is superstitious and deuyllishe called
 togethecraste, forcerpe, o. other lyke detest-
 able names, whiche is vniuersall by the lawes
 of god and man.
 Magice, es, for. gen. the arte of wythecraste
 o. magike.
 Magicus, a, um, petyppnyng to magike.
 Magida, a kynde of byrde.
 Magida, kytchen bourdes of instrumentes per-
 teynyng to the kytchen.
 Maginor, aris, ati, to repse, to goe slowly as
 bout a thyng.
 Maginidium, n. g. a littell cooke.
 Magis, idis, for. gen. a kneadyng troughe. also
 a platter o. charger.
 Magis, moys, rather.
 Magis lubet quam perdere, I hadde liffce
 than to lost it.
 Vbi molestus magis est, when he beganne
 to be somewhat busy with me, o. to dysquiete
 o. vex me.
 Magis ex visu, moys for your ppycter, moys
 ppyctible.
 Magis, for Magis.

Magis at magis, moys and moys, oftener
 times.
 Magister, sri, masc. gener. a master o. teach-
 er of sciences. Also he that is chosen
 by an officer to sell a debites gooddes.
 Magister populi, the chief ruler of the pop-
 ple, by the whiche name the Dictator was
 amonge the Romaynes was called.
 Magister scriniorum, an officer lyke to the
 master of the scolles.
 Magister scripturæ, seemethe to be a gene-
 rall Surcouer, o. he that hath the letynges
 out of pastures.
 Magister ludi, a schoole master.
 Magister nauis, a shippe master.
 Magister pecoris, an herds, a pastoure, a
 grauar.
 Magister morum, a Cenfor, that hath the
 charge to correcte vniuers.
 Magistellus, stelli, the diminutiue of Ma-
 gister.
 Magisterium, rij, n. g. the dignities o. office of
 a magister.
 Magistra, the feminite of Magister, the mag-
 stresse o. teacher.
 Magistratus, us, masc. gen. a greatte officer,
 a manne hauinge authorite in gouernance
 of people, all be it that some haue moys au-
 thorite by the lawes, and some lesse. Also
 the power, office, authorite, o. dignitee
 of a ruler. An headdes officer amonge the
 people.
 Abire magistratu, to leaue his office, to goe
 out of office.
 Gerere magistratum, to beare office, to be in
 authoritee.
 Magistratum imminuere, to dysmyne the
 authoritee o. pryuelege of an office o. digni-
 tee. Magistratum habere, to be an officer o.
 entee, to be in authoritee.
 Mandare magistratum, to assigne o. ap-
 poynt an office.
 Magistro, au, are, to rule.
 Magma, atis, neu. gen. a confection made of
 dyuers sweete spices in paste, onely for the sa-
 nous, as pouaunders and waspynge balles.
 Somtyme it is taken for the dygges of sweete
 Magma croci oples.
 Magmentum, thymut. gen. a greatter entente
 o. orde.
 Magna Græcia, the parte of Italy from Lau-
 rentum to Cumas.
 Magnalia, great thynges to be wondred at.
 Magnanimas, atis, for. ge. valpantnesse of
 courage o. herte, noblenesse o. Romake, ma-
 gnanimitee.
 Magnanimus, a, um, that hath a valpant herte
 o. courage, that whiche hath a noble and
 lofty Romake.

Maga

Maga

to sacrifice.

Maſtrea, or Maſtrea, a delicate ſauſe of meate, of the which all delicate meates are called Maſtrea.

Maſtrea, precious meates.

Maſtrea, he whiche hath great chekes, and a gapping mouth.

Maſto, au, are, to ſtea or hyl, alſo to beate, to hurte, to doo diſpleaſure, to handell ylle, to caſte downe headlonge. ſometyme to honour. alſo to increaſe.

Ferunt laudibus, maſtant honoribus, They extolle with praſe, they increaſe in honour.

Maſtare deos, for Maſtare dijs.

Maſtare Orco, to doo ſacrifice with one to Pluto, the god of hell.

Maſtare damno aut malo, to hurte, to doo diſpleaſure.

Maſtra, a, ſem. g. an hutch where in breade is put. ſome doo calle it a bake, wherewith dowe is wrought, or rather it is the kneading trough or tubbe.

Maſtus, a, um, more increaſed, augmented. And is uſed moſt commonly in the vocatiue caſe.

Maſt amare, id eſt maximè.

Maſte animi, beo of good courage.

Maſte virtutis et virtute, or Maſte virtute eſto, proceede in vertue, goe forth and doo well.

Maſtingenio, menne of excellent wyſtes.

Maſtus eſto hoc ſacrificio, Whan one ſpeaketh to god ſaith, Pleaſeth it you to take this ſacrifice in good parte, or that this ſacrifice maie pleaſe you.

Suberem maſte virtute eſſe, I woulde by hym increaſe and goe forwarde in this vertue and towardeneſſe that appereth in hym.

Macula, e, ſem. gen. a ſpote, a blemiſhe, a marke or token, wherby a thyng is knowne, alſo infamie or reproche. ſometyme the maſke of a netre or hole betweene the thynges. alſo a netre.

Eluere maculam, to putte away an infamie or ſclander.

Inuere æternas maculas, To byhoneſte for euer.

Maculo, au, are, to ſpote or make foule, to deſile, to ſoyle, to diſhoneſt, to diſpeyne.

Maculoſus, a, um, ſpeckled, ſpotted, full of ſpotes, vncleane or foule, diſhoneſt.

Maculoſus homo, a man greatly diſpeyned with infamie.

Macyberna, a ciſe of Aethiopia.

Madagaſcar, an yle beyonde the furtheſt parte of Aethiopia, ſouthen by the Portugallies, in the tyme of Emanuel, kynge of Portugall. This yle is in circuit. 4000. myles, and is deſolate eyther. Therein be great

dyſpleaſures, lions, panthers, and ſuch like other beaſtes. The inhabitants be of Aethiopia ſectre.

Madaureſe, a ciſe in Aethiopia.

Madeſacio, feci, ere, to weate, to waſhe, to bapne.

Madeſio, factus ſum, fieri, to be moyned or made weate.

Madeo, fui, ere, to be weate or waſhed.

Madere vino, to be drunke.

Madere metu, to ſweate for feare.

Madeſco, deſcere, to ſweate or be thoroughly weate.

Madian, a ciſe beyonde Arabia, on the ſouthe parte in the deſerte of the Saracens, agaynſt the eaſt parte of the reddie ſea.

Madido, au, are, to make weate.

Madidus, a, um, weate or waſhed with liquor. ſometyme drunke. alſo imbued.

Madifico, au, are, to make weate.

Madon, a certayne kynde of white wyne.

Mador, oris, m. g. moynure, ſometyme ſweate.

Madula, a, m. g. a drunke, he that hath a ſwelled ſoule.

Mæander, a ryuer of the countrey of Phrygia, whiche hath many turnynges and windynges, and of that all crooked and ſubtille coueruyng wates, meanes, and diſſes be called Mæandri. There is alſo of that name a mountayne in India. Mæander, is alſo a picture made with courtynges and wyndynges lyke a labyrinth.

Mæandri more, crookedly, wyndyng in and out ſubtilly.

Mædia, a ciſe in the royaume of Chyria.

Mæe, a kynde of greete crabbes of the ſea.

Mæmacreton, the moneth of September.

Mæna, a, a ſea ſpyde, called of Ceneſians Mænela, to be vnknewen.

Mænades, furioſe women, whiche ſerued in the ſacrifice of Bacchus.

Mænala, n. g. plur. or after ſome, Mænalum, ſing. an high mountayne in Arcadia.

Mænalius, for Arcadicus, therefore Mænalius carmen, is taken for an incantament.

Mænalius aper, a boye of Arcadia.

Mænalius, a, um, of the mountayne Mænala, Mænaph, Cellars, or people of Cellariando, alſo Cluere.

Mænoles, one of the names of Bacchus.

Mænomenon, a kynde of honye that maketh men madde.

Mæonia, a countrey in Aſia the leſſe, called alſo Lydia.

Mæonius, a, um, of Mæonia. Homer the excellent poete was called Mæonius, eyther becauſe he was borne in that countrey, or elſe that his father's name was Mæon.

Mæonide, men of Lydia.

Mæonide, a woman of Lydia.

Mæon.

Mæon, a people of Scythia.

Mæon, idis, or tidis, a greatte meere in the countrey of Scythia, whiche is alwayes frozen.

Mæonidis paludes, fennes, whereunto the ſaid epue of more ſenneth.

Mæro, Mæror, Mæritia, et mæritudo, Mæro, et Mæritico, are, Maſius, a, um, loke after in Mæro, Mæror. &c.

Magalia, or Magaria, orum, n. g. plu. villages.

Magas, magadis, an instrument of muſike.

Magi, amonge the Caldees and Perſians, were menne of excellent knowledge in philoſophy, natrall and mathematicall, and vnder knewe the hydde vertues and operations of thynges. The ſonnes of the kynge of Perſia were taught by them to gouerne and miniſter thety publicke weale, accordyng to the fourme of the vniuerſall order and gouernance of the celeſtiall worldes. Whiche were Magi, or the thynges that ſought Chyſt, and offered to hym golde, myrrer, and frankincenſe, adapting their piſente vnto the doubtfull nature of hym, vnto whom they gaue it, who was bothe god and manne, kynge and piſteſe. Howe is that name (improperly) beſet for a wyche, an inchaunter, a woocher with ſylſtrikes, whiche maie be better called Venefice, Nicromanticus, Incantator, or other names, as beſoſe and after beſeſe herſed.

Magia, a, ſem. gen. magike, whiche is inuowen ſorcery. One is the ſecret knowledge of the naturall qualities and hydde operations and cauſes of thynges, and that is called

Magia naturalis, naturall magike. In other is ſuperſtitious and deaplyſhe called

magiceſtice, ſorcery, or other lyke detestable names, whiche is vnknewen by the lawes of god and man.

Magiceſ, ſc. gen. the acte of wychecraftes or magike.

Magicus, a, um, peetyng to magike.

Magida, a kynde of breade.

Magida, a kynde of breade.

Magida, a kynde of breade.

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Magida, a kynde of breade.

Magida, a kynde of breade.

Magis ac magis, more and more, oftener

Magister, ſci, maſc. gen. a maſter or teacher of ſciences. Alſo he that is ordeined by an officer to ſell a debere gooder.

Magister populi, the chief ruler of the people, by the whiche name the Dictator amonge the Romaynes was called.

Magister ſcriniorum, an officer lyke to the maſter of the Rolles.

Magister ſcriptura, ſeemeth to be a generall ſchurpouere, or he that hath the keepinge out of paſtures.

Magister ludii, a ſchoole maſter.

Magister nauis, a ſhippe maſter.

Magister pecoris, an herde, a paſtoure, a graſer.

Magister morum, a Cenſor, that hath the charge to correte vniuers.

Magiſtellus, ſcelli, the diminutiue of Maſgiſter.

Magiſterium, ſci, n. g. the dignities or office of a maſter.

Magistra, the feminine of Magiſter, the mayſtreſſe or teacher.

Magiſtratus, ſc, maſc. gen. a greatte officer, a manne hauyng anthoſities in gouernance of people, all be it that ſome haue moys anthoſities by the lawes, and ſome leſſe. Alſo the power, office, authoritie, or dignitie of a ruler. An herde officer amonge the people.

Abire magiſtatu, to leaue his office, to goe out of office.

Gerere magiſtratum, to beare office, to be in authoritie.

Magiſtratum imminuere, to diminuiſhe the authoritie or priuilege of an officer or dignitie.

Magiſtratum habere, to be an officer or entee, to be in authoritie.

Mandare magiſtratum, to aſſigne or appoint an office.

Magiſtro, au, are, to rule.

Magma, atis, neu. gen. a confection made of dyuers ſweete ſpices in paſte, onely for the ſauour, as pomanders and waſhynges balles.

ſometyme it is taken for the dygges of ſweete

Magma croci oles.

Magnum, ſc, neu. gen. a greatte enteeſt of opbe.

Magna Græcia, the parte of Italy from Laurentum to Cumas.

Nagalia, great thynges to be wonderd at.

Magnanimitas, atis, ſc. gen. vniuerſallite of courage or herte, nobleneſſe, Romane, magnanimitate.

Magnanimus, a, um, that hath a valiant herte or courage, that whiche hath a noble and lofty Romane.

Magis.

Magis.

Magnarius, a great marchant.
 Magnas, ais, et Magnatus, a noble manne, a man of great estimation.
 Magnaia, a cite of Irelande.
 Magnes, eis, m. ge. the lobe stone, that hath the vertue to draw iron unto hym. Wherby Adamas, is the diamand, as is also declared.
 Magnes, a poete of Athens.
 Magnesia, a parte of Macedonia.
 Magnessa, Hippolyte the wife of Alcides hyng of Magnesia.
 Magnetics, rum, head officers among the Macedonians.
 Magnetes, or Magnesi, people of Magnesia.
 Magnifice, nobis, honourably, rotally.
 Magnifice accipere, to enterpise honorably.
 Magnifice compellare aliquem, to speake to one with verie honourable and reuerend wordes.
 Hic me magnifice effero, Herin I aduance my selfe rotally.
 Magnifice incidere, to geuylpe a greatte lorde or gentylman, to geue with a solempne maiestee.
 Magnifice vtiles, verie profitabill.
 Magnifice loqui, to speake with a grauitie or maiestee.
 Magnifice viuere, to lyue nobly and lyke a gentylman.
 Magnificencia, x. f. g. a disposition and admistracion in booyng or making of greatte thynges and sumptuous magnificence.
 Magnifico, aui, are, to extolle, to exalte, hyghly to plesse and comende.
 Magnificus, a, um, that dooth geat thynges, great, noble, honourable, sumptuous.
 Magnifica verba, hygh and bynging wordes, full of ostentation.
 Succus magnificus in visu, a supre greddy bled.
 Magniloquentia, x. f. g. a lofty and hygh stile or maner in speaking.
 Magniloquus, qui, he that speaketh lofty and proude wordes, or that hath a lofty stile.
 Magnipendo, magnipedi, ere, to haue in great estimation, to esteeme muche by.
 Magnitas, magnitatis, bled of olde wytters for magnitudo.
 Magnitudo, inls, f. g. greatenesse, amplenesse, largenesse.
 Magnitudo animi, excellencie or noblenesse of herte or courage.
 Magnopere, greatly, verie muche.
 Non magnopere laboro, I care not muche.
 Quid magnopere ponit facere, what great thyng coude he dooe?
 Nec magnopere vitium, little faulte.
 Magnopere censeo, I thinke verie good and expedient that ye doo so.
 Magnus, a, um, great, large,

Haud magni prech, of no great value.
 Pueri magni, great mens chyldern.
 Magno animo vir, a man of great courage.
 Magno natu vir, an auncient man, a man of great age.
 Maiornatu, elder.
 Maior quadraginta annis erat, he was as boue xl. yeres olde.
 Magnum fecit, he dyd a great thyng.
 Magnum esset, it were a great labour, it were a great matter.
 Magna ex parte, for the more parte, most commonly, almoste, well nere all.
 Magnum partem in his occupati sunt, they were occupied most parte about these thynges.
 Magno vendidit, he solde it deere or at a great pryce.
 Magni erunt mihi, I wyl see muche by them.
 Magnum, for valde.
 Magnum clamat, he clyeth out alouds.
 Maior morbus, id est comitalis.
 Maiorem in modum, greattely, as muche as I can.
 Magna pars Arabia, The more parte of Arabia.
 Magnus focer, my wyues grandfather.
 Maior focer, my wyues greatte groundes father.
 Maior patruus, my grandfathers vncle.
 Maior magistratus, the Consul.
 Magnus portus, the haven called Portemouth in Englande.
 Mago, the name of dyuers men.
 Magog, the sonne of Iapheth.
 Maguderis, or Magideris, f. g. a kynde of colde wooyte.
 Magus, i. m. g. looke Magi.
 Mahumethes, or Mahumetha, was borne in Arabia (as the more parte dooe wyte) of a poore house of familie, and first was a byan and seller of Camels. Afterwarde he fell acquainted with a munke called Sergius, whiche was an heretike, by whose means he declared hym selfe to bee a prophete, and tooke on hym to reforme as well the olde lawe as the newe, and made other lawes, the whiche for their pleasantnesse, allured vnto them muche people: So, gathering vnto hym a greatte hoste, first he wasted Syria, and won Damascus, the chiefe cite therof. And hapynge in his apde the Arabians called Sennar, a valpante people (who had displeased agaynst the Emperoure Heraclius, because he payed them not their wages) he came to the age of forty yeres, dyed (as some dooe suppose) of the fallinge sickness, wherby he longe tyme dydde dyssemble, sayinge, that the angelle Gabriel was comynge vnto hym in message, whose byshynesse he myght not susteyn. he was buried at Alerbina iii. daies touchen from the reddie sea, an hundred myles from Mecha, where is now the chiefe temple of his lawe. He was after the Incarnation of Christe, f. hunderd yeres.
 Maia, the mother of Mercurius. Also one of the steres called Pleiades.
 Maialis, lis, m. g. a barrowe hogge.
 Maiestas, ais, form. gen. maiestas, the greattenesse, dignitie, or excellent estimation of honours of a kyng, pryce, emperour, or greatte manne. Among the olde Romaynes it was the power and authoritie of the people of Rome, vnto whom Appellation, called Prouocatio, was frome all other dignities. The dignitie of the Senate was called the authoritie of the Senate.
 Tantus autem consensus municipiorum, conloniarumque prouinciarum Galliarum, vt omnes ad autoritatem Iulius ordinis maiestatem populi Romani defendendam, conspirasse videantur, There is nowe suche agreemente of wylles, of the townes confederate and subiecte vnto vs in the parties of France, governed by vs, that all menne there, dooe seeme to conspyre, howe they maye defende the authoritie of this Senate, and the Maiestee of the people of Rome.
 Maiestas imminuta, is where any manne goeth aboute to derogate any thyng of the kynges authoritie rotally, as also of the emperre and hygh power of the people of Rome. It maye bee taken for treason.
 Si maiestas est amplitudo ac dignitas ciuitatis, is eam minuit, qui exercitum hostibus populi Romani tradidit, If the Maiestee bee the honoure and authoritie of this cite, he goeth aboute to appayse it, whiche hath deliuered the hoste to the enemies of the people of Rome.
 Maiestas est in Imperij atque populi Romani dignitate, quam minuit is, qui per vim, multitudinem ad seditionem vocauit, Maiestee is in the authoritie of the Emperre and people of Rome. Agaynst whom, he playnly commyteth treason, who soe useth hee, that violently prouoketh people to a sedition.
 For the wooyde Minuere maiestatem, the latter wyrtters dydde vs, Lxderc male a statum.
 Maiestatis crimen, is treason agaynst a kyng. It was amonge the Romaynes conspyacie agaynst the Senate and people, wherby was also called Perduellio, and of the Spanyens is named Coniuratio. And it is moze thanne Maiestas imminuta, For

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 Maiestas imminuta, is where any manne goeth aboute to derogate any thyng of the kynges authoritie rotally, as also of the emperre and hygh power of the people of Rome. It maye bee taken for treason.
 Si maiestas est amplitudo ac dignitas ciuitatis, is eam minuit, qui exercitum hostibus populi Romani tradidit, If the Maiestee bee the honoure and authoritie of this cite, he goeth aboute to appayse it, whiche hath deliuered the hoste to the enemies of the people of Rome.
 Maiestas est in Imperij atque populi Romani dignitate, quam minuit is, qui per vim, multitudinem ad seditionem vocauit, Maiestee is in the authoritie of the Emperre and people of Rome. Agaynst whom, he playnly commyteth treason, who soe useth hee, that violently prouoketh people to a sedition.
 For the wooyde Minuere maiestatem, the latter wyrtters dydde vs, Lxderc male a statum.
 Maiestatis crimen, is treason agaynst a kyng. It was amonge the Romaynes conspyacie agaynst the Senate and people, wherby was also called Perduellio, and of the Spanyens is named Coniuratio. And it is moze thanne Maiestas imminuta, For

Fugitive prodi, male conciliate, Come forth
 whether, on whom I have lost all that thou
 thou collect me.
 Male formido, I am full of fears affrayed.
 Male inactor, I am pite vexed, I am pite
 at ease.
 Male me habeo, I am sick, vexed, or dis-
 quitted in mynde.
 Male me habet hanc res, I am sope of pite as
 patch to that matter, of that matter grees
 with me sope.
 Male mereri, to doo displeasure to one, to be
 ferat displeasure.
 Male meritis est de me, he hath pite intreated
 me, or hath doone me displeasure.
 Male metuo, I am pite asfearde.
 Male moratus, pite manerde.
 Male morigerus, disobedient of frowarde.
 Male odi, I hate deadly.
 Male optare, to curse.
 Male precari, to aske a vengeance.
 Maleuadus, of maleuadus, he of the that ge-
 ueth Myrwe counsaile.
 Male vertar illi, I do sende hym pite luche
 threof, pite mafe he byooke te.
 Male animatus erga aliquem, he that bea-
 reth little good will towards one.
 Male libi consilere, to dooe pite, or to take an
 pite wate for his owne parte.
 Male credere, to trust one that is lyke to de-
 cepe hym.
 Male dicis? Doest thou threaten me?
 Male docet me lenitas multa, my geneti-
 nelle of my fauourable facion mystracheth
 the many thynges, of geueth the occasion to
 doo pite in many thynges.
 Hoc male habet virum, This geueth hym,
 or beth hym by the stomache.
 Male multari, to be beaten, punished, or
 pite handled.
 Male viuere, to lyue poorly.
 Male virtus, pite apparatled.
 Malea, a promontorie of litle tyng into the sea
 by Aconia, whiche is daungerous for ship-
 pes to passe by.
 Maledice, sclanderously, reprochefully.
 Maledicentia, x, f. g. detractio, pite reposte.
 Maledico, xi, ere, to curse, to rale, to chiche,
 to speake pite to.
 Maledictio, onis, f. g. sclander, pite speahng.
 Maledictum, ti, neu. g. a cheche, a rebuke, a
 Myrwe woode, an pite reposte.
 Contere, cogerere, contere maledictum
 in aliquem, and Infectari aliquem maledi-
 ctis, to speake pite of, myreposte of, to rale
 at one, to cheche.
 Maledicus, a, um, pite sungued, that speaketh
 pite of men, that rapeth.
 Maledicentior, maledicentius, Maledicent-
 issimus, a, um.

Maleficio, feci, facere, to dooe pite.
 Malefactum, ti, n. g. a Myrwe counse, an pite
 deede, a displeasure.
 Malefica, a, witch, whiche with socrete dooth
 hurte to men or beastes.
 Maleficentia, x, f. g. mydoonegng. idem quod
 maleficium.
 Malefice, myscheuouly, harmefully.
 Maleficiose, idem.
 Maleficium, n, n. g. damage, wyonge, displea-
 sure, hurte, a myscheuous dede, an pite, a
 Myrwe counse.
 Maleficus, a, um, hurtefull, noysome, that doo-
 eth hurte.
 Maleloqui, et Maledicere, to curse.
 Maleuentum, i, n. g. a cite in Campana cal-
 led nowe Beneuentum.
 Maleuolens, entis, idem quod Maleuolus.
 Maleuolentia, malice, pite wpll.
 Maleuolus, a, um, malitious, that beareth
 pite wpll.
 Maleus, a mountayne in India.
 Maliaca, a cite in Spayne called nowe Mala-
 grado.
 Malicium mare, the sea about Chetstap.
 Molitorum, n, neu. ge. the eynde of a pome-
 granade.
 Malice, a cite in Chetstap.
 Maligne, enupouly, disdegnefully, ma-
 liciously.
 Malignitas, atis, f. g. wickednesse, malignitee,
 enup, malice, pite wpll, bypositableness, the
 vice contrary to liberalitee, agard myp.
 Malignor, et Maligno, to beare malice, to be
 hatefull.
 Malignus, a, um, wyched, cruell, enupous, so-
 uous.
 Aditus maligni, straight entrees.
 Maligna via, an pite wate.
 Maligna lux, a dymme lyght.
 Malignus ager, grounde that is pite to be
 brought to pite.
 Malimnus, an hille of Sticille.
 Malinus, a, um, of or made of an appull tree.
 Malitia, x, f. g. knauery, naughtynesse, contra-
 ry to vertue and goodnesse. Sometime is sig-
 nifieth subtilitee with decepte, reserpyng all
 thynges to his owne profitte.
 Malitia calli, the vnholynesse of the apye.
 Malitia soli, the naughtynesse of the geonnd.
 Malitiose, subtyll, crafty, wply, decepti-
 fully, spytefully, with an intent to beguyle.
 Malitiosus, a, um, crafty, subtile, decepti-
 full, wply.
 Malleator, oris, m. g. he that woorketh with a
 hammer, mallece, or becepl.
 Malleatus, a, um, hammered.
 Mallo, aul, arc, to woophe with an hammer,
 or mallece.
 Malleolus, i, n. g. a little hammer. It is also a
 small

small bought of twygge of a wyche. Also Mala-
 leoli be sometime taken generally for sinners
 thesme. They be sometime taken for the de-
 mon of the anile.
 Malleus, el, m. g. an hammer, a mallet, a beete
 Malio, a cite of Sicilia.
 Malluuium, ii, n. g. et Malluuium, trum, f. g. a
 baten wher in men dooe washe their handes.
 Malo, I had leifer of rather, maus, maualt.
 Malobailium, a sweete herbe growing in In-
 die vppon waters without roots. Also a
 sweete oynement, wherewith men weete wonte
 to washe their heere.
 Malio, aul, arc, to soner with the tyme of clay
 called malitia.
 Malitia, a clate, whiche touchyng any othe
 matter of substance, setteth it on fyre, rebe
 in Asphaltum, et Bitumen.
 Malua, x, f. g. an herbe called malowes.
 Maluaculus, a, um, perteyng to malowes, or
 lyke malowes.
 Maluiscus, reade in Althea.
 Malum, ii, n. g. an apple.
 Malum punicum, a pomegranate.
 Malum terre, reade Aritholochia.
 Malum, substantiuely, an pite thyng, a Myrwe
 counse, a myschiese. Also labour, vexati-
 on, sykenesse, griefe, payne, beapng, pite
 myschies.
 Dae malum, to dooe a Myrwe counse of
 displeasure, to hurte.
 Cauere malum, to beware and take hede of
 a myschiese.
 Non potest ad salutem conuerti hoc ma-
 lum, this myschiese can neuer be recouered
 or ease.
 Malum habere, to haue a Myrwe displeasure.
 Malum pondus, a false weyght.
 Vitare malum, to eschewe an pite myschiese.
 Malum, beyn an aduerbe signifieth with a
 myschiese, or lyke thyng.
 Quid vos malum ergo me sic ludificamini?
 than wherfore with a myschiese do you thus
 moeke me?
 Quid tua (malum) id refert? what with a
 myschiese recheit thou therfore, or haste thou
 thou therewith to dooe?
 Malus, a, um, pite, contrary to good.
 Non vides quantum mali ex care exitus?
 doest thou not perceyue howe muche incon-
 uenience thou strest by therby?
 Malus fidei possessor, he that wytyngly pos-
 sesseth an othe mans landes & goodes wyong
 fully.
 Malus, li, m. g. the masse of a thyppe.
 Malus, li, f. g. and apple tree.
 Malus Asyrica vel medica, an orange tree.
 Mamercus, a byshoppe of Vienna, whiche flet
 oveyrth the rogacion of pitefoll men.
 4-4-4- yeres after Lxxij.

Mamens, in the Othe book, the name of
 a wyche.
 Mametio, one of Corinthes.
 Mamerrini, people in Campana.
 Mamilla, x, f. g. a litle dugge or pappe.
 Mamillare, ris, n. g. a herbyete wherwith wo-
 men dooe couer their pappes.
 Mamma, x, f. g. a dugge or pappe. Sometime is
 taken for the mother of noyse. Also a
 geuende mother. Sometime the budde of a
 tree before it be spunge out.
 Primam mamam dare, to geue fyrt sucke
 Mammare, to geue the dugge or byeste to a
 chyld.
 Mammeata, a woman with great dugges or
 byestes.
 Mammeatus, and mammosus, a, um, haupdge
 great dugges.
 Mammona, x, f. g. in the language of Syria,
 wooldie substance, riches.
 Mammothrepius, the chyld that sucketh long,
 so is it interpreted by sainte Augustyn in
 his expolition vpon the psalmes. Not with-
 standng Erasmus in ratione concionandi,
 interpreteth it a chyld wuntonly brought vp.
 Mammula, x, a litle teate or dugge.
 Mamphula, a certayne byede used in Syria,
 whiche ete it bee thynghe baken, sallet in
 to coles.
 Mamurius, a notable smithe of engrauer, in the
 tyme of Numa.
 Mainura, a gentylman of Rome.
 Mana, in the old tyme was taken for Bo-
 na, good.
 Manalis, le, that, out of the whiche, lycour ad-
 wate cometh.
 Manalis fons, a welle that alwaie springeth.
 Manalis lapis, the dooe of hell, by the whiche
 soules ascende to heauen. Also a stone by the
 temple of Mars, whiche whan the Romayns
 in a brought brought into the cite, there folo-
 wed alwaie rayne.
 Manans, anis, retynng.
 Manantia vlcera, cennng soyes, or soyes that
 encrease and wake more and more.
 Manapia, a towne in Ierisid called waterfod.
 Maniceps, ipis, m. g. a fermur that byeth of by-
 seth a thyng of the prope, one that byeth of
 byeth by thynges, and after setteth or letteth
 them at a greater pyce, for his owne ad-
 vantage. also one that letteth a thyng on was-
 randys. Sometime any othe scallan man
 of byeth.
 Manipes conducti, they that take on them
 to dooe a thyng of great for money.
 Mancinari, persons condrum.
 Mancipat, a, um, bonde.
 Mancipatus, us, a selling with warranty.
 Mancipatum venire, to be solde by warranty
 before witness with warranty.
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Manifesto, aui, are, to manifest or make apparent.
Manifestus, a, um, manifeste, cleere, euident, plain.

Manifestum habere, to knowe surely.

Manifestus mendaci, ppeued a liar. Iphes-
tpe manifestus vanitatis, flagitij ambitio-
nis delicti.

Manifestum facere, to declare plainly.

Manibus, the name of a noble house amonge
the Romanes.

Manimoria, thynges that dooe abyde in res-
membraunce.

Maniola, flies agaynst Indis, beyonde the ry-
uer of Sanges, where as be rockes of Ada-
mant stone, whiche dooe drawe vnto theym
thynges that haue iron nappes. Maniola
were also little puppettes made of bowe, ge-
uen to children.

Manipularis, et Manipularis, a captaine of a
bande of men. A standard bearer.

Manipulus, is, of, belonging to a bande of
men.

Manipulation, by bandes or companies of men.

Manipulus, li, mal, gen. an handful, a gerpe, a
bande of men properly of, soldiers.

Manipulus feni, a bottell of hie.

Manius, the name of certayne Romanes.

Maniana, a citie of Portugale, another of
Tuscane.

Maniana imperia, cruell gouernance, or rule
without any mercie.

Manus, the name of dyuers noble Romanes.

Manus, in holy scripture was a certayne de-
dicare thyng, whiche god rayned to the He-
bres, being in wilderness, whiche late on
the grounde whyle, and lye to the seede of
Abraham, and was wonderfull pleasaunte
to eat, and by Iphelphoe, holisome, as
engendering no putrefaction. Rowe, we do
commonly name it aungelle foode. Manna
vbi in pithie, is m. it. soptea. One is a
dew congreued on trass in certayne places,
and fallerh as wilde dew dooth here in Eng-
lande, and is gathered and solde verale deare
for a medecine to purge cholere easlye. Some
supposed it to be that whiche Dioscorides
callethe Elecomeli: some, that whiche he cal-
lethe Saccharum. But Manardus and Mus-
sa, dooe asstirme the contrary. Notwith-
standing that, whiche Saluic in his booke
de alimentorum facultatibus, callethe Mel-
yris, seemeth to be this Manna. But Aue-
rois, putteth it amonge those thynges, whiche
were founde after Saluic tyme. An
other Manna, called Manna thuris, is the
crumbe of fragmentes of frankincense, whiche
with the rynde of the tree, callethe in the
gathering of frankincense. The fyrste is
temperate betwene hote and colde with one
and degree, this other is of the temperature

of incense, but that it is more hyndring.

Mannor, aris, ari, to steale.

Mannulus, li, and Mannus, i, m. g. a nagge, a
littell horse.

Mannus, the sonne of Teuton, of whome the
Almaines descended.

Mano, aui, are, to senne out as spour dooth.

Also to dyoppe out, to appere out as sweate
out of the pores. Also to descende, to pde-
cede, to goe abysade, to spredde abysade.

Manat tota vire rumor, the vynter thereof
was spredde and lowne throughe the citee.

Manantia vlcera, sores that dooe waite moie
and moie.

Lachryma manauere genis, the teares tref-
led downe his cheekes.

Manat picem hac arbor, pithie renneth out
of this tree, of this tree sweateth or tenderly
out pithie.

Gelus toto manabat corpore sudor, all his
bodie was in a colde sweate.

Manat sudore, he sweateth.

Manabat omnibus gaudij lachryma, thet
all weeped for ioye.

Latus manabit hac oratio, this hynde of o-
ration wyl serue to many other thynges, or
be used in many other thynges.

Manabat indies latus, it dailye increased
and went further abysade.

Manobambuli, were darts wrought with leade,
also they whiche used to beare cheyn.

Manlio, onis, f. g. the abyding or tarpyng in a
place, lodgyng or baytyn. Sometime it
signifieth a daies iourney. but amonge an-
cient wylters it signified the place where an
host byddereth in iourney. Also the places,
where courtois of men ryding in poise, doo
chaunge their hoxses or waggons, were callid
Manfiones. The space of the pithie, after the
accompte of olde capitaines, was 150. fur-
longes, whiche is 15. miles, a half myle, and
a quarter of a myle.

Maniferna, a pithie potte.

Manito, aui, are, to abyde long. Also to cham
or chawe often.

Manitus, stollen.

Manufacio, feci, facere, to make gentill of tra-
ctable, to make tame.

Manufactus, a, um, made gentill of taame.

Manfues, for Manfuerus.

Manufesco, scere, to waite taame of gentill.

Sometime for Manufacer.

Manfuerarius, m. gen. he that breaketh an
horse, or maketh any other beaste taame.

Manfuerudo, diuis, mechenesse, gentleness, a
moderate temperance betwene pride and
simplicitie.

Manfueri, mechely, gentilly, tamely.

Manfuerus, a, um, mecke, gentill, taame.

Hec ego putabam omnia esse humani inge-
nij, maus

nij, manifesty animi officia. I thought it
these to be the partes of a gentill nature, and
of a tendre herte.

Mansum, meate, whiche the nyrces dooth
chew, and after geue it to the colde, put-
tyng it into his mouth.

Manus, a, um, of Mando, mand, chewed.

Manusius, a gourmandous or great eater.

Mantelium, li, mantelium, li, and mantile, li,
n. g. a towell or naphyn, wherewith men doo
wipe their handes, when they haue washed.

Also a cloke.

Mantelium mendacijs, a cloke or couer to
hyde open lies.

Mantes, tis, m. g. a distour of confection of
thynges to come.

Mantich, tel, n. g. a place, where dyuelles in
dolles gaue answers.

Mantia, f. f. g. distinction.

Mantig, tices, f. g. the arte of distinction.

Mantica, ce, f. g. a bagge. Sometime a cloke,
a wallet.

Manticora, a beaste, whiche is in India, in bo-
die lyke to a lyon, but more rough, haupge
a face lyke to a man, and in his mouth two
rowes of sette of teeth, the taylor of a scypio-
on, and the voyce of a small trumpet, and
is of colour redde, and wille neuer bee made
tame.

Mantularia, f. f. g. a lytle bagge or purse.

Mantularia, towells or other lyke thynges,
wherewith men dooe wipe their handes.

Mantularius, m. g. a dealer of napp. also
a pithie purse or curte purse.

Mantulatio, onis, stresse, decepte.

Mantulor, aris, ari, to dooe a thyng styly, as
to pithie a purse.

Mantile, li, idem quod Mantelium.

Mantinga, a citee in Grece.

Mantis, idem quod Mantis.

Mantificior, aris, ari, to steale of pithie craftily.

Mantiffa, f. f. g. the addicton in weyght, comes
what ouer.

Mantius, the sonne of Metampus.

Manto, the sonne of Tereias the Theban pro-
phet, who led his father, whiche was distade

Manro, aui, are, the most ancient wynter used
for frequent manere, to carle often tynes.

Manria, a noble citie in Lumbardie, where
Aergyll the excellent poete was borne.

Manruanus, a, um, of Manria.

Manruarig tunica, steeued sackettes.

Manually, le, of the handes, or that stithy the
hande, or that is holden in the hande.

Manuarius, a, um, manuell, that belongeth to
the hande.

Manubis, arum, f. g. plu. the plate taken of ene-
mies, the bootie, after some, the captiue part
of the plate. Also a spoyle taken of some
noble person that yeideth. Also moier, to the

which the plate was tolde.
Manubialis, f. g. pertaining to a plate or bootie.

Manubialis pecunia, money that the plate is
tolde for.

Manubiaris, a, um, parte taken of a plate or
bootie.

Manubriolium, li, n. g. a lytle harte of handill.

Manubrium, bñ, n. g. the harte of handill of a
weapon or instrument.

Manui, amonge the olde Romanes in their son-
ges called Saliares, signified good of ho-
nest men.

Manuleatus, a, um, hadpyng longe sleeves, or
that weareth a garment with longe sleeves t
and by translation, a nite, tendre, and help-
rate person.

Manuleata tunica, a cote with longe sleeves.

Manulearius, m. g. he that maketh garment-
es with longe sleeves.

Manum, eire, wherof cometh Mand, the moy-
nyng.

Manumissio, onis, f. g. an enfranchisement of
a bonde man.

Manumissus, a, um, enfranchised, manumitted.

Manumitto, miff, miffere, to manumise or in-
franchise a bonde man.

Manufactus, a, um, made with hande.

Manuor, idem quod Furor.

Manuprecium, the reward or wages for work-
manthyng.

Manuria, a cote with sleeves.

Manus, us, f. g. a hande, a mans hande in wry-
tyng, a wrytyng, a subscription, with ones
owne hande. Also a graspall to fasten thyng-
es together. Sometime it signifieth a mul-
titude of men in the aide of one. Sometime
power. Also the nose or snout of an olifant.

Manus infectio, attachement, also reason or
seffure of a thyng, wherby we make tithie.

Manum inire, to seffe or take possession.

Mittere manus adrem aliquam, to seffe or
take possession of a thyng to some use.

Manuconferum ex lure ugcare, to challenge
eyght or popyetee in a thyng, and offer to
erte (aby the lawe). Reade Gell. li. ix. Ciccr.
pro Murena, and De oratore, lib. ii.

Manum conferre, to fpygh hande to hande.

Manum feruly subducere, to fuffes to be co-
rected in teyng, to be confide to be taught,
to be teached, on to haue gone to school,
and now to be past teyng.

Manum non verterem, I wyl notte go about
it, I wyl notte turne the hande for it, I wyl
notte muche, I care not.

Manum habere sub pallio, to be styll, to be
nothing truly or thyng.

Manibus pedibusq, uti, I wyl use both my
handes and my feet.

Manibus pedibusq, uti in senatu, I wyl use
both my handes and my feet in the senate.

Manibus, to haue the consente of many men.

where the greater parte consentinge to one mans opinion or sentence, done got towards hym, holdyng up their handes, in token that they be therunto agreed.

Manus manum, in dice playng to pardone one that catcheth the chycke, whereby he loseth all.

Manum de tabula, a plover, signifyinge, leave whyle it is well.

Manum erementum, was an olde plover, whereby men were warned of chaunces, whiche hapned suddenly, and in so doore a time as a man myght byng his hande to his chin. Ipe to the same is an olde plover of the grekes, Mulla quidem cadunt inter calicem supremam labra: reads that in. M. ante. V. Complicata in pugnum manus, the fiske. Manus oculare, handes lookeinge always to receyve that was promysed.

Manu scriptis litteris, letters of myne owne wytyng.

Piena manu, liberally, boundlesse, copiously.

Aequi manibus abscedere, to departe from battaile, that nyether can tell whiche hath the better hande, to depart on euen hand.

Antere manus, to bill.

Inter manus accipere aliquem, to take one by alyotte, and take out betweene men.

Manu capere, to wyn in war by strong hand.

Collidere manus, to clappe the handes together. Vix continet manus, he dooth scant to holde his handes.

Dedere manus, to geve.

Victas dare manus, idem.

Manu docere, to teache playnly.

Manibus pugnum facere, to forge battaile, to fight hande to hande.

Habere ad manum, to have in a rebineffe.

Impotere summam manum, to make an end of a thyng, to make perfect.

Interare manus in aliquem, to late handes upon one.

Manus multas possit hoc opus, this woike requyret the helpe of many.

Pulsare virag manu, to thumpe wth bothe the fistes.

Hoc succedit sub manibus negotium, this thyng cometh well to passe, of hath good successe.

Esse manus alicuius, to helpe one.

In manibus vestris habetis, it is in your power. Est in manibus liber, the boke is abyde in every mans hande.

Plus illi in manu est, he is ryche, he hath greater substaunce.

In manus fumere, to take in hande.

Tendere manus, to holde up the handes, as men dooe in playng and despyng.

Tollere manus, to call up the handes for joy.

Longa manu dare, to proffer and promysse a thyng, but not to have it out of hande.

Brevi manu dare, to geve forthwith that one promyseth.

Res ad manus veniebat, it came to that poynt, that they fought for the matter.

Inter manus versari, to be abyde in mans handes.

Per manus, and De manu in manu, frome hande to hande, from one to an other.

Pre manu pecuniam dare, to geve money before hande.

Quod mihi fuit pre manibus, that I had in my handes.

Sub manu, at hande.

Pro manu precio aliquid dare, to geve any thyng for the woorkmans paye.

Mapala, otum, neu. gen. plu. cotages buyden rounde the ousus.

Mapeta, a tittle of Sarmatia, called commonly by Tapa.

Mappa, f. g. a table clothe.

Marasmus, is a kind of the feare called Hechica, in the whiche the moysture of the substaunce of the bodye is exhaulted by the heat of the feare.

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date before.

Marchia, a countrey in date Germanie.

Marchia, a notable robber in the woodde Dodonia.

Marculus, l. m. g. a hammer, or other lyke instruments, that a copper smiths dooth use.

Marcidus, a. um, rotten, feeble, vntillie.

Marcidus aures, hanging eares.

Marcidus somno, vntillie with to much slepe.

Marcipor, marciporis, m. a. gen. the sergent of Martia.

Marcmani, people in Germanie, whiche are now supposed to be tythe of Bohemia, or of Moravia.

Marcor, oris, m. g. corruption of putrefaction, staggardie.

Mardi, a people adioynyng to Martia.

Mardonius, one of Xerxes capitaynes.

Marc, ris, n. g. the sea. it is sometyme putte for any great water.

Marc, colo miscere, to trouble all the world.

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Marchia, the chiefe cite in Bohemia.

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Mars, martis, called the god of battaile. Some-
times it is taken for barcaple.
Mars communis, the battaileyn charge of
warre.

Marte suo, of his owne proper wife with one
and countesse.

Mastricola, a wordwyper of Mars.

Mars, people in Syria.

Marsper, the father of Mars.

Marsia, a countrey in Italia. it is also a riu-
renning by Apamea.

Marsus, and Mariscus, a, um, of Marsia.

Marsupium, p, n, g. a pounce of purple.

Marsyas, the name of a famous histopogra-
pher, and of certaine other men. also a cyr-
cle of Puppia named of one Marsyas a minstrel

Martia, Carlos pongre daughter.

Martia, f, g. a water in Rome verie holisome
and excellent.

Martica, wages geuen to souldiours.

Martiacus, a, um, belonging to warres.

Martialis, le, boyne vnder the planet of Mars.

Martianus, a, um, of Mars.

Martialis, the name of a poete, who wrote Es-
pigrammes.

Martius, the name of dyvers Romanes.

Martius, a, um, pertaining to Mars.

Martius Campus, a fiede at Rome dedicate to
Mars, where the younge men of Rome dyd
exercise them selfe. Also there were their
assembly, for the election of their great ofi-
cers.

Martius mensis, the monthe called Marche.

Martyr, tyris, com, g. a martyr, a witness.

Martyrium, martiridome.

Martulus, the name of a Romayne, ennemie to
Cesar. Also of a poer, and of a grammarian

Mas, maris, the male of euery kynde.

Mascha, a ruler of Crete.

Masculico, ferr, to be manly, great of wille,
to be comen of the male kynde.

Masculum, ti, n, g. a place where male vines
doe growe.

Masculinus, a, um, masculine, that is of the
male kynde.

Masculo, aui, are, to make manly of stronge.

Masculus, a, um, manly, great, wyle, stronge,
hardye.

Masculus, li, m, g. a man.

Masdoranus, a mountayne, whiche distubeth
Marsia from Bementia.

Mainisla, looks Mafinilla.

Maspetum, ti, n, g. the leafe of an herbe, of the
whiche cometh Benvotynne.

Malla, f, m, g. a spuer in Libya.

Malla, f, f, g. palle, a lump of any thyng.

Malla auri, a wedge of golde.

Malla ferri, a barre of iron.

Mallageti, a people in Asia, whiche rennyng
on horse backe through desertes, doe bynke

theyr houle bloude mixe with wyllies they
also doe care theyr patients, if they be for-
age: but if they be sicke, they say theyr
wylde beastes, to be brudured.

Mallia, a countrey in the southe parte of Spain

Malliacum, ci, neu, gen. wynd of the mountayne
Maficus.

Malliacus, a mountayne in Campania, whiche
is very good wyne.

Malsilla, a citie in hygh France, called Mafilia.

Malsilienis, se, Malsilianus, and Malsiliotus,
cus, a, um, of Mafiles.

Malsinilla, a kynde of Rumidia, and greates
frenche to the Romayne.

Malsyla, a countrey in Africa amonge the wes-
tern Moors.

Malsylus, Malsyllus, and Malsylicus, a, um, de
Malsyla.

Mallo, aui, are, to make in past, to make thicke

Malticos, reuerende, honourable.

Maltiche, ches, f, gen. a soote gumme called
Maltix.

Maltigia, f, f, g. and Maltigeus, gei, m, gen. a
haue woorth to be beaten.

Maltigophorus, ri, a fellowe woorth to be whip-
ped. also a certayne minister, whiche with
whippes remoued the people where there
was much pyrate.

Maltix, rigis, m, g. a whippe, a scourge.

Maltos, a teate of a celterne, whereby water
dooth renne out by a cocke of spoure.

Maltuca, cf, f, gen. a garment, whiche men of
Mardinia vsto to weare.

Maltucatus, a, um, that weareth such a gar-
ment.

Maltupari, to touche dissonaize the pitid
members of a man.

Mafurius, the name of a famous lawyer, whi-
che wrote on the lawes ciuile.

Marella, g, f, g. an brinall of other befallers
up to that purpose, a water potte.

Marellio, onis, m, g. idem.

Martotechnia, the banister, whiche is in a letter
of crafts.

Mareola, f, g. a lytle betyll of mallet.

Mater, matris, f, gen. a mother, a dame, some-
times a nourse.

Matrem gerere, to dooe the parte of a mo-
ther, to execute the offyce and buisice of a
mother.

Matercula, f, f, g. a lytle mother.

Materfamilias, gentiu, matrisfamilias, f, g. an
housewife, good wife of the house, she that
hath gouernance of other women, bee she
married or unmarried: sometimes a wife.

Matermarina, she that hath a mother bynne.

Maternus, a, um, motherly, of a mother, or of
mothers lybe.

Materia, f, and Materies, ci, f, g. matter, where-
of any thyng is made, be it metall, wood, or
stone.

stone, earth, or any thyng else. It is often ta-
ken for all manner of timber of wood, also the
body of the tree vnder the bark.

Materia libri, the matter, argument, of ppe-
tition, wherof a booke is interteth.

Materialis, le, that whiche is of some matter.

Materiaris, ri, m, g. a carpenter.

Materiaris, a, um, of timber, of belonging to
timber.

Materiasio, onis, and Materiatura, re, f, g. ge.
timberage.

Materiatum, a, um, tymbered, made of some
matter.

Materior, aris, ari, to make in tymber.

Materiaris, idem quod Lignari.

Materis, ris, f, g. a femer spruce of tansyn.

Materis, f, f, g. an aunt of mothers lybe.

Mathematicus, he that is summyng in arithem-
tyke, geometrie, and astronomie.

Mathesis, li, f, g. and Mathema, tis, n, g. les-
son by demonstration.

Matinus, a byll of Calabre.

Matralia, n, g. plu. the solemn feastes of Ma-
trua, called the mother of goddes.

Matreico, scere, to be lyke a mother, to wepe
mother lyke.

Matricida, f, m, g. he that killeth his mother.

Matricaria, idem quod Amarus.

Matricidium, di, n, g. murder of ones mother.

Matrimonium, ni, n, g. wedlocke, matrimony.

Matrimus, ni, m, g. whose mother yett lyueth.

Matrix, itilis, f, g. the mother of matrice in a
woman, in the wyche the chyld is concei-
ued. Also matrix, is any female hynde that
conceyue and beareth. Also the citie in a
countrey, where as is the archbishopps see is
called Matrix yrb, whiche in greke is called
Metropolis. It is also the pith of a tree.

Matrona, re, f, g. a wife, a matrone. also the
name of a spuer in Burbon.

Matronalis, le, pertaining to a wyfe.

Matruellus, my mothers byotheres count.

Matta, f, f, g. a matre.

Mattica, idem quod Matta.

Mattace, pili, rope ballies.

Mattacum, a towne in Germania.

Mattici, men with greates cheskes and byoade
mouthes.

Mattia, a byprie byffe, colicp and picious
meate.

Mattiolicus, a colly feeder, a ginetton.

Mattula, a water potte, an herball. also a tim-
ber and fragill felome.

Mattatus, a, um, made rype, also battened.

Matturata concossio, id est, perfecta.

Matturatio opus est, it must be done with
spede, he must make spede.

Matturatio, onis, f, g. making spede of haste.

Matturata, battye, quickely.

like matrate illam exire huc, byd his come

Mature, tymely, not to loome, not to lase, in
time, in good tyme, in a good houre. also be-
tymes, early, quickely, with the spoud.

Mature mittere, to sende in due tyme.

Maturime, and maturisime, the superlatiue.

Matureco, maturis, scere, to be rype.

Maturitas, tatis, f, g. rypenesse in all thyng, and
as it were perfection, maturis, oportunitie
good season, tyme conuenient.

Mature, aui, are, to make rype of perfect, to doo
a thyng perfectly in due tyme and measure.

Some tyme to dooe a thyng spedyly of quickly,
so by, to make haste, to make spede.

Id v. maturem, that they would make haste
with all, or dooe it spedyly.

Cepia maturare, to make spede to archyous
thynges that one hath enterpysed.

Mortem maturare, to hasten ones deathe.

Ni maturam ab eo esset, excepte he hadde
made good spede.

Maturare et propere.

Maturor, aris, ari, idem quod Matureco.

Maturus, a, um, rype, perfecte. Sometime it
signifieth aged, also quickely doorn of wylde
spede.

Matura ætas, full of perfectes age.

Maturus homo, an aged man.

Maturus cibo, meate of ready to be eaten.

Cum multo maturius succederet, when that
he role fare more early.

Maturior facultas dicendi, more etpe, perfect,
of pleasant eloquence.

Maturam schematum reddit, it maketh one
soone olde.

Tempus maturus, a more due of conueni-
ent tyme, a better oportunitie.

Matura uirgo, a mayden that is marry-
ng able.

Maturum facere, to dispatch a thyng quickly.

Matura, f, f, g. the moynng of moynngs.

Maturus, a, um, of the moynng, of moynngs.

Tempus matutinum, the moynng.

Matutinum, ni, n, g. the moynng.

Matutino, in the moynng.

Matutinis omnibus, euery moynng.

Mauors, ortis, ore, sometime battaile.

Mauortius, a, um, pertaining to Mars, of to
battaile.

Mauri, people called Moors.

Mauritania, the countrey nowe called Moris-
co, of of Moors, lyng on the west parte
of Africa, betwene the sea called Mare Me-
diterraneum, on the north, and Libya on
the south. Sometime saye, that Mauri
is the name of a thynge which is
the bond of a thynge, and is
brought towards the south. It is
brought towards the south.

Mauri, a, um, pertaining to Mars, of to
battaile.

Mauri, people called Moors.

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Mauri, a, um, pertaining to Mars, of to
battaile.

Mauri, people called Moors.

Maurus, a, um, and Maurusius, a, um, of Mauritania.

Mausoleum, a sepulchre of tombs, wherby Archimisia made for his husband Mausolus, wherby for the excellent workmanship, was accounted for one of the miracles of the world: and for the famousness thereof, every great and notable sepulchre is called Mausoleum.

Mausolus, the king of a realme called Caria.

Maxilla, x, f. g. the cheke bone, the sawe bone. Sometime the chynne.

Maxillaris, re, belonging to the sawe bone.

Dens maxillaris, the cheeke tooth.

Maximates, the greatest men in authorities.

Maxime, verbe much, verbe greatly, most of all. also chiefly, especially. Sometime pass trustly, pra verbe, without any doubt.

Si cognata esset maxime, yf she were the nearest kinswoman that I have in the world.

Maxime indigere, to have verbe great need.

Maximopere, verbe greatly, verbe earnestly.

Maximistas, tatis, f. g. auncient wylers bled for greatnesse.

Maximus, a, um, greatest of most in estimation.

Maza, f. g. idem quod Masa.

Mazaca, a cite in Cappadocia, vnder the hill called Aegaeus, nowe called Aelasia.

Mazara, a kinde of barres bled in warre.

Mazax, a people in Aethra.

Mazeras, a river in the mouth of the sea, called Mare Hircanum.

Mazeres, a soundfour of hynde Lysus.

Mazonomum, a platter of charger wherein meate is caried.

M ANTE E.

ME, the accusative case of Ego, vled of olde wylers also for mihi.

Meabilis, le, that floweth of renneth easly.

Meander, a river in Phrygia, wherby by some wyndynges, at the laste fallerh into a creeke, wherby diuideth Miletum and Priana in Greece.

Meapte, myne owne.

Mearus, a river of Spayne.

Meatus, aris, m. g. a passage or waye. also the pores of the bodye, out of the whiche doo come sweate and vapours.

Meatus syderum, the course and moving of the planettes.

Mecastor, a fourme of swearyng, as who shal saye, so Castor helpe me.

Mechanica ars, an handy crafte.

Mechanicus, ci, m. g. an handy crafter man.

Mecitus, one of the companions of Ajax Telemonicus.

Mecenas, aris, mynion to Augustus the emperour, and because he was the supporter of great learned men, all fauourers and succourers of learned men be so called.

Mecon, in greke, is poppy in englyshe.

Meconium, the sapre of the leaues and heades of poppie, wherby some doo vse in the neede of Opium.

Mecum, with me, with my selfe.

Mecum facit, it maketh for my purpose.

Mecum sentit, he is of myne opinion.

Mecum vna simul, together with me.

Mecyberna, a towne of Macedonie.

Meda, a cite of Thessaly.

Medea, wyfe vnto Jason, a wyche, a cruell woman, she was daughter of Medes king of Colchos, and byplea his wyfe, whose husbande to knowen sufficiently in all tungues.

Medeis, Medeides, patronymicum, familiarium, of Medea.

Medela, remedy by medicine.

Mederga, for Erga me, towards me.

Medeor, eris, eri, to heale or cure, to remedy.

Quas minus mederi possis, wherby you can not cure or remedy.

Contra serpentum ictus medetur, It healeth the bitynges of serpentes.

Mederi reipublice, to helpe and succore the common weale.

Mederi alicui, to ayde one and deliuer hym out of trouble.

Medecicatis, the barbarous daughter of Phileamus.

Media, a countrey in Asia, haupng on the north the sea called Hircanum, on the weste Amasene the more, and Assyria, on the southe Persia, on the east Hircania, and Parthia.

Medianum, looke Mesenterion.

Medianus, a, um, that whiche is in the myddle.

Mediasinus, a, um, the myddelmoste.

Mediasinus, i, m. g. a dydge or tubber, wherby the dooeth all maner of vyle seruice in the house, as to sweepe or cleanse the howse, carrye woodde to the kytchen, and otherlike dydgeres.

Mediasrinus, the seruant that hath the rule of the house vnder his maister.

Medibilis, le, in state to bee healed, curable.

Medica, x, an herbe, wherby I suppose to be clouer grass, with purple rounde foliours.

Medica malus, an orange tree.

Medica mala, Oranges.

Medicabilis, le, curable, sometime medecurable.

Medicamentarius, ri, m. g. a phisicion.

Medicamentarius, a, um, perteynyng to medicine or phisike.

Medicamen, inis, & Medicamentum, i, n. g. looke Medicina.

Medicamentosus, a, um, that is medecurable, that cureth, that healeth.

Medi

Medicatio, onis, f. g. healing, cureng, myng, cureng of phisike.

Medicatus, a, um, myng in dynges of medicine. Also medecurable, haupng verbe of strengthe.

Medicatus sapor, an holome and medecurable taste.

Res medicatissima, a thyng verbe holome and medecurable.

Languida permulcens medicata lumina virga, with his rodde of vertue, Loquens de Mercuri, caducea.

Medicina, e, f. gen. phisike, a medicine. Sometime poison.

Medicinam facere, to cure, to minisre phisike.

Medicinam adhibere reipublice. To ayde or succore the common weale byng in decay.

Medicina facienda locus non erit, It will be impossible to remedy it.

Medicine, arum, poticaries shoppes, places where poticaries or phisicians dwelle.

Medicinalis, le, medecurable.

Medico, am, are, et Medico, aris, ari, to heale or cure, to helpe.

Medicus, i, m. g. a phisicion.

Medicus, a, um, perteynyng to phisike, or of phisike.

Medidies, idem quod Meridies, not vled.

Medietas, aris, medietee, the verate myddell betwene two.

Medimnus, i, m. gen. of Medimnum, i, ne. g. A measure of the Grekes, whereof were twoo sortes. One was called Atticus, and conteyned of oure measure sixe gallons, one portell, and one quart.

An other was called Georgicus, wherby was of oure measure, one bushell, a peche, and one pynte. It receyued. xlviii. Chornices.

Mediocris, mediocre, measurable, in a meane, moderate, not to greate, not to litlell.

Mediocritas, aris, f. g. a meane.

Intra vel citra mediocritatem, Of the basest sorte.

Ultra vel supra mediocritatem, Aboue the meane sorte.

Mediocriter, meanely, measurable, compassentely, with a meane and moderation, reasonably.

Mediocriter ne delectat, Doot it not greatly deliue us?

Non mediocriter ferre, to bee greatly mooued with a matter, to take it verbe displeasently.

Mediolanum, a cite of towne in England, in Leicestershire, called Wharfedale.

Mediolanum, the cite of Milan in France.

Also a cite in Westphalia in Almayne, called Bunder. Wherby (for as much as the people thereof were infected with the

pestilence of the Anabaptistes, and other pestilable strours) was destroyed by the phisicians of Almayne, aboue the yere of oure lordes god, a thousande, five hundred, thirty and nyne.

Mediolanum, the chiefe cite of Lombardy, called Milan.

Mediolum, a towne in Spayne.

Mediomatrics, Wharfedale in Wharfedale.

Medioximus, a, um, meane, or in the myddes.

Medioximi di, meane goddis.

Mediponus, an instrument, wherewith ropes be made.

Meditabundus, a, um, careful, studious.

Meditamentum, menti, idem quod Meditatio.

Meditare, studiously, perfectly, on the symmetrical ends, with meditation and study.

Meditatio, tionis, a thyng of studyng in thought, studyng, musing, meditation.

Also an exercise as well of mynde as of bodye.

Meditatorius, a, um, that whiche belongeth to meditation.

Meditatus, a, um, that hath mused or been thoughte in selfe what to doo or saye. also so that wherby hath been studied, mused, or thought on.

Veni meditatus alicunde ex solo loco, He cometh from some place, where he hath been alone, and bethought hym, or studied, mused or poudred what he will saye.

Mediterraneus, a, um, in the myddell of the lande and furthest from the sea.

Mediterraeus, a, um, idem.

Meditor, aris, ari, to thynke deeply, and in thyng to fynde oure, to studye or muse on a thyng in ones mynde, to recorde, to practyse and assaye howe well one can doo, to purpose, to laye snare, to synge or playe sweetely.

Meditari se, to exercise hym selfe.

Meditari dolum ceruis, to hunte hartes.

Meditina, the goddess of phisike.

Meditinalia, ceremonies vled by them, whiche the dyables make of newe wyne.

Meditullum, ij, n. g. the myddle.

Medius, a, um, the myddes, equally dystant from the extremities. Sometime meane, nyether to bee playd or dyspleyd.

Sometime mangled.

Medium commune, amonge all.

Medio vel de medio tollere, to hyl.

Medius amicis, a friende of two that be at variance, and taketh parte with nyether of both.

Medii vocabula, wordes, wherby may be spoken in a good or yle parte. As Temperas, synnifieth temperate and tyne. Facilius, a notable pade, good or yll.

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Valerudo, healths of strength, and other
 Dies medius, the myddle date.
 Plus media parte, more than halfe.
 Medium arripere, to take one by the myddle
 Medium mulierem complectitur, He im-
 brace the woman aboute the myddell.
 Medium responsum, id est dubium.
 Afferre in medium, to bringe a bynde to a con-
 mon use of profite.
 In medium consilere, for In commune.
 E medio excedere, to dye.
 Pellicere in medio, to chuse a wate.
 In medio relinquam, I will define nothing,
 I will leave it in doubt, uncertayne, or to the
 iudgement of other.
 Medio tempore, for Interea, In the meane
 seasons.
 Venire in medium, to come in.
 Medio xitui, In the myddell of the day whā
 it was moſte hotte.
 Media mulieris ætas, The flowe of a wo-
 mans age.
 In media potione exclamat, In the myddes
 of his draught he cried out.
 Medium tenere, to kepe a meane.
 In medio positum est, It is common and eas-
 y for every man to have.
 In medium consilere, to pough e or doo for
 a common profite.
 E medio discedere, to departe out of a place.
 Medium vulgus, the people.
 In media vire, in the heate of the etee.
 Ex media morte rapere, to take out of dea-
 ths mouth or doore.
 Mediasindus, an othe, whiche although some-
 times it hadde an other significacion, yet may
 trauers in a commune fourme of speakyng,
 bee used in this wyse. By the saythe of my
 bynde. Dens Dnus for Iupiter, and Fidius
 for Fides, be nowe out of vse.
 Medod, one of the Centaures.
 Medon, the bastarde sonne of Oileus. Also
 one of Penelopes wouers.
 Medua, an hauen in Itale.
 Meduacus, a reuer aboute Ventes, called nowe
 Bient.
 Medulla, i.e., f.g. marowe whiche is in bones.
 Mellis medulla, spoken prouerbially of a
 thyng verate pleasant and swete.
 Medullina, a mayden of Rome, whiche beynge
 rauished by his father, killed hym in sacrifice.
 Medullinus, inwardely, into the marowe, depe-
 ty, effectually, euen from the heate.
 Medulla, au, are, to take oute marowe. some-
 times to expresse betterly.
 Narratam rem nobis omnem atq; emedula-
 la, Tell and expresse betterly vnto vs all the
 whole matter.
 Medusa, a lady, of whome fables dooe report,

that by Minerva, her heares were touned
 into adders, and they whiche behelde her,
 were touned into dones, whome Werfins
 afterwarde stowe. She is sometyms taken
 for one of the furies of hell.
 Mefanilium, a certayne weapon to thowe.
 Mega, a promontorie of Mauritania, called the
 monie One, or Due.
 Megabizi, or Megalobici, pysses of Diana,
 whiche alwayes were gilded, and as taken
 for weake and effeminate persones.
 Megara, a fure of tounement of hell, whome
 Pappus byd suppose to pponke and seere
 men to woodnesse.
 Megalenfes, and Megalesia, playes to the ho-
 noure of Cibeil.
 Megalesia, the festiuall daye dedicate to Ci-
 bele, called the mother of goddis amonge
 Pappus.
 Megalium, a swete opment.
 Megaloprepia, an honourable faction, in ap-
 pring or imploring of great thynges, whiche
 belongeth a man of great courage.
 Megaloprepes, he that dooth great thynges
 accordyng to his dignitie.
 Megara, a cite belonging to Athenes. He
 was also the name of one of Hercules wifes.
 Also an hyl in Sicillie, where is greene plai-
 ne of bees.
 Megareus, Megareius, Megaricus, and Me-
 garius, a, um, of Megara.
 Megaris, idis, a countree in Arata.
 Meges, one of the pyssies of Brece, that went
 to Leote.
 Megistanes, bee they, whom we do call nobles
 or peers of a royaume.
 Mehercule, an othe, twoyne by Hercules.
 Me Hercules, idem.
 Meio, mixi, etc, to pisse.
 Mel, mellis, n. g. honny.
 Mel meum, my sweetyng.
 Melanæ, the yle Cozys.
 Melane, a towne in Arcadie.
 Melamphillum, an yle in Asia.
 Melamphillum, i, a bynde of the herbe called
 Acanthus.
 Melamphyllis, an yle in Samothrace, and Sa-
 mos is also called Melamphyllis.
 Melampodium, a bynde of the blacke Helic-
 borus.
 Melampus, a mans name. also one of Actes
 one dogges.
 Melancholia, x, f.g. melancoly, blacke choler,
 some tyme madnesse.
 Melancholicus, a, um, melancoly.
 Melancoryphus, called also Ficedula and Ara-
 capilla, a bynde called a synche.
 Melandria, the leane partes of the synche cal-
 led Cump.
 Melandrium, a certayne herbe, growyng
 amonge

amonge coine, and in meadowes, with
 whiche flowe.
 Melanes, a mountayn in Arabia deserta, called
 nowe Mons Sinai, and Mons S. Catharina,
 of the Hebrewes. Sur desertum.
 Melanthia, the daughter of Deucalion, by
 Pyrrha his wyfe.
 Melanthium, thij, neu. g. an herbe called also
 Nigella Romana.
 Melanthius, the name of a Trojan, and of di-
 vers other men.
 Melanthus, one of them that Bacchus touned
 into Delphins.
 Melanurus, nuri, a bynde of pearches, called
 eufes.
 Melas, the name of dyuers riuers.
 Melas, anos, m. g. a bynde of morphews.
 Melculum, a wanton wyde, spoken by iouers
 vnto theyr paramours, my little honny.
 Mele, the nominatiue plurall, songes of bas-
 labes.
 Meleager, or Meleagrus, the sonne of Des-
 neus, kynge of Calpdon.
 Meleagrea, the cite called Caledon.
 Melagrides, bydes, whiche we doo call hen-
 nes of Banny.
 Melegina, an yle in the Venetian sea.
 Meleneus, a bynde of fauons verate lptell
 of body, blache and puissant, whiche haun-
 teth mountaynes, and feedeth her bydes a-
 lone, a meylan, as I suppose.
 Meles, etis, a riuier by Smyrna.
 Meligenes, the pyssie name of Homere.
 Melinius, a byshop in Egypt of Arian sect.
 Melibea, a cite in Thessaly.
 Melibæus, a shepardes name.
 Meliceris, idis, or Meliceria, x, form. gen. A
 soe of shaul in the head like an honny combe,
 out of the whiche cometh an humours like
 honny.
 Melicerta, the sonne of Athamas and Ino,
 whome the Gentiles byd honoure for one of
 the goddis of the sea, called also Palemon.
 Melichros, a stone, some tyme blacke, some tyme
 yelow.
 Melichrys, a precious stone in India.
 Melicraron, wyne and honny sodden togyther.
 Melicus, a musician.
 Meligene, the yle Melies.
 Meliotus, an herbe called Melitote.
 Melimeli, melimelis, n. g. the synche of quins-
 ces, condite in honny.
 Melimelum, i, n. g. a swete apple.
 Melina, a swete Mautine.
 Melina, x, f.g. a certayne garmente.
 Melinum, ni, n. g. wyde parrey. also oyle of
 the blossomes of apples. Also an opment,
 and a verate whyte colour.
 Melinus, a, um, a verate whyte colour, or as-
 cer some, whiche eufette, or gynges colour

Mellor, the comparatiue of Bonus, better.
 Mellorisco, scere, to waxe better.
 Melipecta, meates made with honny.
 Meliphyllon, idem quod Melinum.
 Melipontus, idem quod Melipontus.
 Melis, lis, f.g. a beaste called a gray, a byche,
 or a badger.
 Melissa, a woman, who with hie syster Amal-
 thea, nourished Suppser. It is also an herbe
 commonly called baulme.
 Melitophyllon, looke Apiastrum.
 Melisus, the name of hym, whiche syt bydes
 sacrifice vnto bydes. also the name of an aunc-
 ient phillosophie.
 Melita, line Melire, an yle lyinge betwene Sic-
 ile and Atrihe, wherein is plenty of honny,
 and is nowe called Malta. Where at this
 tyme the company of the knyghtes Hospite-
 lers dooe inhabyte as theyr bydes at the
 Rhodes.
 Melitæ canes, et Melitenses, were preat lpt-
 tell honours, in the whiche they toke plea-
 sure and delecte, whiche were brought out of
 the Capde ple of Melite.
 Melites, a precious stone of the colour of an
 orange.
 Melitres, a bynke made of honny and musk
 or newe wyne, also a precious stone.
 Melitron, onis, m. g. a place where bees bee
 nourished.
 Melius, the name of hym that accused So-
 crates.
 Melius, the comparatiue of Bene.
 Meliuscule, somewhat better.
 Meliusculus, a, um, somewhat better, a lptell
 amended.
 Melizandrus, he that wate the stoye of the
 warres betwene the Lapithes and the Cen-
 taures.
 Mella, a riuier of ffraunce.
 Mellarium, ri, n. g. substant. the place where
 the bees that make honny bee nourished.
 Mellarius, ri, m. g. an honny mā, or teller of honny.
 Mellarius, a, um, of honny.
 Mellatio, onis, the tyme of distyng of bynes,
 when honny is taken out.
 Mellatum, ti, n. g. newe musk, wherein honny
 is sodden.
 Mellene, a cite in Becria.
 Mellens, a, um, of honny, also swete.
 Vox mellea, a swete voyce.
 Mellica, a bynde of palle, of the colour of red,
 of the fourme of Adill.
 Melliceris, looke Meliceris.
 Melliculum, idem quod Melculum.
 Mellicatio, onis, mayng of honny.
 Melliculum, n. g. idem.
 Melliculo, au, are, to make honny.
 Mellifer, ra, rum, idem quod Mellicus.
 Mellifluis, a, um, swete as honny, that

out of which groweth flowereth.
 Mellincus, a, um, and Mellifer, that maketh honie.
 Melligenus, a, um, that is of the same kinde that honie is.
 Mellinum, idem quod Melinum.
 Melligo, ginis, a mell bewe, which falleth on the leaues of trees, and sometime on coines.
 Mellilla, my honie, my sweete pynge, a woode of wanton balgers.
 Melliloquus, a sweete speaker.
 Melliones, they which doo plectre dyessynge of honie.
 Mellitones, a place where bees be nourished.
 Mellurgus, a woosher or maker of honie.
 Mellus, a, um, mixt with honie, condis in honie, also sweete, pleasant, delectable.
 Mellum, a dogges collar.
 Melizomum, a confection made with honie clarified.
 Melo, a ryuer called also Geon and Nilus.
 Melobolis, a nymph.
 Melocabus, a cete in Germanie.
 Melodes, he that singeth cunningly & sweetly.
 Melodia, melody, sweete synngng.
 Melocia, an yle by Sicilie, in the which was great plenty of Mepe.
 Melomeli, n. g. idem quod Melimeli.
 Melones, melons, pompons.
 Melonia, a goddesse among the Romanes.
 Melos, one of the Isles called Cyclades.
 Melos, odis, n. g. melodie, harmonie.
 Melora, a, f. g. a Mepe sell or synne.
 Melpomene, one of the ix. Muses.
 Membrana, a, f. g. parchemente or belume, wherin men doo wyte. Also the uppermost thynne of any thynge. Somtyme is taken of Paretus for the figure or proportion of thynge.
 Membrana ligni, the thyn thyn betwene the barke and the woodde of a tree.
 Membranaceus, a, um, lyke parchement.
 Membraneus, a, um, of parchement or belume.
 Membranula, a, f. g. a litle rolle or scrolle of parchement.
 Membrane, to foure members.
 Membratim, by euery membre, membre by membre.
 Membratura, a, f. g. the festynge or order of membres or partes.
 Membrosus, a, um, haupng a great membre.
 Membrium, bri, n. g. a membre, a part of ones body, the fleshe that couereth the synues, veines and bones of any parte of the body. In oiaction, a wyse sentence.
 Abalienata membra, partes of the body benoumed.
 Mulicribus membris puer, a tender chyld.
 Dormitorium membrum, a sleppynge chambry, a part of the house appointed to

scope in.
 Memetulus, a litle tree lyke a citron tree.
 Memet, my selfe.
 Memini, I remembre.
 Memini videre, I remembre that I sawe it.
 Hoc me memini dicere, I remembre welte that I said this.
 Memineris meminisse, that you remembre De quibus plurimi meminerunt, of which thynge verie many haue made mention.
 Omnia quæ curant meminerunt, They remembre all thynge that they see they mynde des upon.
 Memnius, a citsyn of Rome.
 Memnon, the sonne of Thiton, which came to the abyde of the Troians.
 Memnonius, a, um, of Memnon.
 Memnonia aues, bydes, whiche were supposyd to growe of the ashes of Memnon.
 Memor, oris, om. g. that remembreth, wynde full, somtyme that is remembred.
 Memorabilis, le, wooshe remembrance, wooshe to be reportyd, to be spoken.
 Memorandus, a, um, to be remembred or spoken of.
 Memorator, oris, m. g. he that speaketh, reporteth or maketh mention of a thynge.
 Memoratus, us, m. g. a remembryng.
 Memoria, a, f. g. memoie, remembrance.
 Patrum memoria, in our fathers daies.
 Post hominum memoriam, fene menne were menna.
 Ex omni memoria ætærum, In all cronicles and booke that a man can reade.
 Omnis memoriæ facile princeps, withoute contouersie, the noblest person that euer man can remembre.
 In omni memoria inauditum est, it was neuer herde of in any tyme, or fene any manne coulde remembre.
 Visq ad hanc memoriam, euen to these daies euen to this present tyme.
 Vt mea memoria est, as farre as I remembre.
 Ab recenti memoria perfidia, because they had freishly in memoie, they late vntreth of falschoode.
 Memoria falli, to forgette.
 Memoria prodium, or traditum est, It is lesse in wytyng, it is wytten.
 In memoriam redigere. Reducere in memoriam. Reuocare animos ad memoriam, to call to remembrance, to cause to remembre.
 Memoria tradit, it is wytten.
 Redeo in memoriam mortuorum, I remembre them that be dead.
 In memoriam redire quæso, I praye you remembre, or call to remembrance.
 Princeps huius memoriæ philosophorum, the chiefe philosophes of this age.

Super

Superiori memoria, in tyme past.
 Tanta multitudo, quanta mea memoria nunquam fuit, So greates a multitude as neuer was fene I coulde remembre, or in my tyme.
 Memoria teneo, I remembre.
 Memoriale, a thynge whiche shoulde be remembred, a memoiall.
 Memorialis, le, belongng to the memoie.
 Memorialia, a, f. g. a litle remembrance.
 Memorialius, a, um, he that hath a good memoie.
 Memoriter, perfectly, by herte, or with good remembrance.
 Memoriter cognoscere, to knowe perfectly by herte.
 Memoriter respondere, to answer promptly.
 Memoro, au, rare, to remembre, to telle or repounde, to report, to sale, to make mention, to recite, to rehearse.
 Memorant, men sale, tell, or report.
 Verbum est verum quod memoratur, It is true that is communely sale.
 Nomen tuum memora mihi, telle me thy name.
 Incredibili memoratu est, it is a thynge incredible to report.
 Memph, people of Memphis.
 Memphites, patronymicum, m. g.
 Memphitis, patronymicum, f. m. g.
 Memphis, a great and famous cete in Egypte.
 Memphiticus, a, um, of that cete.
 Memphiticus, a kynge of Egypte, whiche slue his brother Datis.
 Mena, a litlet flye, blacke or blew in colour, and white in winter, whiche I suppose made be well called a menow. All be it Theodoros Gaza, dooth translate Menides, callynge them somtyme Aleces, whiche we call hearpynges, and Menidia, he translateth paruas Aleculas, litlet hearpynges called pythardes.
 Menachimi, the name of a comedi in Plautus.
 Menachimus, a philosopher of Platon secte, whiche wyte upon his booke De republica, also an historiographer, that wyte the hystorie of Alexander Magnus.
 Menalcas, a shepards name.
 Menalippe, the sister of Antiope quene of Amazons, whom Hercules vanquished.
 Menalippides, the name of, ii. poetes.
 Menalippus, he that slue Tydeus, an other of that name was brother of Tydeus.
 Menapi, people of the countie called Bellalande, or Spiderlande, and Alene.
 Menander, a famous poete, a writer of comedies, also a notable heretike, whiche foloweth Simon Magus.
 Menaria, an yle in the sea betwene Carthage and Sicilie.

Menceps, he of the that is out of these litle.
 Mendax, a, f. g. ci mendum, di. neu. gen. an old rook, a faule or veyn wytyng. If it be applyed by a metaphore to the body, it is a faule or blemish.
 Mendacium, ii. n. g. a lye, a falsynge, a false inuention, a false tale.
 Componere et confilare mendacium, to inuent or make a lye.
 Mendaculum, et mendaciunculum, li, n. g. a litlet lye.
 Mendax, acis, com. g. a lyar.
 Mendaciloquus, a, um, that telleth lyes.
 Mendecium, one of the mouthes of Atlas.
 Mendecium, a certayne ornament.
 Mendicabulum, li, n. g. beggng.
 Mendicatio, onis, a beggng.
 Mendicatus, a, um, begged.
 Mendicitas, atis, f. g. ci mendicimonium, nij, beggery.
 Mendico, au, are, to begge.
 Mendiculi, a, f. gen. a certayne vesture of garmente.
 Mendiculus, a diminutius of mendicus.
 Mendicus, a, um, that goeth on beggng, a beggar, poore, neddy.
 Mendix, an office amonge the olde Italians called Ofici.
 Mendose, vncoirectly, with fautes.
 Mendosus, a, um, faule, full of fautes, or erreours.
 Mores mendosi, maners naughtie & vicious.
 Mendum, idem quod menda.
 Menecus, the sonne of Arcon, kynge of Thebes.
 Menecina, a cete in Oenotria.
 Menecis, the bittermoile cete of Phocis, towards the weste.
 Menecrates, was an aerogant and proude physician, who because he chanced to heale sundry perones, of whose healt he meane bydde vesparye, and therfore in commendng hym, called hym Jupiter; he after that named hym selfe Menecrates Iupiter.
 Menedemus, the name of dyuers philosophers.
 Menelaus, was kynge of Lacedemonia, brother to Agamemnon, and housebnde to the saye Helen, for whome Troys was destroyed.
 Menelus, a byde lyke to a small egge.
 Menelus, trissyllabum, one of the Centaures, also one of Aetons dogges.
 Menes, the first that reigned ouer Egypt.
 Menestheus, was duke of Athens, sonne of Theseus and Phedra. Also Diomedes the spot man.
 Menesthus, the sonne of Arcton and Phedra.
 Menestus, one of the nymphes.

Skull

Mend

Meniana edificia, building outwards in pda
spectes of galleries.
Meninges, the rime wherein the brain is inclosed
Meninx, an ale against the leste Aitrie.
Menippus Phœnix, a philsophier. Also Me-
nippus is the name of dyuers other learned
men. Of whiche one was Ciceros master.
Menis, idem quod Mens.
Mensus, the sonne of Lycron, who curseyge
Jupiter, was stricken with lychenynge.
Menlana, a cite of Spayne, called common
ly Marica.
Menotus, Patroclus father.
Mencles, the name of Dionysius.
Menophilus, an eunuche, to whom Mithrida-
tes (being overcome by Pompeius) commit-
ted his daughter to kepe.
Menoagada, a cite in Germanye called now
Gera.
Mens, enis, for. g. the highest and chiefe part
of the soule. Somtyme it signifyeth the mynd,
wylle, intent, or memoie. Somtyme aduise
of counsaile.
Mente captus, a wadded man.
Mentis compos, of whole thynde or perfect
remembraunce.
Vna mens omnibus, They hadde all one
mynde or wylle.
Abderitica mens, id est stupida.
Nostram accipe mentem, Weare out coun-
saile of aduise.
Sua mentis esse, to bee in his eyght wittes.
Hec mihi in mentem veniebant, these thyng-
ges came into my mynde of remembraunce,
or I remembred these thynges.
Cum Dolobella venit in mentem, when I
remembred Dolobella.
Mensula, x, for. gen. a table of bounde to eate on.
Somtyme dyner or supper. Also a dytche or
trencher. Also a counter of table that bankers
dooe vse.
Aitare mensæ domini, to stande waitynge
on his masters table.
Angusta mensa, a slender supper, of small
eate. Secundæ mensæ, banketynges dyntes
after supper.
De mensa mittere, to make a dytche and send
from the table to one.
Mensarius, m, g. e. the banker or exchaun-
ger, of whom men doo borrow monye upon
gagne, called exchaunger.
Menses, in plurali, idem quod menstrua.
Mensio, onis, f. g. a measurynge.
Mentis, fis, m. g. a moneth. Somtyme for Men-
strua, the naturall purgation of women.
Mentis exilis, Auguste.
Mensor, onis, m. g. he that dooeth lay out the
boundes of lande, betwene man and man, or
towne and town. Also he that measurith out
the grounde where the armye shall ppeche

their campe.
Menstrua, orum, n. g. plur. a womans natu-
rall purgation called floures.
Menstrualis, le, pertainynge to the moneths, or
of the space of a moneth, or durynge the
tyme of a moneth.
Menstruatus, a, um, that whiche hath floures
spke to women.
Menstruum, piousston, the alle of wages geuen
to souldiours for a moneth space.
Menstruus, a, um, that whiche happeneth eue-
ry moneth, or is dooen monethly.
Menstrua aduersaria, rolles of registers for a
moneth space.
Mensura, x, f. g. a measure.
Mensurnus, a, um, monethly, after Calpurne.
But the place that he cittyeth out of Cicero,
hath Mensurui.
Mensus, a, um, measured.
Menta, et Mentula, the priute membes of a m
Menta, an herbe called mynt.
Mentagra, x, for. gen. a disease that couereth
the face with a soule scabbe. It was called
of the Greekes Lichen. Some suppose it to
bee the same disease that is now called the
frenche poxke.
Mentatrum, l, n. g. wylde mynt.
Menterosa, a cite of Spayne.
Menthor, for Mentiar, I shall make a lye.
Mentigo, mis, f. g. the scabbe which is among
depe, called the poxke.
Mentio, onis, f. g. mention.
Facere mentionem, to make mention.
Incidere in mentionem, to chaunce to speake
of. In mentionem terræ dicitur, It shall bee
declared when we shall speake of the carthe.
Mentior, tris, uri, to lye, to feigne, to coun-
terfayte.
Mentiri se esse aliquem, to feigne to bee an
other person.
Mentiri sexum muliebri motu, to feigne
hym selfe to bee a woman. to make semblance
in gesture as though he were a woman.
In aliquem mentiri, to make a lye upon one.
Colorem fuce mentiri, to make a fayre co-
lour with payntynge.
Mentiri, to wyte falsly.
Mentitus, a, um, feigned, counterfeit. Also
that hath lye.
Mentula, a cite of Spayne, called commun-
ly Jaen.
Mentuias, an yland in the southe parte of the
world, called Madagascar, or Insula San-
cti Georgii, the inhabitants whereof, for
lowe payntes.
Mentons, the famous ryuer, wherby is now
called Samubius.
Mentor, onis, an excellent greater of vessel.
Mentum, l, n. g. a chynne.
Mensus, a ryuer in Germanie. Also a mans
name

name whiche loned exceedingly, Collymbus.
Meo, aut, are, to go, to floure.
Meonia, a countrey of the leste Asia, called af-
ter Lydia.
Meonides, a man of Meonia.
Meopie ingenio, by myne own wytte, of mine
owne nature.
Mephiticus, a, um, synkyng.
Mephitis, tis, f. g. a synche, or pit fauoure whiche
the poredeth of corrupte water or lycours,
myxte with earth.
Meracus, a, um, pure, without any myxture.
Vinum meracum, wyne without any water.
Meraculus, a, um, a diminutue of Meracus.
Meraculum vinum, wyne but a lytle alated
Meracalis, le, vendible, or that whiche may bee
bought.
Mercans, anis, he that byeth.
Mercatio, onis, a byng.
Mercatura, x, f. g. the state of merchandys.
Mercaturam facere, to practyse the state of
merchandys.
Mercator, onis, m. g. euery byer, a merchaunte
byng and sellng.
Mercatus, us, m. g. byng, a marte, a fayre, a
market place, a place where wares are sold.
Mercatus, a, um, bought.
Mercedula, x, f. g. a diminutue of Merces.
Mercenarius, a, um, that serueth for hyer of
wages.
Merces, edis, f. gen. wages, the rewarde of la-
bour or seruyte, rent, reuenues. Somtyme
dowage or hurte that foloweth of a thyng.
Prædiorum merces, reuenues of lande.
Merclonium, n, n, g. that which is touned
in byng and sellng, ware.
Mercor, aris, ari, to bye, to bye to sell for gayne.
Mercari aliquid, to bye for one.
Mercari ad certam summam, to bye at a cer-
teyne pyce.
Mercari græca fide, to bye with redde money.
Mercari presentem pecuniam, idem.
Mercurialis, is, f. g. an herbe called Mercurie.
Mercurialis, le, of Mercurie.
Mercuriales viri, learned men.
Mercuriales, a college of campanes of men,
instituted to the honour of Mercurie.
Mercurius, was of the painims called god of e-
loquence, and messenger of Jupiter. It is
the name of one of the .viii. planetes.
Mercurij dies, wensdaye.
Merda, x, f. g. the excrement of ordure of a man
or beaste.
Merdo, aut, are, to expell ordure, to wype.
Merenda, x, f. g. meate eaten at after noone, a
colacion, a noone meale, a bolner.
Mereor, merul, ere, et Mercor, eris, eri, to take
wages, to serue for wages, to dooe a pleasure
or good course, to exercise a byle occupation.
also to serue in warres.

Merere stipendia, to take wages as a souldi-
er, also to be a souldiour.
Merere aliquid, to dooe seruyce to one.
Merere equo, to be a man of Armes, or to
serue on horsebacke in warres.
Merere pedibus, to be a footeman in warres.
Mereor bene de te, I doe somewhat for the.
I deserve to haue the my frende, or to haue
thy fauour, I do the displeasure.
Male mereor de te, I do the displeasure, I
dooe ill deserve thy fauour.
Quid merearis, ut te dicas. &c. what aduan-
tage can you haue to sale. &c.
Quid meriar, quam obrem mentiar? what
aduauntage of rewarde shal I haue to lye?
Nouissima exempla meriti, they that haue
deserued extreme punishment.
Quid de te merui? what offence of displea-
sure haue I dooen you?
Neg re neque verbis merui de te ut fa ceres
quod facis, I neuer byd nor saied any thyng,
wherfore you shoulde dooe by me as ye dooe.
Offensum mereri, to wynn of get displea-
sure of pit wylle.
Mer, purely.
Meretricie, whoreshepe, lyke an harlotte.
Meretricium, n, n, g. whoresdome, or whoreshepe.
Meretricius, a, um, pertainynge to whoreshepe or
whoredome.
Meretricor, aris, ari, to lyue in whoreshepe, to
plate the harlotte.
Meretricula, x, f. g. a diminutue of Meretrix.
Meretrix, icis, f. g. an harlot, a whoreshepe, an hoore
Merga, x, f. g. a ptychefoye, for to take vpper
meates.
Mergites, gitis, f. g. a gippe of coine.
Mergo, f, gere, to dyuine in the water, to depe,
somtyme to ouerwhelme.
Mergere vltimis supplicij, to put to extreme
punishment.
Meris secundis rebus, ouerwhelmed with
prosperitee, dyuined in wealth.
Mergulus, an instrument wherein the matche of
a lampe is conteyned.
Mergus, onis, a bucket to dyuine by water.
Mergus, i, m. g. a foule of the sea lyke to a gull,
which dyueth vnder the water to take fythe,
and by often dyuynge perceyeth signes of
tempest comynge, and than sodainly with a
great crye, flyeth out of the middle of the wa-
ter, to the lande.
Mergus, i, a vyne or other small tree, whiche is
dowen, and hath the toppes bowwght, turn-
ed and set in the grounde.
Meridianus, a, um, pertainynge to noone.
Meridino, at noone tyme.
Meridiani, se vident for whoreshepe players.
Meridiatio, onis, for. gen. noone rest.
Meridies, ei, in. g. myddaye, noone tyme.
Meridio, aut, are, and Meridion, aris, ari, Co-
sue

dyne, to cate meate at noone, to sleepe at noone
 Meridionalis, i.e. of the fourth.
 Meriones, a noble man of the Greeces.
 Merismos, a figure called also Distributio,
 whereby the oration is distributed into sundry
 sentences.
 Merito, worthily, with good cause.
 Meritissimo, the superlative.
 Merito, au, i.e. to gaine, to bee worthy, also
 to seeke in mercede.
 Meritorius, i.e. that which is least of set for
 advantage.
 Memoria taberna, an house wherein a man
 receiveth for his money.
 Meritorium carnaculum, a chamber set out
 to hire.
 Meritorium, an house of shop set out to hire.
 Meritum, n.g. a benefite or pleasure, a good
 course, sometime a reward.
 Meritum est tuium, it is my default.
 Meritum est tuium, you have deserved that I
 should do you this pleasure.
 Merito meo, worthily, rightously, as I
 have deserved.
 Pro merito, as one hath deserved.
 Merito vultu maximas gratias agere debemus,
 you bee worthy great thanks, or
 you have deserved of us great thanks.
 Meritus, a, um, deserved, due, convenient, also
 that hath deserved.
 Merius, a mountayne in the thyrde parte of
 Europe, beponde Grece.
 Merio, was in scoine the name of Tiberius Ne-
 ro, because he was so great a typhur of wine.
 Merolobus, a, um, that dyeth wyne with-
 out water.
 Merolus, a pretell stone of the colour of lakes,
 which greatly is procured lyke to mythe.
 Merus, n. g. in the great river of Nilus in
 Egypte.
 Meropis, i.e. the wyfe of Sisyphus.
 Meropes, men of diverse languages.
 Merops, p. i. mag. a byde which dooth
 eat bees.
 Meropus, a mountayne in Grece by the Isthm.
 Meros, an hyll of Indie, at the foote whereof
 is the citee called Nila.
 Merito, au, i.e. to dworne or putte under the
 water often tymes, to dippe in often.
 Merito, au, i.e. to dworne often, to dippe in often.
 Merito, au, i.e. idem.
 Merula, a, f. g. a byde called a blacke marke
 or owself, with a yelow beake. Also a fylle
 called merling or whiting.
 Merum, n. g. wyne vnapayed, without water.
 Merus, n. g. the thyrde. Also an hyll in In-
 dia dedicated unto Bacchus.
 Merus, a, um, soote, there, pure.
 Nugæ meræ, verate trifles.
 Scelera mera loquuntur, they speake of nos

thing but mischiefe.
 Meribellatores, verate warriors.
 Merum vinum, pure wyne, not alayed with
 water.
 Mera spes, onely hope and nothing els.
 Merx, eris, f. g. any kynde of merchaundys,
 chaffer, ware that is bought and solde.
 Et ceteræ merces, bytaperes folde to cate.
 Eile in merce, to befolde.
 Mes, in the Arabian tongue is a pease of the
 Greeces (as Manardus wytteth) libro. i. Es-
 pisto. 3. Serapio saith that it is a graine,
 hauping in it a figure of an eye, with the ap-
 ple therof verate blacke.
 Mescia, the myddle partes of a house or building.
 Mescia, a river that renneth by Brabant, the land
 of Luke and Beller, called the Mescia.
 Mesapia, a countrey called also Apulia.
 Mesapus, the sonne of Neptune, of whom that
 countrey was so named.
 Mescia, a certayne wynde.
 Mesembria, a towne belonging to the Thracians.
 Mesauli, entrees betwene the halle and the
 parlour, or other rooms in a house.
 Mesentericæ venæ, are veynes, which lyke to
 rootes of trees, doo receive nourishment
 from the stomache and bowelles, disposing
 it into all the bodye.
 Mesenterion, is a bowel fornyed with the myd-
 dle and unto the backe, which ferreth that
 the typer of meates be not sucked to hastily or
 vnprofitably, by the other bowelles. Iulius
 Casar, writeth that Mesenterion, is a
 skynne compacte of veynes and sinewes, for-
 nyng to the reynes and stomache, sendyng
 nourishment unto the typer. Galenus, in
 Anato. saith, that it is sette in the myddes
 of the bowelles, and is also called Mesar-
 chon, because he wrapeth and enloseth all
 the veynes, which doo come from the liver
 unto hym, with also the arteries adioynng
 unto hym. It is also called in latine Medianum.
 Melia, a countrey, fornyng to Hungary. Also
 Melochorus, he that playeth on a flute or o-
 ther pipe in the myddes of the dauncers.
 Mesoleucos, a pretious stone, blacke, haupng
 a whyte streak in the myddes. Also a cer-
 tayne herbe lyke Mercury.
 Mesomelas, a kynde of pretious stone called A-
 chares, which beynng whyte, is dyuided with
 a blacke lyne.
 Meson, was one which first inuented to bring
 into comedies, secuntes and cookes. Wher-
 of it is supposed that in olde tyme, the cookes
 of citees and townes, were called Mesones,
 as becaunge cookes were called Tertiges.
 Cælius antiq. lect. li. 3. Meson was also a
 certayne Astronomer.
 Mesonauta, a byudge in a shippe, or a shippe
 page,

page which dooth all vyle seruises in the shippe.
 Mesonyxion, mydnyght.
 Mesopotamia, a countrey in the east; lyng
 betwene the two noble ryuers Tigris and
 Euphrates, and hath on the south Babylon,
 and on the north the great mountayns cal-
 led Caucasus.
 Mespilus, l. f. g. a medlar tree.
 Mespillum, l. n. g. a fruites called a medlar.
 Messala Corvinus, a noble senator of Rome,
 of whome Cælius in his booke of oratours,
 called Brutus, wytteth in this wyse: I may
 not omit to speake of the excellencie of Messa-
 lala. Beware, doo not thynke, that any is
 lyke vnto hym in constance, care, and study as
 he dooth. He wrote publyke, also in eloquence,
 wherewith he wounderfully dooth excell. And
 not withstanding, beynng suche a man, two
 yeres before he died, he solde his remema-
 brance, that he forgotte his owne name.
 which hath hapned to dyuers other men of
 great wysdomme and learning. He liued in
 the tyme of Julius Cæsar and Augustus em-
 perours.
 Messalina, wyfe to the emperour Claudius, a
 woman of insatiable lecherie.
 Messana, a citee in Sicilie.
 Messapia, a parte of the countrey of Apulia.
 Messene, a citee in Grece.
 Messeni, the people of that citee.
 Messenia, a region in Achaea, haupng. xlviii.
 mountaynes, in the whiche was a citee cal-
 led Messene.
 Messias, Christus.
 Mesis, l. f. g. harveste. Somtyme it signiflieth
 the coine, of the grapes newe mowen or gath-
 ered.
 Mesisbus, a per messes, in the harvest tyme.
 Mestio, onis, f. g. a reappng.
 Mestor, onis, m. g. a reaper, a harvest man.
 Mestorius, a, um, recepyng to reappng.
 Falces mestoris, scythes or reappng hookes.
 Mestus, a, um, reaped.
 Mestres, one of the capitayns that came to ayde
 the Troians.
 Mestum, a towne in Germany called Mest-
 burg.
 Met, a syllable added to a pronome.
 Meta, l. f. g. a but or pycke to shoot at, pro-
 pty, made byde beneath and waie toward
 the topp lyke a sugar lose, somtyme a marke
 of gyle in the fildes, wherunto men or hylles
 doo runne. Somtyme a bounde in landes, also
 a rith of coine of hals, also the lower ston of
 a mylle.
 Meta sedul, a coche of hee.
 Meta lactis, a chace made lyke a sugar lose.
 Metabasis, a passage.
 Metahole, change.
 Metagonium, a promontory of mountayne ly-

ing into the sea, whiche praiseth itself from
 flumens.
 Metalepsis, a figure whereby a woode is put
 from his common significacion.
 Metalli, tyred foundries.
 Metallici, they whiche doo byge and woode
 metall out of the mynes, wherin metall is
 founde.
 Metallicus, a, um, belonging to metall.
 Metallifer, a, um, that engendyth metall.
 Metallum, l. n. g. metall.
 Metamorphosis, l. n. g. a transformatiō of
 changyng of figure.
 Metaphora, a translation of woordes from
 their ppropie significacion.
 Metaphrænum, that parte of the backe, whi-
 che is agaynst the herte, the spleene, the lunges
 and the lyver.
 Metaphysica, thynges supernaturall and the sci-
 ents of them.
 Metaplasma, m. i. a figure called transfor-
 macion. It is a translatyng of woordes, beynng
 in prose, into a foume of meter, either for ne-
 cessite, or for to augment the elegancie.
 Metapontum, a citee in the realme of Naples.
 Metapontini, people of that citee.
 Metatio, onis, a disposicion.
 Metator, onis, m. g. he that disposeth or ferreth
 trees in wyde in a vineyard or any other place.
 Metathesis, where one letter is transposed fro
 one place in a woode into an other, as Cima-
 ber, i. ymber.
 Metaurus et Metaurum, a stuer of Vmbria,
 whiche renneth into Flaminia.
 Metellus, the ppropie name of places noble Ro-
 maynes.
 Metempsychosis, the transposyng of soules, af-
 ter the opinion of Pythagoras, out of one
 body into another.
 Meteora, are booke of Aristotle, wherin he
 treateth of steres, and such other celestiall
 thynges.
 Meteoris, spermatation in hygh thynges.
 Meteorologus, he that is studious in surlye
 speculation.
 Meteoros, hygh.
 Meteoroscopus, a beholder of hygh thynges.
 Methodus, d. f. g. a compendious or redy way
 of a tute certayne to learn any science by.
 Methone, a citee of Peloponnesus, called adve-
 rhobona.
 Methymna, a citee in the Iles.
 Methymna, a, um, of the Iles.
 Meticulosus, a, um, timorous, carefull.
 Meticulosus, a, um, carefull.
 Metocus, the sonne of Epistates of Athens.
 Metior, tris, viri, to mete by measure, to gage
 by measure, to passe or gooure, to asseme-
 to judge.
 Summum boni honestate metui, to esteeme

the chiefe goodnesse to be in honestie, oþþer
fecce felicitie, to consist in honestie.
Omnia, que ad beatam vitam pertinent, veni-
unt meum, to iudge felicitie to esse in mo-
thing but in banishing and making chere,
oþþer eating and drinking.

Mili in nec scitur, nec metitur, that belon-
geth nothing to me.

Melis, one of the daughters of Oceanus and
Cetys.

Mentis, Turnus chariot man.

Mentis Sordidus (a capitane of the people cal-
led Albani) was of Tullus Hostilius, kinge
of Romaines, called to battell agaynst the
people Fidenates, he came, but abysing whi-
che hoste shulde haue the vicorie, he abstei-
ned to fight, wherefore Tullus, after that he
had vanquished his enemies, caused Sordi-
us to be led to sundry houses, and to be di-
uened in pieces. also Menti is the name of
beeres other.

Meto, metili, metere, to reape.

Metecus, was he, whiche came oute of one
countreie oþþer, and dwelled in an other.
Suche were wont to paie certayne head tax-
e, whiche was named Metecium, & was
the name of xxiij. diuinas.

Meto, au, are, is sometye reade for metor.

Metona, looke Methone.

Metonymia, a figure called denomination: as
Bachus, for wyne, Venus, for chere. Cu-
pido for loue.

Metopiscopus, he that conspeth a mans face,
and thereby iudgeth his condicions oþþerfects.

Metopion, oþþer of almondes. also a tree in A-
frica, whiche distilleth downe gum like rosen.

Metor, aris, ar, to sette boundes, to measure
lande, to dispoise.

Cum metari, to pryche a campe.

Metata etiam passus dicitur.

Mena, a famous harlotte, the daughter of E-
ristichon.

Metria, a certayne measure, whereof bee twoo
sortes: the one is called Attica, and contey-
neth of wine a hundred poundes, of oyle .90.
poundes, of hony a .150. poundes, and is of
our measure .vi. gallons, one portell, and one
quarte: and so it receyvethe. xii. Choas attica-
cas. The other is called Georgica, but it is
of equal measure with Attica.

Metrius, a, um, pertaining to measure.

Metrodorus, a philosophers name, a follower
of Epicure. also the name of certayne oþþer
philosophers.

Metropolis, lis, for. g. the chiefe citee.

Metropolitanus, a, um, of that citee.

Metropolites, the bishop of the chiefe citee.

Metrum, tri, n. g. a measure, a verse.

Metuens, entis, om. g. that feareth.

Metuo, metui, meture, to feare oþþer drede with

dreaming.

Meture ab aliquo, to feare lest one will harme
me. Metuo mihi, I feare lest I will haue
harme. Meture de aliquo, to feare lest he
shulde haue harme.

Male metuo, I feare shewidly.

Metuo crimen, I feare it will be layed to
my charge.

Metuo fratrem, ne intus sit, I feare my broþer
ther lest he be within.

Metuo tibi, I feare lest som harme will come
to you. Haud metuo, I feare not, I passe not.

Metuo meo amori moram, I feare he will
prolonge oþþer deere my marriage.

Ab Annibale metuen, feareinge Anniball,
lest he wolde woorkethem some mischance.

A me invidias metuant, They feare lest I
will detraite theim.

Metuo reipublice malum ab eo, I feare he
will woorketh the common weale some harme.

Metuit de vita, he feareth that he will dye,
oþþer that it will cost hym his lyfe.

Metuo quid agam, I can not tel what to do.

Iam metuo, patres quot fuer, Rome I
knowe not howe many fathers there were.

Metuo vtrubiter, I feare he will not be able
to holde his owne.

Metus, us, m. g. feare, drede. sometye religio-
on. Amoro metu, all feare lased aspart.

Facere metum alicui, to make one aspart.
to put one in feare.

Incutere metum, idem.

Liberare aliquem metu, to putte one out of
feare. Ponere aliquid in metu, to feare.

Sum in metu, I feare.

Meturus, a, um, feared.

Metys, the refuse of ware.

Meu, an herbe, haung a stalk and leaues like
to anple.

Meunna, a citee in the parte of Italie called
Umbria, wherethin Hypocritus the poete was
borne.

Meucua, a citee in wales, called saint Dauld.

Menius, a footthe poete, enuemye to Vergili-
us and Horace.

Meus, a, um, myne.

Mea quidem sententia, in myne opynion.

Meo nomine, for my cause, on my behalf,

for my sake.

Meum est, it is my duetie of my parte, of
myne inuention.

Meus sum, I am myne owne man, oþþer subiect
to no man, oþþer in no mans daunger.

Non est mentiri meum, It is not my nature
oþþer propertie to lye.

Si hoc esset meum, if it were in me to doo
this. De meo nihil addo, I adde nothing of
myne owne inuention.

Meus, and tuus, bee sometye used as sub-
stantiues.

Me

Mea manu scripte littere, letters of myn owne
hande writing.
Mecentius, father of Lantus, a wycked person
contemning the goddes.

MI, to me, it is also the vocatiue case of
Meas.

Mica, e, f. g. a verie small portion of
any thyng, as a crum of breade, oþþer of glasse,
sande, oþþer metall, beyng tyed.

Mica falls, a coine of sale.

Micans, Mypens, Mypens.

Mico, au, are, to glyste oþþer myne.

Micant gladij, the twoo sides doo byndpthe.

Micant venæ, the veynes doo beate.

Dignus, qui cum in tenebris micet, is appli-
ed to one, whiche is reputed to bee an honest
man and a truly, whiche will keepe counse
and beleeue no man. It maye be in this wyse
translated, in a common forme of speaking:

He is one, with whom thou mayest assuredly
bargayne, also Micare digitis, is to holde by
norne one synger, now two, as men doo whā
they teate oþþer bargayne together by signes.

Crebris micat ignibus æther, it lyghteneth
often. Micat animus, the herte leapeeth.

Michale, a loyteresse among the Centaures.

Miconium, an herbe called Idopp.

Microcosmus, mi, m. g. a littell wyrde.

Micrologia, curiosities aboute thynges of no
value.

Micrologus, a littell communicacion.

Micropuchia, feble courage, feynesse of heet.

Microphichi, they whiche haue sayne beetes.

Micturio, tui, ture, to pisse, oþþer to haue wyde to
pisse.

Mictyris, poore folkes postage.

Micypsa, a kyng of Numidia.

Midas, a woodme byedyng in beanes.

Midas, a kyng of Phrygia, who excelled all o-
ther in rychesse, who foolishly preferred Pan
before Apollo in syngyng.

Auriculari Midas habet, spoken pnone-
bially of foolles, and of them that haue geosse
and corrupt iudgements.

Midion, a certayne wypp.

Miera, a towne in Macedonia.

Migrado, onis, a remouyng in iournes.

Migro, au, are, to remoue frome one place to
dwel in an other.

Migrare in mucronem, to be pollected.

Migrasit, for migraverit.

Migrare de, oþþer ex vita, to dye.

Mihi, sometye it signifieth to me. sometye a-
gaynst me.

Si quid peccat Demea, mihi peccat, Demea
wherofe speake it is that he hath dooen any-
thynge agaynst me, it is my harme, and none o-
thers.

thynge. Sometye it signifieth of me, oþþer
the. Syllus est prehendentus, argu adhortan-
dus mihi, Syllus muste be gotten and coun-
saied by me: oþþer I muste exhorte oþþer counsaie
Syllus.

Hic mihi quanto nunc reclus sapit, I ego-
met mihi? Howe muche wyse is he now to
this case for my behoofe and profit, than I
am for myne owne.

Mihi, is often added Festiuitatis gratia.

Mihimet ipsi, to me my selfe.

Mihipe, Lato bled for mihi ipsi.

Milciades, a noble captayne of the Atheni-
ses, who with .11000. Grekes vanquished
600000. Persians in the fieldes of Maras-
thon. Afterwarde, by the people of Athens,
he was condemnid a case into prison, where
he died, and mought not be suffered to be bu-
ried, vnepill his soome had taken vpon hym
the gyues, whiche his father dyd weare.

Miles, militis, com. g. a man of warre, a soue-
dious. Miles, is sometye used in the femi-
nine gender.

Milites, is sometye used for sergeantes, dea-
ples, oþþer souldiers, belongyng to magistrates
and iudges.

Mileus, a citee in Pontia, an other in Creta, an
other in the yle of Lesbos. Militus is also
the sonne of Mol and Basiphad, which built
that citee in Pontia.

Mileus, a, um, of that citee.

Mileum, a citee in the countreie of Athens.

Milicaris, re, belongyng to warfare.

Milicaris homo, a man of warre.

Milicaris via, the high way.

Militarius, a, um, idem quod militaris.

Militariter, warrelly, lyke a souldiour.

Militia, e, f. g. warre, warrefare, the exercise
of warre.

Dare nomen militie, to offer hym selfe to be
bude to go to warre.

Militia vacare, to bee exempte from goyng
to warre.

Militie, the gentill case, aduertently in the
warre, oþþer at warrefare.

Milito, au, are, to goe on warrefare, oþþer to bee
in warre.

Milium, li, n. g. a small greene talled mill.

Miliarius, a, um, of oþþer payng to milite, oþþer
that is to bee in milite.

Milleadfectium, plur. tantum, indeclin. a
thousand.

Mille passus, a myle.

Mille, a, plur. tantum, plu. millia, a thousand.

Mille annorum, a thousand yeres.

Mille adfectum, plur. tantum, indeclin. a
thousand.

Mille passus, a myle.

Mille, a, plur. tantum, plu. millia, a thousand.

Mille annorum, a thousand yeres.

Millefolium, oþþer Millefolia, an herbe called mil-
foyle.

ferle, parrowe, or noseblede.
 Milipedæ, a, f. g. a woowye hanging a getale
 number of fere.
 Millicenes, a thousande tymes.
 Milharus, a, um, of a thousande weyghte.
 Milharus grec, a flocus of a thousande.
 Milharum, u, n. g. and Millare, ris, n. ge. a
 myle, also a rambon, also a pillax in Rome,
 wherein was growen all the wares of Italy.
 Milles, a thousande tymes, verte often tymes.
 Millam, li, n. g. and Millus, li, m. g. a maffines
 colar, made of leather with nayles.
 Milo, lonis, the name of one, whiche at the
 game of Olympus, with his bare hand flew
 a bulle, and afterwarde carped hym a fure-
 tongue, and the same daye ate hym euerie
 myffelle. It was also a noble Romayne, for
 whom Cullis made an oracion, contaynyng
 incomparable eloquence. Milo, is also an
 butte in India.
 Milciades, idem quod Milciades.
 Milunaria, a corner of smalle Maule.
 Miluius, u, n. g. Miluius, u, m. g. a lyte, and by
 translation, a raucynge polling man. There
 is also a tithie and a fere of the same name.
 Miluius, a, um, of a lyte, or lyte a lyte.
 Miluius pulius, a ponge lyte.
 Miluius pes, a certayne herbe.
 Milyas, a place in Asia.
 Mimæ, a, f. g. a tumblyng or dancynge wenche,
 that counterfeited the gestures and facions
 of other.
 Mimathon, a young man that loued Athalanta
 of Argait.
 Mimallus, an islande.
 Mimallones, or Mimallonides, womē serupng
 actus.
 Minas, a mountayne in the lesse Asia, of the
 whiche the toyfetched women were named.
 Minichus, li, f. g. a figure called imitation, con-
 trecting other mens woordes and gesture.
 Minimenus, a writer of verses before the tyme
 of the vii. wise men.
 Mimula, li, f. g. a diminutius of Mima.
 Mimulus, m, m. g. a dooys, or a rapier, whiche
 in mockyng other men in gesture and counte-
 nance, doeth folowe them, feynynge to
 be the same persones, whome they doothes
 proue. Mimi, be verses counterfeiting ma-
 the wantonnes without any reuerence, ha-
 apng not withstandng some wyse sentences
 myngled therewith.
 Mimicus, a, um, of such wanton facion.
 Mimographus, phi, m. g. a wyter of such
 wanton matters.
 Mina, u, f. g. amonge the grekes sometime
 signified a poffe, or weight, sometime a coyn.
 The poffe was of the foote: One was cal-
 led Mina arica, which weighed .xii. ounces,
 and an halfe: Mina medica weighed .xii. ounce

tes: Mina Alexandrina weighed .xx. ounces.
 whan it signified coyns, there was of it
 two foites, one called Alina, or Mina
 Solonis, whiche conueyned a hundred
 was: of our monney nowe current. Alina
 was .x. Another was Mina, or Mina
 whiche was .xxv. Dragma, xxv. s. r.
 Mina, to also a measure of ground, or
 nunge. 122. foote in lengthe, and as muche
 in breadth.
 Mina Italica, as Diobozus saith, was a
 pounce weight, and .xii. diameters.
 Decem minæ, or mug, be of our mony .xxv.
 li. x. s. ii. d.
 Centum minæ, or mug, be .239. li. x. s. viii. d.
 Mina ouis, a sheepe pylde vnder the beale.
 Minacia, gram, f. gen. plur. vñd of Plantus
 for Minæ.
 Minæ, arum, f. g. plu. thetynnges, menacyn-
 ges, ether in woordes or signes, also batti-
 mentes of walles, or litlet pinnacles.
 Minas iactare, to threaten.
 Clamore ac minis aliquem insequi, to crye
 out vpon one and threaten hym.
 Minax, acis, om. g. full of thetynnges.
 Minaciter, thetynngly with thedng a sharpe
 woordes, facyngr.
 Minas, the name of a gggant.
 Minatio, onis, f. g. a thetynng.
 Minaciter, thetynngly.
 Minai, people of Arabia, nge to the red sea,
 wher frankincense chiefely groweth, and in
 of that place called Minacum.
 Mincius, a ruere of Italy, whiche compasseth
 the citee of Mantua, and renneth in to the
 great ruere of Po, called Padus.
 Minera, & Mineralia, are of some used for mi-
 nen, out of the whiche metall is dygged.
 Minera, u, f. g. the goddess of doctrine and
 wylcdome, whiche was also named Minerva.
 Sometime Minerva is used for nature,
 witte of craft.
 Crassa Minerva, vel pingui Minerva, grosse-
 ly, rudely.
 Inuita Minerva, agaynst nature.
 Sus Minervam, piously spoken, where
 an pbe of soles teacheth a wyse and lea-
 ned man.
 Mineo, au, are, to dye redde, to colour with
 redde leade.
 Minerva, a promontorye of Campagne, called
 commonly Capo Minerva.
 Mineral, and Minerale, li, n. ge. a rewarde
 geuen sometime by scholars vnto theyr mag-
 sters, in meate or dynghe.
 Mineo, a ruere.
 Mincus, a Theban, whose daughters were sus-
 ned into battes of recepye.
 Mingo, minxi, gere, to make wate to poffe.
 Minarius, a, um, of synopie or of redde leade.
 Minias

Miniacus, a, um, made of red leade or synopie.
 Miniararia, a, f. g. the place where synopie is
 dygged.
 Miniacus, or Miniadulus, a, um, lyke synopie, or
 of the colour of synopie.
 Miniatilibri, lymned bookes, hangng letters
 of dynghe colours.
 Minigula cera, redde waxe.
 Minigula cera notare, to note a thyng to be
 amended or corrected.
 Minius, an hyle in Cheshyre, called after Or-
 thomerus.
 Minime, least, also no, in no wyse.
 Minime gentium, least in all mens opynions,
 no in any wyse.
 Minime doctus, vnlearned.
 Minime sapiens, vnwyse.
 Minime mirum, litle meruayle.
 Minime feceris, doos it not.
 Minime, sometime muche lesse. also at the
 least. Minime gratum spectaculum, no ple-
 saunt spght.
 Minime omnium, no in any wyse.
 Minime tribus diebus, at the least the dates,
 Minime multi, fewe.
 Minimus, a, um, least, smallest.
 Minimus natu, the pongest.
 Minimus digitus, the litlet fpynger.
 Minimo emit, he boughte it almost for naught.
 Minimi precii homo, a vile persone, of no es-
 timation.
 Minima quidem ex parte, litlet of nothyng
 at all.
 Minimus, an aduerbe, at the least.
 Minimum, a substantiue, a very small thyng,
 the least thyng in the woyle.
 Minimopere, verate litlet.
 Miniscitur, for reminiscitur.
 Minister, stri, m. g. a seruant, a minister.
 Minister, fra, strum, that serueth or ministrerth.
 Ministerium, steri, n. g. seruice. sometime ge-
 nerally, all wooyke. sometime ministeria, bee
 seruantes.
 Ministra, fra, a woman seruante.
 Ministrator, oris, m. gen. he that ministrerth
 or serueth.
 Ministratrix, the feminite.
 Ministratorius, a, um, pteynng to ministra-
 tion or seruice.
 Ministro, au, are, to serue, to geue a thyng in
 dooyng seruice, to poffe to, to helpe to, to
 mynistre.
 Ministrare poculum, to serue one of dynghe,
 to warte on his cuppe.
 Ministrare victum, to fynde, to geue meate
 and dynghe.
 Minitabiliter, idem quod minaciter.
 Minitabundus, a, um, thetynng foie.
 Minicans, anis, om. g. thetynng.
 Minico, au, are, and minitor, aris, aris, to thye

to thye, to thye.
 Minicari ferum et flammam, to thyeaten
 to sea up to bouere.
 Minicare malum, to thyeaten to dooe one a
 mywde tourne or displeasure.
 Mino, au, are, to leaue.
 Minium, n, m. g. synopie or redde leade.
 Minius, a ruere in Spayne.
 Minos, a citee in Sicillie, an other in the yle cal-
 led Imogios by Sicillie.
 Minor, aris, aris, to thyeaten, to menace. also to
 deade out further than other.
 Minatur mortem illi, he thyeath to sea him.
 Minor, oris, the comparatiue of Paruus, lesse,
 smaller, ponger.
 Minor natu, the ponger.
 Minoris dimidio, lesse by halfe.
 Minor filius, the ponger sonne.
 Quasi itic minor men res agatur, I trow, as
 though this belonged not to me, as muche as
 to you: or as though this concerned not as
 muche my poffice as yours.
 Minos, Minois, a king of Crete, that first gaue
 thew lawes, whome pagyns for his excre-
 tent iustice, supposed to be chief iudge of hell.
 Minos, and Minous, a, um, of Minos.
 Minois, noidis, patronymicum for minium,
 of Minois.
 Minotaurus, ri, a monster in Crete, whome the
 poete feigne to bee borne of Pasiphae, the
 wife of kyng Minos, beynge part lyke a man,
 part lyke a bulle, whiche beynge inclosed in
 the place called Labyrinthus, was fcedde with
 mannes fleshe. He was slayne by Theseus,
 with the helpe of Ariadna daughter of
 Minos.
 Mintha, an hyle, named of Mincha bluton
 hartfotte.
 Minthos, dunge or odure.
 Minurnæ, a citee in Campanie.
 Minuo, minui, minuire, to minyssh, to make lesse.
 Minuire as alienum, to paye parte of ones
 debtes.
 Ut aliqua pars laboris minuitur mihi, I haue
 some parte of my labour maye be cutte of, or
 that I maye haue somewhat the lesse payne.
 Minuere, absolutely, sometime for Decre-
 scere. Ne minuere hæc quæ facis, continas
 and doos as ye doos spyl.
 Minuere controuersiam, to appease or stilly
 a controuersie or variance.
 Minuere imperium matris, to dooe agaynst
 the mothers commandement.
 Minue fram, quite your selfe, appease your
 selfe, be not so angry.
 Minuere per vim minuere, to rebelle, to
 make a commotion.
 Minurizo, au, are, to synge small, or to feigne
 in dynghe.
 Minus, lesse. sometime for Non.

Nos missos face, speake no more to be of the matter, trouble vs no more with the matter, let be alone.
 Nilum facere vadimonium, not to appeere at the date appointed.
 Nihil conuincit, after the table was take vp.
 Nihil officio, leaung apart honestie, or that one is bounde to doo by honestie and reason.
 Nilus, us, m. g. a casting, an hurling, a sending, a course, when one thyng cometh in a distance after an other, a turne, a course in seruice at the table.
 Mista, x, f. g. a mixture, a temperature.
 Mixus, and Mixus, a, um, mingled, tempered.
 Mix, is that whiche the apothecaries doo call Clitrole.
 Mirella, x, f. g. a littell mitter.
 Mire, gentill, mptely, patiently.
 Mireco, scere, to wake tame, to become gentle of tractable, to wake calme, or quiet. Some tyme to wake epe or mellowe.
 Mirecente hyeme, towarde the ende of wynter, when the tyme waxeth moze warme and pleasant.
 Mirecent discordia, the discorde of variance to appeared or alated.
 Mishra, the Iherosolans do call the sonne, and als to the chiefe pyest of the sonne.
 Mishmaka, orum, n. gen. plur. ceremonies of the sunne.
 Mishmaces, a puissaunte hyng of Pontius in Aitra.
 Mishmasticum, i. n. g. a medicine lyke to testicle, called Mishmastic.
 Mishmo, aui, are, to pacifie or make quiete. Some tyme to concocte or digest.
 Mishmano, onis, f. g. an appeasing, an asswaging, a making of a thyng moze quiete, gentle, or easie.
 Mishgatorius, a, um, that hath strengthe to mitigate or asswage.
 Mishgo, aui, are, to mitigate, to swage, to appease, to make ripe or mellowe.
 Inas et mitigari, contrarp.
 Cibum mitigare, to seeke meate.
 Mitigare dolorum, to asswage ones sorowes.
 Inas mitigare, to appease ones anger.
 Febrem mitigare, to make a feuer moze easie or lesse peynfull.
 Mitis, re, meche, symple, mptly, gentill, soft, tractable, nor receyving, calme, quiete, without surges or waues. Also epe, mellowe.
 Mius et mansuetus, and Ferus et Immanis, contrarp.
 Mores minisimi, verate gentille and pleasant behauiour, verate easie to away with.
 Mitorem in partem interpretari, to interpret a thyng gentill.
 Nihil poterat illo fieri mitius, There comde no man in the world be moze gentill than he.

Mitia poma, epe and mellowe appple.
 Mite stagnum, a standing water, a quiet water, without waues or surges.
 Mitra, x, f. g. a myre. It was also a tye of men and womenes heades amonge the Assyrians.
 Mitrax, a stone of the colour of a rose, but as gaynt the sonne it is chaungeable.
 Miterin, an ple fixe dale saylinge out of Englands, wherein is great plenty of egge.
 Mitula, a diminutue of mitra.
 Mitto, mifi, mittere, to sende, to leaue or lay a parte, to lette passe, not to speake of, to geue to cast, to hurle, to byng footthe, to putte footthe, as a tree dooth leaues or fruite.
 Mittere sanguinem, to lette bloudde.
 Obuiam mittere, to sende to meete.
 Precipitem mittere, to cast headlong.
 Salutem mittere, to salute by an othe, to sende greetynge or commendations.
 Subsidium, and subsidio mittere, to send albe or succour.
 Vocem mittere, to speake, to epe.
 Mittere vocem contra aliquem, to speake agaynst one.
 Voces furiales mittere, to speake rasyngly, lyke a madde man without tyme or reason.
 Mittere folia, to byng footthe leaues.
 Mitte lachrymas, leaue weeping, weep no moze.
 Mitte male loqui, tenue pour pite language.
 Pro nobis mitte precari, intreate no moze for vs.
 Sed mitto de illo, But I wyll speake no moze of hym.
 Mitte id quod scio, dic quod rogo, Let passe what I knowe and tell me that I aske the.
 Mitte me, let me goe, lette me alone, trouble me no moze with the matter.
 Misi legatos se venturum, he sent wooyd by ambassadours that he would come.
 Mittere in seruitutem, to put in bondage and subjection.
 Mittere sub iugum, to make to go vnder the galowes in signe of reproche.
 Iacere et mittere ridiculum, to speake a mery thyng to be laughed at.
 Mitte ambages, Leaue these longe circumstaunces, and telle the thyng in a fewe woordes.
 Mitto iam osculari et amplexari, I wyll not speake now of kyssage and clyppynge.
 In possessionem mittere, When the magistrate for the frowarde contempte or non appearaunce of the partie sendeth the dea mandauces to take possession of his howse and gooddes: Or whanne that the demaund is so lycensed, sendeth his seruantes to

to take possession and seison.
 Mittere ad nomen, to sende to the murther, to be killed for the warre.
 Manus mittere, to seyle, to take possession.
 Mittere signum, to signify, to geue a token.
 In ora populi mittere, to make one to be talked of communed of amonge the people.
 Mittere in consilium, to let the Judges be parte, to geue sentence after that the orator hath synspied his oracion, or the lawyer his plea.
 Mittere hanc noxam, forgeue me this fault.
 Mittere huncire, let hym goe.
 Mitas fraxum affectibus, Wyddell thyne affections.
 Mitylene, er, & Mitylenæ, arum, a citee in the yle of Lesbos.
 Miua, is an Arabishe woide, and signifyeth the supe of frutes, boyled vntill it be as thicke as honye. It is now onely taken for a syupe made with the supe of quinces, wyne, and sugar or honye, as it was in olde tyme.
 Mixtarius, a cuppe, wherein wyne is alayed with water.
 Mixtus, a, um, looke Mistus.

MNa, idem quod Mina.
 Minas, the name of a pyrate in the tyme of Pompeie.
 Mnemonica, orum, ne. ge. plur. preceptes for memoie.
 Mnemolyne, the mother of the .ix. Muses, and is interpreted memoie.
 Mnemolynon, a monumente, token, or pledge lesse with a mans frende for the memorie of any thyng.
 Mnesarcus, a famous philosopher.
 Mnestere, woode.
 Mnestheus, the name of a Troiane.

MOAB, a citee of Arabie. also the name of one of the sonnes of Loth, of whom the people are called Moabites.
 Mobilis, le, mouable, soone moued, vnconstant, mutable, waueyng.
 Mobilia ingenia, waueyng wittes.
 Mobili animo esse, to haue an vnconstant and waueyng mynde.
 Mobilis, aui, f. g. mouableness, wagging, vnconstant, lyghthe.
 Mobiliter, mouabily, with mouynge, vnconstantly.
 Mobilis, aui, are, to moue.
 Mocontiaci, or Moguntia, the citee of Agents in Almayne.
 Moderabilis, le, measurable, moderate.

Moderamen, and Moderatio, onis, f. g. moode, reason, temperance, modellie, gubynge, gouernante.
 Moderanter, moderately, temperately.
 Moderate, moderately, meanly, with moderation and reason.
 Moderate ferre, to take patiently.
 Moderatim, lesurately, by littell and littell.
 Moderator, toris, a gouernour, a ruler, a master.
 Moderatrix, the femine, a gouernesse, a Regent.
 Moderatus, a, um, moderate, temperate.
 Nihil habere moderati, to haue no modellie or honest temperance in thynges.
 Modero, aui, are, to measure, to put a meane.
 Moderator, aris, ari, to gouerne, to rule, to see, a measure in thynges, to moderate.
 Ex sua libidine nos moderantur, They rule, measure, and order vs, by theyr owne wylle full appetite.
 Lingua moderandum mihi est, I must restrappe and rule my tounge, I must kepe silence.
 Modeste, temperately, sobly, aduysably.
 Modestia, x, f. g. modestie, temperance, softenesse, humillitee, humblenesse.
 Modestus, a, um, temperate, well abused, modeste, that useth a meane in all his dooynge.
 Modestus vultu, demure.
 Modialis, le, that whiche conterneth a busshell.
 Modatio, onis, idem quod modius.
 Modice, meanly, measurably, reasonably, moderately, temperately, with a meane, not to muche nor to littell, not to many nor to fewe, also byself.
 Modice ab humo extantia, a littell above the grounde.
 De re pauca ac modice loquutus est, he spake of the matter in fewe woordes, and byself.
 Modice hoc faciam, I wyll doo this measurably.
 Modice ferre, To take patiently and moderately.
 Modice spernere, to contemne measurably, and not to muche.
 Modicellus, a diminutue of Modicus.
 Modicum, i. n. g. a littell or small thyng.
 Modicum, an aduerbe, a littell.
 Modicus, a, um, that exceedeth not, measurable, littell, small, fewe.
 Modicus cultu, meanly apparapled.
 Modico gradu ire, to go a soft pace.
 Eques modicus, a meane gentilman, not exceeding in rychesse.
 Facultibus modicus, not verytuche.
 Modicus animus, a moderate mynde, content with fewe thynges.
 Modicum iudicium, a meane iudgement.

Modificatio, onis, measuring of byngs pge in measure.

Modificor, aris, ari, to take the measure of a thyng, to measure.

Modiolus, li, m. g. a litlett but well, also a buccette, wherewith water is drawn oute of a well, or a pottle salinid to a wheele, whiche byngeth vp water, and poureth it out. Also a litlett bynging cuppe lyke a goblet, and an instrument that surgions vse.

Modiolus, in tota, the name of the tobile.

Modiparatores, men ordeined to see measure kept.

Modus, ii, m. g. and sometyme Modium, dii, n. g. a bushell. It was properly a measure of dry thynges, whiche conteyned xvi. Sextarios, of our measure, one galone, one pottle, and one quarte, sayng foure ounces measure. Vide pottle in Sextario.

Modus agri, ground conteynyng every way an hundred fecte.

Modo, nowe, nowe late, of late, whyle ere, a litlett whyle agoe. sometyme it significeth so that.

Non refert modo id faciat, It maketh no matter so that he doo it.

Id modo dic, late this onely.

Medone id demum sensiti Pamphile? perceruisti thou not it untill nowe Pamphilus, or haile thou found that out nowe at this late, and neuer before?

Modo ago, nowe I dooe it.

Modo veni, I came but late.

Modo intro, I went in but even nowe.

Modo faciam, I will dooe it by and by.

Modo ait, modo negat, sometyms he saith thus, some whyle he saith naye.

Modo non, id est propemodum.

Modo vi, for Dummodo, so that.

Modo, for Saltem, at the least wyse.

Modo, is sometyme vied for Quidem, and tamen.

Modo, for Interdum, sometymes.

Modulamen, minis, neu. gen. Idem quod Modulatio.

Modulare, aprelp with measure.

Modulatio, onis, for g. measure, modulation, pleasant tune.

Modulator, oris, m. ge. he that syngeth of tunes a thyng in measure.

Modularis, a, um, dono, song by measure, tuned.

Modularis, us, m. g. sunng, synng in measure.

Modulor, aris, ari, to make of dooe a thyng by numbre of measure, also to syng, to speke with pleasant tune and accent.

Modulari vocem, to measure and tune the voyce.

Modulus, li, m. g. the measure of a thyng, a song, modulation, the tyme in synng, also a measure that carpenters vse.

Modus, li, m. g. maner, measure, means, forme, faction, waye, quantitee, ende, the use of a thyng, also tyme of measure in musike.

Omnium par modus sit, that there bee lyke proportion of measure of all these thynges. Esi nihil scripsit, nisi de modo agri, Although he wrote nothing but of the quantitee of the fildes.

Modus vini maior, to marche vfe of byngs wyng of wyne, or more vfe of wyne than one was wont.

Modo nostro, after our faction, as we wyll our selues.

Modum habere, to kepe a rule of order in any thyng. Modum statuere, to geue a rule.

Sumere iustum modum cibi, to make a full and perfect meale.

Scias posse habere iam ipsum suæ vitæ modum, Wote you well that he maye haue the rule and gouernance of his owne lyfe.

Omnino modo differre, so to valse that one is lyke another in nothyng.

More modog, after the maner and faction.

Omnino modo laborare, to labour of encheuure with all means possible.

Modum constituere, idem quod Statuere modum.

Modum adhibere alicui rei, to dooe a thyng after a certayne maner and meane.

Salare ad tibicinis modos, to daunce after the mynstrelles playng of tunes.

Modus agri, measure of lande.

Modum facere, habere, seruare, to keepe a measure of meane.

Hoc modo, after this faction, in this wyse.

Ad hunc modum, idem.

Meo modo, as I wyll my selfe.

Bono modo fiat, Let it bee dooen after an honest wyse.

Multis modis, id est, vehementer, greatly, earnestly.

Extra modum, beyonde all measure.

In modum pilæ, after the faction of a ball.

Pacis modo, as it were in the tyme of peace.

In modum amici, lyke a frende.

Nisi tibi aliquem vitæ modum constitueris, If you take not some certayne maner of trade of lyfing.

Nullus mendiandi modus est, They doo na thyng but lye.

Lupis, natura maiorem modum dedit, Nature hath made wolues bygger of greater.

Non facere modum lugendi, Refuse to cease of make an ende of weeping and waylyng.

Nulla modo, without measure of ende.

Statuere modum inimicitarum, to hate with measure.

Statuere modum Imperij diuinitati, To plectre a tyme howe longe the Emper-

est

etter of an office of gouernance shall continue and when it shall ende.

Machilo, aui, are, to committe auoutrie, to play the lechour.

Machor, aris, ari, to committe auoutrie.

Marchus, chi, m. g. an auoutrie, a lechour.

Marmagus, a towne of Fraunce called Beaumont.

Mœnia, nium, n. ge. plur. walles of a towne or castell.

Cingere mœnibus, to walke aboute.

Circundatus mœnibus, walled aboute.

Mœniana, idem quod Memiana.

Mœnis, a tyme in Germanie that renneth into Rhene.

Mœnitus, a, um, walled about.

Mœrens, entis, sadde, lamentyng, mournyng.

Vultus mœrens, a sadde and heauye countenance.

Mœreo, mœsus sum, & olim mœrui, ère, to be sorrowfull, and sadde, to be heauy in heart, to lament, to mourne.

Mœreo casum huiusmodi, I am sorrowfull that it shoulde so come to passe.

Fili mortem mœreo, to lament the deathe of his sonne, to be sorrowfull for the deathe of his sonne.

Mœrorum, idem quod Muri.

Mœris, a foyerer.

Mæro, aui, are, to make one sadde and heauy.

Mæror, oris, m. g. sorrow and heuynesse of herte sadnesse.

Jacer in mærore meus frater, my brother is in great sorrowe and heuynesse of herte, or he is all a moyle.

Mæria, a ppointe in Athens, nygh to Pontus.

Mærie, sorrowfull, sadly, heauyly.

Mæritur, heauyly, sorrowfull.

Mæritia, æ, f. g. idem quod Mæror.

Flectere os in mæritiam, to make semblace of sorrowe of sadnesse.

Inferre mæritiam, to make heuy and sadde.

Incessit mæritia animos, They sette into a great sadnesse of dumpe.

Tantam mæritia fui, I was so heuy sadde or sorrowfull.

Mæritudo, dihis, f. g. idem quod Mæritia.

Mæro, aui, are, a Mæritico, aui, are, to make sorrowfull.

Mærus, a, um, soyy or sorrowfull, sadde, heuy, full of lamentyng and mournyng.

Mæstæ arg, sacrifices to the infernall goddis.

Timor mæstus, feare, malyng men heuy and sorrowfull.

Moga, a countrey in Asia, called nowe Cæsaria.

Mogunia, a noble citee in Germany, called Bense.

Mola, æ, f. g. a myll. It is also a grege piece of fleshe without shap, growen in a woman,

whiche causeth shew somtyme to thynk that they be with chyld. It is also a cake made of meale and salt.

Molæ, æ, f. g. of versalles, haue mylles.

Molæ alinaris, mylles rounde with asses.

Molæ operam dare, to geat his paynge by toynnyng the mylle.

Molaris, ris, m. gen. the cheeke toothe, also a piece of a broken myllstone.

Molaris, re, & Molarius, a, um, perteynyng to a myll, or wherof a myll is made.

Molarius equus, an horse whiche byngeth about a malte myll.

Molendinarius, a, um, idem quod Molaris, re.

Molendinarius, n, a myller.

Moles, lis, f. g. a thyng that is veray great and weghthe, greatnesse, a great pple, heape, or damme made in a river, or in the sea to stoppe the water. Somtyme the mooyng of any great thyng. sometyme it is taken for difficultee.

Tarda mole se ferre homines crassi et magni dicuntur, to go a fofte pace.

Molibus ferarum mirabilis, meruapious for the huge great wyld beastes that be therein.

Tantæ molis erat, so harde or great a thyng it was.

Iniuria molem sustinere, to abyde and susteyn the great iniurie of wrong that one doth to hym.

Molestæ, greuouely, peynfully.

Molere ferre, to take greuouely, to be ples content, to be displeased.

Molestia, æ, f. g. greffe, peyne, trouble, disquiete.

Sine molestia, without any trouble or busynesse.

Molestiam addere, to putte to more peyne and greffe.

Molestiam exhibere, aspergere alicui, and Molestia afficere alicquem, to trouble, to disquiete, to put to peyne.

Ne nausea molestiam suscipias æger, Leste you begyn synche, shuld trouble your stomake, and cause your selfe to vomite.

Molesto, aui, are, to greue, to offend, to doo displeasure to one, to trouble, to put to peyne.

Molestus, a, um, that whiche greueth offendeth, or disquieteth, greuouely, peynfully, troublous, that vexeth or disquieteth, sometyme for Difficilis, harde, difficulte.

Molestatunica, a garment whiche was mist with some matter, that gathereth syn, put on some person. Whiche shoulde suffer deathe.

Vbi molestum non erit, when it shall bee no disease to you.

Malum molestus ei fuero, I will vexe euery daye in his herte.

Vbi molestus mihi est, when he began to bee somewhat bussh with me, or when he disquieted or vexed me, as would not suffer me to bee in talle.

Nisi forte molesti interuenimus, If out to
 mping doo not trouble of diseafe you.
 Molestina, n. f. gener. a moyster of querne,
 wherewith any thyng maye bee grounde with
 hande. It was in olde tyme vled for a bak-
 house. It maye bee nowe taken for a mylle.
 Molic, h. n. gen. an instrumente that was
 sette on the shoulder of a man, to fyte, or asse, to
 drawe the myll.
 Molimen, inis, n. g. the force of endeuour in
 dooing a thyng.
 Molimentum, i, n. g. idem.
 Molior, iris, it, to moue, to remooue, to force
 and strengthe hym selfe to dooe a thyng, to be-
 come of inuent, to goe aboute to dooe a thyng,
 to make of wyche, to be caried of lette.
 Moliri clauem, to prepare a nauie.
 Moliri iter, to go a iourneys.
 Moliri habenas, to rule.
 Moliri insidias, to late snares, to laye in as-
 waies.
 Moliri arcem, to buyde a fortreffe.
 Moliri bellum, to make warre.
 Dum moliantur, dum conantur, annus est,
 Whyles they sette forwarde, and whyles they
 attyre, pryke, and reymme theim selues, it is a
 whole yeere.
 Minoribus aratris moliantur, They wooyke
 outlaboure with smaller plowes.
 Bipennem moliri in vites, to cut the vines.
 Moliri fugam, to seeke a meane to flee.
 Fulmina moliri, to lychten, to make of cause
 lychting, actually.
 Locum moliri, to prepare the place.
 Opera moliri, to labour, to wooyke.
 Viam moliri, to seeke oute the waye with
 great payne.
 Moliri corruptelam iudicij, to goe aboute of
 endeuour to corrupte the iudges.
 Moliri terram, to labour the earthe.
 Moliri in aliquem locum, to endeuour to go
 of come to a place.
 Moliriacula, to harle dardes.
 Moliri moram, to tarp.
 Molitio, onis, f. g. endeuour of goyng about a
 thyng.
 Agrorum molitio, the labouryng of the
 earthe.
 Molitor, oris, m. g. a myllar.
 Molitor, oris, m. f. gen. he that endeuoureth
 of goeth aboute a thyng, he that enforseth of
 strengthe hym selfe to dooe a thyng. also a
 wooyker, a maker, an author.
 Molitrix, tris, the feminine.
 Molitrix, tris, the feminine of Molitor, a wo-
 man myllar.
 Molitura, x, f. g. gryndyng.
 Mollisco, cere, to waxe softe, to bee parfised
 frome wyathe, to be thowghly softe.
 Mollitia, x, f. g. a shepe sell.

Mollicina, x, f. g. a fine clothe of sphe.
 Mollicellus, a, um, or Molliculus, teder, bely-
 cate, wanton, womanlike, somewhat softe.
 Mollitico, to make softe of tender.
 Mollimentum, i, n. g. a swagging of easynge.
 Mollis, liu, ire, to make softe of tender, to pac-
 tise, of appeale, to make wanton, npe of be-
 lycate.
 Animos mollire, to make the myndes of men
 gentill and quiete. also to effeminate, to make
 tender and belycate.
 Mollire impetum, to repress the vehemency
 of rage of a thyng of persone.
 Mare mollire, to make the sea canline of
 quiete.
 Mollire hominem, to pacifie, to appeale, to
 tourne ones mynde, and induce hym to dooe
 that he is belyped.
 Mollipes, edis, that hath a softe foot.
 Mollis, le, softe, tender, remysse, somtyme plea-
 saunt, easy to be pleased, epye.
 Mollis ingenium, a wyte whych the lyghtly
 taketh.
 Mollis homo, a man effeminate of woman-
 ly, not hardy of constant of wyte, inuolued
 in wanton pleasures and sensuall appe-
 tite.
 Animus mollis, in the good parte, a softe and
 gentill mynde easy to be pleased.
 Castanea molles, epye chellens.
 Collis mollis, an hyl nothing steepe, easy to
 go by and downe on.
 Hyems mollis, a mylde and gentill wynter,
 nothing rough of sharpe.
 Mollissimus odor, a verate pleasant sauour,
 nothing stronge of ranke.
 Versus molles, verses of loue, wanton and
 amorous verses.
 Vinum molle, a pleasaunt wyne that is no-
 epper and sharpe in drynkynge.
 Molles sententia, saniole sentences with-
 out seuerities.
 Molles amplexus, amorous embra-
 cinges.
 Mollis lex, a gentyllawe nothing rigorous.
 Mollis cultus, delicate and npe apparayle.
 Mollis oratio, gentyll and pleasaunt
 wooydes.
 Mollities, ei, & Mollitia, x, f. g. softnesse, ten-
 deresse, delicatenesse, womanlynesse.
 Mollities maris, the caulmenesse and quiet-
 nesse of the sea.
 Enclunda hac mollities animi, This tendre-
 nesse of mynnesse of hearte make bee putte
 awaye.
 Mollior, gentilly, with good wyll, easily, be-
 lyately, patiently, sofly, womanly,
 npeily.
 Mollior se curare, to lye belyately, to che-
 re the ones selfe npeily.

Mol-

Mollior sustinerunt me, Soft man, he not
 so sharpe of rigorous with me.
 Ferre mollior, to take patiently.
 Mollitudo, dinis, f. g. softnesse and gentylnesse.
 idem quod Mollities.
 Mollitus, a, um, made softe, tender, of delicate.
 Mollitica, x, f. g. a nurse with a softe chyle, a
 spheberde.
 Mollitum, i, n. g. the wenne of bunches of the
 tree called Acer.
 Molochus, a shepherde in the woodde Res-
 mea, whiche receyved Hercules whan he cam
 thither to kill the lyon.
 Molossia, a parte of Epyre.
 Molossus, a, um, of Molossia.
 Molus, a mans name in Rome.
 Molo, lui, molere, to grynde.
 Moloch, was an idoll of the Ammonites, sig-
 nifyng in hebyue a gouernour of counsaillour.
 It was also called Molchom, somtyme
 Milchom.
 Molochinus, ni, m. g. a colour lyke to the flou-
 res of malwaes, somewhat purple.
 Molochinarius, in, m. gen. he that dryeth the
 said colour.
 Molochus, i, m. g. a plumele, suche as mas-
 sons and carpenters doo occupie in squaryng
 of stone and timber.
 Molossia gens, people in the part of Grece, cal-
 led Epyrus, they were also called Molossi.
 Molossus, a mastiue dogge. It is also a foote
 in meter.
 Molochros, a mynde of whete wyne.
 Molocrum, a square piece of tymber, wheroun
 the paynes byd sacrifice. It is also the tren-
 dyll of a myll. Also the swelling of a womans
 brayle, whiche dooeth haype as well to may-
 dens as to wyues.
 Moly, an herbe.
 Molybdena, x, f. g. a beyne of leade of sphe.
 It is also one of the kyndes of the herbe cal-
 led Persicaria.
 Molybditis, the spume of some of leade.
 Momar, a foolie.
 Momen, inis, n. g. idem quod momentum.
 Momentaneus, a, um, that whiche dureth but
 for a whyle, of shortlye alereth.
 Momentarius, a, um, that whiche is dooen in
 a litlell space.
 Momentosus, a, um, that is of some weryght
 of value.
 Momentum, i, n. g. the least part of tyme whiche
 can not be assigned, a momet. It is also
 to a portoun more of lesse of any thyng of mat-
 ter. also the estimation of value of a thyng.
 also a weryght of poyle.
 Nullus est momenti, It is of no weryght of
 value, also it is of no strength of vertue.
 Partimomento fors, it is one chaunce of litle
 value of effect.

Momentu aduertit, in a moment, quick-
 ly, aduertit.
 Momento temporis, of hore, quickly, at
 one tyme of hore.
 Ne mihi momenti esse ad. &c. to bee of
 nous affecte, vertue, of force, to helpe nothing
 to a thyng.
 Paulo momento, easily, with the least thyng
 in the world.
 Afferre momentum, to helpe of profyte to
 a thyng.
 Permaghi momenti est, It is of greates
 value, force, of strength, of it helpeth much.
 Perleui momento fortunæ, with the least
 chaunge of fortune that can be.
 Nullum habet momentum, It helpeth of
 seruetly nothing.
 Momus, mi, m. g. a god of reprehencion. And
 of hym all curious reprehenders bee called
 Momii.
 Momo satisfacere, to contente hym, whome
 almoste no man can please.
 Momo iudice decertare, to contente afoye a
 rigorous and extreme iudge, of hym that will
 fynde a faulte quickly.
 Monna, called of the grekes Monna, is an yle
 ngyth to Hytany, vnto aunc of people in the
 tyme of Cornelius Tacitus, where they shad
 fledde from the Romayns were succoured, I
 suppose it to bee the Isle nowe called Man,
 and not Angleser, for as muche as that is
 torgned to Hytany. There is also another
 Isle of that name in the ryuer of Ithene, nigh
 to Seyfelande, and not onely ngyth to Hyt-
 any.
 Monarda, and also Monarina, the yle of Span-
 ny the east parte of Irelande.
 Monachis, a mountayne in Arcadia.
 Monachus, i, m. g. a solitarie persone. all be it
 that it is vled for a monke.
 Monaxis, a kyng of Idarchia.
 Monarchia, x, m. g. a pynce that ruleth alone
 without peere or companion.
 Monarchia, x, f. g. the rule of one, a mo-
 narchy.
 Monas, adis, f. g. the numbre of one, vntree.
 Monasterium, a place solitarie.
 Monaulos, a ppe, a recorder.
 Monedula, x, f. g. a byde called a chough of
 cabells.
 Monco, i, ere, to warne, to put in remembrance
 to put in mynd to aduertise, to counsaill, to
 bydde one to byde of supper.
 Nisi ipsa res moneat, Except the thyng selfe
 byd byd me of geue me occasion.
 Habeo pro illa re illum quod moneam pro-
 be, I knowe what to tell hym in his case for
 that will enough. Or I haue to put hym in
 mynde for that thyng well enough.

Et illi. Mones

Monera, *x*, f. g. *moneta*, also the name of *Juno*.
Proferre aliquid ex nostra moneta, to present
 somewhat of our owne witte, to bring out some-
 what of our owne beaulte and invention.
Monetalis, *le*, pertaining to *moneta*.
Monetarius, *ri*, m. gen. a maker of money,
 a coper.
Monile, *lis*, n. g. a collar or beere that women use
 to weare about their neckes, an ocher. It is
 also a portraitt of an hoyle.
Monimentum, *i*, n. g. a signe, a token, a tombe.
 looks more in *Monumentum*.
Monitus, *onis*, f. g. a warning, a chiding, a re-
 buking, an aduertising.
Monitor, *oris*, m. g. he that warneth a man or
 putteth him in remembrance, a prompter, an
 aduertiser, a monyfter.
Monitorius, *a*, um, that whiche dooeth warn
 or exhort.
Monition, *i*, n. g. a monition, a warning, an
 aduertisement, a checke, a rebuke, a precept,
 a dition, a counsaile.
Monitus, *us*, m. g. idem quod *monitus*.
Monitus, *a*, um, monished, warned, aduertised.
Monitus, *le*, *monis*.
Monobolus, *is*, m. g. they whiche have a long thyng lyke
 to a pence. also they that bee beate lyghe in
 nature, and aboute other. *Lampridius in vi-*
ta Alex.
Monoceros, *otis*, m. g. an hyrcyno.
Monochordium, an instrument hauing many
 stringes of one soune, sayng that with small
 pieces of clothe, the soune bee distincte, as
 a clauco; bee bee.
Monochromaticus, *a*, um, belonging to these
 portraittures of one colour.
Monochromatus, a portraitture of one colour.
Monochorus, a man hauing but one eye.
Monodia, a lamentable or mourning song, as
 the aas to songe in funeralles.
Monodos, the soune of *Phylis*, who in steede of
 teeth had but one bone lyke as hynges *Phylis*
 thus had.
Monachus, an haueyn of *Liguria*.
Monogamus, he that neuer had but one wyfe.
Monogrammi, men leane and yle coloured.
Monogrammus, a picture onely drawen with
 a lyne.
Monologium, a longe tale of one matter.
Monomachia, *x*, f. g. a battaile, wherein one-
 ly two men doo fght.
Monomachus, he that fghteth alone without
 helpe of any other man.
Monomeri, people in the east part of the world
 whiche have but one legge, wherewith they
 go by leape more swifely than any beast.
Monoplagia, a meale of one only meate of bythe
Monoplialium, idem quod *monocidus*.
Monopodium, *n*, neu. gen. a table sette on one
 foote of treffyl.

Monopolium, *lij*, n. g. where one man enioyes
 feth thynges, to haue all in his owne hande,
 that no man maye gayne but he onely. It maye
 be also one countrey or market, that taketh
 awaye the gaynes frome other countreies or
 markettes.
Monopteron, a woode hauing but one case.
Monosceli, men in *India*, whiche haue but one
 legge, so geant that therewith they couer them
 selfe from the sunne.
Monosylon, where as a but one pylar.
Monotropos, solitarie, of one faction alwaies.
Monoxylis, a boote made of one piece of timber.
Mons, *onis*, m. g. a mountayne or hylle, also an
 heape of thynges, or any other thynges in the
 foume of an hylle.
Præputus aquæ mons, a great waue of water.
Mons frumenti, a great rith of heape of corn.
Montes aureos policeri, promysing spoken
 of them that make large promyses.
Mons ferat, a countrey in *Italy*.
Monstrabilis, *le*, that maye be shewed.
Monstratio, *onis*, a shewing or declaring.
Monstrator, *oris*, m. g. one that sheweth, declar-
 eth, telleth, or teacheth.
Monstratus, *us*, m. g. a demonstratio or declaring.
Monstrific, *monstrificus*, straungely.
Monstrificus, and *monstrifer*, *a*, um, *monstrif-*
er, that hath some figure contrary to nature.
Monstro, *auis*, *arc*, to shewe, to declare, to telle,
 to teache, to proue.
Monstrofe, *monstrouus*, straungely, contrary
 to nature.
Monstrous, *a*, um, monstrous.
Monstrum, *tri*, n. g. a monster, that whiche ex-
 cedeth or lacketh in naturall forme or order.
 also any thyng that is doone agaynst the com-
 mune course of nature, in what kynde of
 thyng so eue it be, a token or shewing, any
 thyng that in significyngs an other thynges,
 dooeth shewe it. sometyms for *monstratio*.
Monstrum hominis, non dicturus, Thou my-
 shapen knaue, wyle thou not speake a tell me?
Monstra dei, refero, I make relation of those
 thynges to you, that the goddis thus shewen
 me. *Monstra narrare*, to shewe verie strange
 thynges contrary to nature.
Montanus, the name of a poete.
Montanus, *a*, um, of a mountayne.
Montana nunc sunt omnia, It is hylle or full
 of hylles now in euery place.
Monticula, *x*, com. g. he that inhabiteth or
 dwelleth upon hylles.
Monticulus, *li*, m. g. a litle hylle.
Montigena, boyne on an hylle.
Montiuagus, *a*, um, wandring by hylles.
Montuosus, *a*, um, full of hylles, hyllo.
Monumentum, *i*, n. g. a remembrance of some
 notable acte, as sepulchres, pyraues, pylars,
 great houses, inscriptions, bookes, and other
 lyke

lyke, to heep any thyng excellent concerning
 great wytes, cunning, enterpryse in armes,
 puissaunce, or recheffe is remembred, a me-
 moriail.
Monumenta, *is*, m. g. hystories, tokens,
 cognisances, armes, and suche lyke.
Monychia, *x*, the name of sainte *Augustinus*
 mother.
Monychus, a gygant, one of the *Centauris*.
Monyma, the wyfe of *hyng Mithridate*, whys-
 che after that her husbande was vanquished,
 killed hit selfe.
Monymus, a mans name.
Moplopia, the countrey of *Athens*.
Mopsus, the name of a poete.
Mora, *x*, f. g. taryng, leysure, delaye, pylon-
 gys, slackeneste, slownesse. also a stape that
 surgeons vse in pylonyng of soye legges.
Moram create, to pylong the tyme, to delaye.
Afferre moram, and *Moram facere*, idem.
Per hunc nulla est mora, he tettereth it not.
Nec mora villa est quin eam vxorem ducam
There is no lette but that I make wedde hit.
Faxo haud quicq sit mora, I wylle see that
 there shall be no delaye or taryng.
Inhere moram et religionem iudicandi ius-
dicibus, to make the iudges asende or scrup-
 lous, and to defere iudgement.
Quid ergo erat mora, et tergiversationis?
Thas what was the lette, and that he wente
not farther in the matter?
Dimoue vocis moras, tell myselfe.
Nullam moram dare, to geue no delaye or
 leysure.
Ve non habet aliquid mora, That it haue
 no lette.
Nullam moram interponere, to make no de-
 laye. *Hoc mihi mora est*, This tettereth me or
 causeth me to tary.
Ne in mora cum opus sit fies, Let vs not tar-
 ey on you, whan nedes shall be.
Neq istic neque alibi villa erit in me mora
Neither in this matter, nor in any thyng els
you shall haue any lette or taryng in me, or
you shall not tarye on me, or I am ready to
doe as you wylle haue me.
Sine mora, without delaye or taryng, quick-
 ly, incontinent.
Nulla est in nobis mora, we be ready, there
 is no lette in vs.
Ne in mora meis nuptijs egomet stem,
That I my selfe pylonge not or hynde not
myne owne marriage.
Moram afferre supplicij, to cause ones pun-
 nyment to be deferred.
Moras quarere, to make delays.
Moralis, *le*, pertaining to maners, morall.
Moramentum, *li*, n. g. taryng, abode, lette.
Morator, *oris*, m. g. a tarter, a letter, a diuider.
Moratorius, *a*, um, belonging to taryng or de-

late makinge.
Moratoria cautio, a determination of a tyme
 or magistrate, to paye at a daye appoynted
 whiche one hath in respite.
Moratus, *a*, um, that hath maners good or ill,
 that is well or ill manered.
Ita nunc adolescentens morati sunt, Of such
 naughty conditions bee younge men now
 a dayes.
Morata oratio, an oration that representeth
 the maners and facyons of hym that speaketh.
Moratus bene, well manered.
Bene morata ciuitates, cities in good order
 and order, and well gouerned.
Moratus, *a*, um, of *Moror*, that hath satyr
 abidden.
Morbidus, *a*, um, speke of scabbed.
Morbificus, *a*, um, that whiche causeth disease
 or sickness.
Morbosus, *a*, um, full of sickness, sicke.
Morbosus, *bi*, m. g. sickness, a disease, a soye.
Morbo affici, to bee sicke.
In morbo esse idem.
In morbum delinere, to fall sicke.
Morbo laborare, to bee sicke.
Ex morbo conualescere, allurgere, euadere,
 to bee recovered from sickness.
Morbus arcuatus, the saundise.
Morbus animæ, a vice inueterate and harde
 to be cured, as ambition, auarice, &c.
Morbus animi, trouble or vexation of spirite.
Morbus regius, the pealowe saundise.
Absumi morbo, to be soye broken and woyn
 with sickness.
Afflicti morbo, to be greuousely sicke.
Confirmata valetudo a morbo, health fully
 recovered after sickness.
Contrahere morbum, to geat a disease.
Crudecit morbus, The sickness cometh a
 newe or waxeth frethe agayne.
Depellere morbum, to put awaye a disease.
Facere morbum, to breed or cause a disease
 or sickness.
Lactari morbo, to be long sicke.
Inuasi morbus, the sickness toke hym.
Leuari morbo, to be eased of his sickness.
Tentari morbo, to be attached with a sick-
 nesse or disease.
Mordacitas, *atis*, f. g. a byping.
Mordax, *acis*, om. g. he that doberth byt, be it
 with the teeth or with language.
Mordax folium, a leafe that biteth the tongue
 with the sharpnesse of his taste.
Mordere, *mordidi*, &c. to bite, to detract or
 rebuke vehemently, to grawe.
Mordere frænum, to grawe on the bypelle,
 whiche is spoken, where it signifyeth one to
 repugne agaynst frentude and bondage.
Mordere clanculum, to speake ill of one by
 hynde his backe.

Iniquo dente mordere, to speake pite of one
for malice without a cause.
Dente inuido mordcor, I am enuoufely
fclaudered.

Si hoc te mordet, ff this thyng geues you of
byspe by the stomache.

Mordicus, for Mordicus, with byrnynges.

Mordico, aui, are, to burre with byrnyng.

Mordicus, an aduerbe, byrnyng harde and fast,
as a man holbeth a thyng fast with his teeth.

Mordicus tenere, to holde fast, to persell ob-
stinately in an opinion of sentence.

Abripere nasum mordicus, To byte of o-
nes nose.

Mortuum, n. gen. a bynde of cakes made of
rythe, wyne, cheefe, and herbes.

Morta, in greche, is in englysh fool (Quies) folp
Morbundus, a, um, byrnyng.

Mongeratus, onis, f. g. obeying.

Morigeror, aris, ar, and foimertyme Morigero,
aui, are, to obeie, to doo as a man bidbeth, to
conform his maner to an other mans will.

Morigerus, and Morigeratus, a, um, obedient.

Morini, people in France dwelling aboute
Eurbane.

Morio, onis, m. g. a foole.

Morion, a certayne pious stone.

Morior, moritis, vel moriens, moriti, vel mor-
ti, to dye.

Moriar, a maner of an othe, signifyinge, I
would, I shoulde dye, or I praye god I dye.

I am beneficiorum moritur, Benefices bee
forgotten or out of memoire.

Certum ex mori, f. & c. I hadde liffes
dye, than he.

Moror, aris, ar, to tarp, to abyde, to dwell con-
tinuall in a place, to leat of cause to tar-
re, to effeme of passe on a thyng, foimertyme

Morari, passus, is to be madde.

Nem moror, I will not let, there is no let in
me. Dextram moratur manum, he stopped
of helde his right hande.

Ego met conuincas moror, I my selfe cause
my gesses to tarp.

Quid moraris abeuntem? wherefoe dooe ye
holde and lye hym backe? why dooe ye
cause hym to tarp that wolde be gone?

Moros, a foole.

Morole, waywardely, frowardely.

Morolitas, aris, f. gen. waywardenelle, frow-
wardenelle.

Morofus, a, um, waywardely, frowarde, ouer-
thwartely, byuers in conditions, whome no
man can please, moie curiouse than nebedeth.

Arbor morolana, a tree that both feare-
full pious of growe in a place.

Morons, et Morosis, a madnesse of frensie,
where a man loseth his memoire.

Morpheus, bisyllabum, the soone of dreame
of the god Somnus.

Mors, oris, f. g. death. Mortes, is foimertyme
read in the plurall numbre.

Absumi morte, to dye.

Accerere mortem, and conciscere sibi mora-
tem, to procure his owne death, to kyl him
selfe. Anticere morte, and Anticere mortem,
to put to death.

Morti dare aliquem, to put to death, to kyl.

Eripere aliquem morti, to saue ones lyfe.

Minari mortem, to thysatten death, to thys-
ten to kyl one.

Multari morte, to be put to death.

Mortem obire, and occumbere morti, mors-
tem, and morte, to dye.

Mortali quom obicere, to put one in dauns-
gier of his lyfe.

Mortificatio, byrnyng one an other.

Mortificatio, a, f. g. a littell byrnyng of snatche, a
taunte of theche.

Morsus, us, m. g. a bytte with the teeth, a taunt
in speaking, also greife, perne, sorowe, sclan-
der, also the fastnyng of bucklynge of harnesse.

Vni morsus, when the antiof sadnes of sa-
keth holde in the grounde.

Morsus, a, um, bitten.

Mortalis, le, mortall, deade, that to subiecte
to death.

Mortales leges, lawes that will not conty-
nue but bee for a tyme.

Mortalior, the comparatiue.

Mortalis, lis, the substantiue, a man.

Mortalitas, aris, f. g. mortallitee, foimertyme it is
taken for mortall men.

Mortarium, n. g. a moyster, wherein thynges
are byated of grounden. It is also the place
where tyme and lande be ynpled together,
to make moyster.

Morticini, coines whiche bee on mens feete.

Morticinus, a, um, deade, of that whiche is
deade, corups, carcayne.

Morticina caro, murrayn fleshe, whiche dye-
eth by it selfe, carcayne.

Mortifer, a, um, whiche causeth any thyng to
dye, deade.

Mortiferum bellum, deade warre.

Mortualis, le, perrepyng to dead men.

Mortuus, a, um, deade, withoute courage of
spette.

Mortuum mare, a great mere in Syria, where
in no heap thynges maye synke.

Mortuo verba facere, to speake to a deade
man, prouerbiaily signifyinge to speke in vayne.

Morula, a littell tartnyng.

Morum, n. g. a mulberry of blackeberry.

Morus, i, f. g. a mulberry tree, and a beemle
that beareth blacke berries.

Mos, moris, m. g. a maner, a condicon, cus-
tome, a faction, a guisse.

Morem gerere, to obeie.

Moris antiqui homo, an honeste man of the
olde

olde facton.

Adumbrare morem alicuius, to folowe an
other mans maners.

Mos est, the facton is.

Non est moris, it is not the facton.

Omnium more, as all men be wont.

Feruarum more, lyke beastes.

Meo more, as I am wont, as my facton, ma-
ner and custome is to doo, as I will my selfe.

Nouo more aliquid facere, to dooe a thyng
as it was neuer dooen before.

In morem fluminis, as it were a ryuer, lyke
a ryuer.

Conformare mores, to facton his maners.

More magis hanc scribo, I quo te monens
dum putem, I wyte this rather after myne
accustomed facton and maner, than that I
thyngke it nedefull to admonyshe you.

In patris est moribus, Quee auncellours
were wont.

Decedere de suo more, not to dooe as he
was wonte, to leane his olde wont.

Morem gerere animo, to dooe his pleasure.

Moribus, accorpyng to the maner and custome.

Mos bonus, a good facton.

Incessit mos, looke Incessit.

Pacis morem imponere populis, to geue las-
tours of peace to the people.

Manet mos antiquus, the olde facton tarp-
eth still.

Perducere aliquid in morem, To byrnyng a
thyng in custome of vfe.

Morem antiquum referre, to byrnyng agayne
the olde facton of maner.

Morem tenere seruare, rerinere, to keepe a
facton, maner of custome.

Ad celi mores, foliyingenia, accorpyng to
the qualitee of the ayre and nature of the
grounde.

Mos nunq illi fuit, it was neuer his facton,
he was neuer wonte.

More hominum euenit, It hath happened
after the commune course of the worlde.

Mosa fluius, a ryuer which is called the Mase,
and runneth betwene the duchies of Babani,
and the lands of Lube.

Mosca, a ryuer in Moscoula.

Moscatylar, peares, whiche doo sauoure lyke
musk.

Moscoula, a greete countreie in the northe part
of the worlde, beyonde Polonia, which con-
teyneth in length, 400. myles, and aboute.

The people therof bee called Moscoular, in
englyshe Moscouites. They haue a greete
duke, who nameth hym selfe emperor of Rus-
sia. They be christened and dooe obeie the
rites of the Grekes. Their language is the
tongue of Slauous, whiche is also vfed in
Boheme and Poole.

Moscha, is the cheefe cite of that countreie

through the whiche the sated ryuer of Mo-
scos, dooth renne.

Moschum, muske.

Mosculus, a cause, also an herbe.

Moscus, a region in Asia, vnto the ryuer of
Iphasse, diuided into thre partes. In the
one dooe dwell people called Colchi, in the
conde Hiberes, in the thyrde Armeny.

Moses, looke Moyses.

Mosillus, a diminutiue of Mos.

Mosinax, or rather Mosinaxi, people in the
northe parte of Asia.

Motabilis, le, alwaie mouyng.

Motacilla, a byrde called a wagge tayle.

Motiuus, a, um, mouyng, not abyding.

Moto, aui, are, to moue often.

Motor, oris, m. g. he that moueth.

Morus, a, um, moued.

Morus, us, m. g. mouyng. foimertyme a commo-
tion. foimertyme a motion of cause.

Vano motu iactans brachia, swyngyng his
armes fondely.

Feroci motu quatens caput, Mashynge his
head fiercely.

Motus animi, id est perturbatio.

Afferre motum reipublice, To trouble the
commune weale.

Audisti consilij mei motus, ye haue herd the
causes of my counsaile and purpose.

Moueo, moui, uere, to moue, to stirre, to re-
moue, to put awaie, to depart from a place,
to entice, to allure, to pioushe, also to change
of alter.

Mouere calculos in vitray parte, To make
difficultie in the one part of the other, to moue
doubtes on both partes.

Mouere animum, to stirre of allure the mynd

Mouere castra, to remoue the campe.

Mouere tragicdias, to make a great furre of
busynesse.

Mouere camerinam, to styre thynges whiche
the Mail bee to his owne displeasure that he
gynneth it.

Mouere heredes, to put the heyes oute of
possession.

Mouere nuptias, to trouble the wedding.

Mouere stomachum, to cause one to bee be-
ware angry, also to pioushe to vbitte.

Ego in x moueo, I care muche therfoe, or
do passe muche therypon, spoken in mortgage

Mouere aliquem a sententia, To make one
change his opinion.

Mouere senari, vel de senari, to put one out
of the Senate, or to depriue hym of that au-
thoritee.

Mouere alui, or ventrem, to make one shyn-
ke of disposed to the doole. Likewise Mouere
vrinam, to make to pee.

Moue te ocyus, stirre the spate of myn-
d.

Postquam Canabo mouerat, After he re-
moued

moued from Canusium.

Ego me de Cumano moui, I remoued of be parted from Cumaniun.

Moue abste morant, id est festina.

Mouerebellum, oarma, to reple up menne to warre.

Dolore mouere, to ake, to put to pene.

Fletum mouere, to make to wepe.

Indignationem mouere, to make one greatesp displeased or veray angry.

Loco mouentur oia, bones bee put out of topete. Mouere se ad motum fortunæ, To change as fortune chaungeeth.

Mouere mentionem de re aliqua, to sprake or make mention of a thyng.

Ridum mouere, to make to laughe.

Sudorem mouere, to make to sweate.

Nasque vitiligio moueris, moue not a foot out of the place thou standest in.

Mouere cerebrum, to trouble the witte.

Sylliam literam moueris, If ye put awaye onely one letter.

Mouere expectationem, to make despyous.

Mouere aliquem possessione, to put one out of possession.

Mouere suspicionem alicui, to make one suspecte.

Motiancula, æ, f. g. a littell motion of sleeping.

Mox, anone, shortly with, by and by, shortly after, after a while, sometime for Deinde, as Proxime laudatur Syriacum, mox Gallicū.

Quam mox, howe soone.

Moytes, or Moles, signifieth drawn up or taken up from the water. It was the name of a noble prophete, sonne of Aream, of the tribe of Levi, who broughte the Israelites from the bondage of Pharao kynge of Egypte, with moche wonderfull miracles, and gouerned them with exceeding wysdom and patience. He dyed afore the incarnation of Christe. 1462, being of the age of 120. yeres, his open beyng neuer dyminished, nor his teethe loufe.

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Mveo, muci, mucere, to be filthp or binned, palled, or deade, as wyne whyche hath lost his verdure.

Mucisco, scere, idem quod Mucio.

Mucidus, a, um, filthp, vineweb, palled.

Mucor, oris, m. g. filthp, vineweb, such as is on byrde of meate longe kept, hoynesse.

Mucro, onis, m. g. the poynte of a sworde or knyfe, sometime it is taken for a sworde, also the sharpe toppe of any thyng.

Retundere mucronem, to make the poynte blunte. In mucronem declinare, to haue a sharpe poynt of toppe.

Mucro defensionis, the chiefe poynte of ones

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defence, that toucheth the matter nearest.

Mucronatus, a, um, poynted.

Mucronata folia, leaues that haue sharpe toppes.

Mucus, i, m. g. the filthe that cometh out of the nose, snuall.

Mucosus, a, um, snatze, or snuclled, full of snuall.

Mugil, ilis, vel Mugilis, lis, m. g. a sea fyshp, hauntyng the quottes, amonge shaled fyshes moche swyft, of colour whyte, they bee of the Grekes called Centrei et Plora. They commonly be named Cephal. Of theim bee sundry kyndes, as it shall appere in these places.

It is an vntractable fysh, and hath a greates bealy, and therefore except he bee empty, he as bydeth still in a place, and being asrayde, he bydeth his head, weeping that all his bodie is also bydde. They are so despyous eche of the kyndes of the other, that whan fyshes haue taken the males, and ead them by a lyne, and leat them downe into the sea: all the females, whan they perceyue the males, dooe gather together, and comyng to them at take in the nettes. Likewise doth the male kynde, and they folowe the female kynde.

Muginor, aris, ari, to murmure, to teile and go stachely about a thyng.

Mugio, giui, re, to bellowe lyke a cowe or bull. Sometime it signifieth the noyse of thunder or great wyndes.

Solum mugit, the grounde groweth.

Mugitus, us, m. g. bellowyng of lyne or othe noyse lyke.

Mugitus nemorum, the roynge and noyse that wooddes make with the bluderyng and blowyng of the wynde.

Mugonia, a gate at Rome, wherby cattell dyd enter into the citee.

Mula, æ, f. g. a mule gotten of an hoxe stallon, and a female asse, as Columella wytteth. In Egypte (as Aristotle wytteth) mules do both geat and byng footp soles. There hath ben of them founden at Athens, which were 80. yeres olde, as that authour wytteth. It is also the name of an herbe lyke to Scolopendrium, so translated by Theodorus Gaza.

Mularis, re, perteynyng to a mule.

Mulcedo, inis, f. g. a gentil or sweete handlyng or intreating.

Mulceo, si, ere, to pacifie, to appeale, to mitte gate, to swage, to make swete, to annoynt, to polyphe, to please, to delite.

Mulcere fluctus, to make quiete the waues of the sea.

Mulciber, ciberis, one of the names of Vulcan called god of fyre. It is sometime taken for the fyre.

Mulcta, a penaltie, a condemnation, a fine refsed, looke Multa.

Mula

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Mulctam dicere, to geue an infuccion, to set a pene, to amerce, or condempne to paye a forsaite.

Mulctam irrogare, idem, looke Multa.

Mulctam committere, to forsake, to renne in the pene, to incurre the pene.

Mulctam remittere, to pardon, to release or remitte the penaltie.

Mulcto, aui, are, to punyche by the poynte, loke Multo.

Mulctra, æ, f. g. the mykyng, the pyle whereto it is myked. Sometime the myke selfe.

Mulctrale, lis, and Mulctrum, i, n. g. a mylkyng pyle.

Mulctus, us, m. g. mykyng.

Mulgeo, mulsi, or mulxi, gero, to mylk or stroke

Mulgere hircos, spoken pouerbiaily of a thyng verate absurd and contrary to reason.

Mulgo, aui, are, to publyshe.

Muliebra, brium, n. g. plur. naturall euacuations, whiche women haue, called theyr floweres. It is also bled for lecherp, vncleanlyde.

Muliebris, bre, perteynyng to women, womans lyke, fearefull, timorous, vnconstant, was weeping.

Muliebre folliculum, dicebant vuluam.

Muliebris animus, a fearefull, vnconstant or waueyng mynde.

Muliebris sententia, an vnconstant opynion, that is quickly changed.

Muliebris fides, styppre credence.

Muliebritas, tatis, f. g. delicatesse, tendernes.

Muliebritas, womanly, delicately, tenderly, effeminate.

Mulier, is, f. g. a woman, properly she that is no virgin, and by translacon, a weak and effeminate persone.

Mulier, is sometime used for a wyfe.

Mulier, pro ea vel illa dicitur.

Muliercula, æ, f. g. a diminutiue of Mulier.

Mulierarius, a, um, that foloweth or dooth on women, also that whyche is dooen of prepaed by women.

Mulieraria manus, womans helpe or rather a company of womanly or effeminate persons.

Muliero, aui, are, to effeminate or make lyke a woman.

Mulicrostas, atis, f. g. the vice of louyng many women.

Mulicrosus, a, um, of or belongyng to women.

Mulicrosus, si, m. g. a great loue of women.

Mulio, onis, m. g. a bypate of mules, a mulletour. It is also a certayne kynde of gnattes.

Mullonius, a, um, that belongeth to a mulletour.

Mullus, i, m. g. idem quod Mullo, after Calpurne. But Acon in that place of Horace seeth with Mullus.

Mullus, ei, m. g. a kynde of flowers of purple colour, whiche the kynges of Alba ware, and afterwarde the noblemen of Rome.

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Mullulus, i, a diminutiue of Mullus.

Mullus, i, m. g. a fysh of a meane quantite, havinge two barbes or wartes on the nether

trype, the colour towardes greene, with some yealow lyne, whiche I suppose is called a mullette. In greke it is called Trigle. And ge

the auncient Romayns it was in such estimation, that in the tyme of Claudius the emperour, Bassinus Selge, one that had ben com

full, paid for one of the said fyshes. And thou

lande Sestertios, which after the rate of this

presett tyme, is of our money. lxx. s. iij. d. with vs the word is used for a barbell.

Mulleus, a, um, sweete as honny.

Mulleus sapor, a sweete and pleasant taste.

Mulsum, i, n. g. wyne and honny sodden together

sweete wyne, bastard or muscadell.

Mullus, a, um, any lycour myxt with honny. also

sweete, delectable.

Mulla loqui, to speake saye and pleasant woordes, to flatter one.

Mulla mea, my sweetest.

Multa, a penaltie, a fine, looke Multa.

Multam petere, to seue one to haue hym pay the penaltie or forsaite.

Irrogare multam, to condemne one to paye the penaltie, forsaite, or amercement.

Muharius, perteynyng to a forsaite or pene assessed.

Multatus, a, um, condemned to pay the forsaite

Multatio, onis, f. g. a condemnynge to pay a certayn penaltie, a punysshing by the purse.

Mulgulus, a, um, that hath many copiers.

Multesima pars, a parte representyng an infinite quantite.

Mulribarbus, he that hath muche beare on his beards.

Mulribibus, he that bynkeheth muche.

Multicauius, a, um, full of holes.

Multicaulis, le, hauntyng many stalkes.

Multicauius, a, um, that is very holowe.

Multicolor, oris, com. g. of dyuers colours.

Multifacio, feci, facere, to make muche of, to esteeme muche.

Multifariam, an aduerbe, many wates, in many fashions. Multifarie, idem.

Multifarius, a, um, dyuers in maners and condicions.

Multifer, ra, rum, bearyng abundantly, or bearyng many chynges.

Multifidus, a, um, chaunge many stetes, distices of creature, diuided in many partes, full of scotches.

Multiforacilis, le, with many holes.

Multiforis, re, and Multiforus, a, um, that hath dyuers holes.

Multiformis, me, of many fashions or figures. Multiformiter, in diuers fashions, diuersly.

Multigeneris, re, of dyuers kyndes.

Multigenus, a, um, idem.

Mula

Multiingis, ge, and Multiugus, a, um, diuers, manifolde, of many sortes.
 Multipages lateræ, letters intertwayng of dyuers matieres.
 Multiloquus, a, um, full of speche, that hath many wordes.
 Multimodus, a, um, of dyuers sortes, facions, or maners.
 Multinumus, a, um, haungeth muche money, o that whiche with one getteth muche monete.
 Multipartitus, a, um, begyn divided into many partes.
 Multipes, multipedis, and Multipeda, æ, fæ, g. haungeth many fete.
 Multiplex, lici, om, g. manifold, diuers sortes.
 Multiplex animus, a, variable of chaungeable minde.
 Multiplicabilis, le, that may bee multiplied or augmented.
 Multiplicatio, onis, fæ, g. multipliege of augmenting.
 Multiplicatus, a, um, multiplied, augmented.
 Multipliciter, diuersely or manifoldly.
 Multiplico, aui, are, to multiplie or to make muche more, to augment.
 Aes alienum multiplicare, to renne more and more in debte.
 Multiplicare gloriam, to encrease or augment ones glory.
 Multipotens, entis, om, ge. of greaite power, that can doo muche.
 Multiscius, a, um, knowyng muche.
 Multifonorus, a, um, that maketh a great noyse or sounde.
 Multifonus, a, um, haungeth a greaite sounde of many foundes.
 Multia, orum, ne gen. plur. garmentes made of fine thyddes of fyke.
 Multuagus, a, um, wandying muche abyode.
 Multitudo, mis, f, g. a multitude of great nūbye.
 Multitudus, he that seeth muche.
 Multuolus, a, um, that willety or despyeth many and dyuers thynges.
 Multo, et Multo, aui, are, to pūpshie, to pūpshie by the purse, to condecinne, to put fro, to intreate p, to disorde, to vexe, to put to pūpshie.
 Exilio aliquem multare, to condecinne to banishment.
 Morre multare, to pūpshie by deathe, to put to deathe.
 Multare verberibus, to beate.
 Multari virgis, to be whippid.
 Multari patria, to exile, to banishment.
 Multare bonis omnibus, to putte one besyde all that euer he hath, to condecinne him to lese all his goodes.
 Male multabo ipsum, I will pūpshie hym sharply.
 Multata consilia a fortuna, when fortune turneth ones purpose, to his great displeasure.

Multare matrimonio to deuoyce or dissolve matrimonie.
 Multo, forgyned to aduerbes and prepositions dooeth augment the vertue or vehemence of thepm.
 Multo aliter, and Multo secus, far otherwise.
 Multo ante, longe before.
 Multo ante ponere, to preferre a great deale.
 Multo præstare, it is muche better.
 Multo minoris vendidit, he sold it for muche lesse.
 Is quantus nunc est multo vberius, by so dooynge (as the word goeth nowe) a manne make gear a meruailous good lūpyn, o now a daies, that is the deate chiefe and pūctia pall wale to gear monete enough.
 Multopere, for Magnopere.
 Multum, an aduerbe, signifieth muche. Sometyne a longe season.
 Non ita multum, not so greatly, not so longe tyme. Multum scuit, he dyd wepe bitterly, a great whyle.
 Multum tacuit, he helde his peace a greaite whyle.
 Salue multum, God speede hertly, god geue you an hundred good moowes.
 Sulpitio vtebare multum, you were verale familiar with Sulpitius.
 Multus, a, um, muche, many.
 Multus in opere, oftentynies in busynesse, o berate muche occupied.
 Multus sermo, ad multum diem, muche cōmunication a great parte of the daie.
 Multa nocte, late in the nyght.
 Multo mane, in the moynge betyme.
 Multus in admiratione, greatly aiseded of sette by.
 Multus in eo fuit, he spake muche of that matter. o he was verle busy in that thyng.
 Multa, for Multum, muche.
 Multis modis, dyuers wates, also greatly, earnestly.
 Nomen tuum multum est, in his locis, ge be muche spoken of in these quarters.
 De multa nocte profectus est, he departed footthe late in the nyght.
 Multis partibus maiorem esse, to bee muche greater.
 Multisudoris est, it is a verle paynefull matter. o one muste take great payne and trauaile in it.
 Multissimus, is sometyne used for the superlatiue.
 Multus, sometyne for Multiplex.
 Minus multi, fewer persons.
 Muluca, a typer of Mauritania.
 Mulus, i, m, ge. mule, also a certayne fyke.
 Mulimarti, sothes wheron lardelles were trusted and boyned by men.
 Mulimariani, a pūerbe referred vnto them whiche

whiche bee obedient vnto euerie commandement, bee it neuer so greuous. It may also be applied vnto them, which be involved in perpetual and intolerable labours and busynesse.
 Multi munus scabunt, Spales doo grasp one another, Sp pūerbs applied to persons ill and befamed, when one of them comendeth the other.
 Munda, a citee of Spayne.
 Mundanus, a, um, worldly, o of the world.
 Munditer, cleanly.
 Mundities, ei, et Munditia, æ, f, g. cleanness.
 Mundifico, aui, are, to cleanse.
 Munda, aui, are, to wypte, to make cleane.
 Mundulus, a, um, to curyous in crymynge it selfe.
 Mundus, i, m, g. the world, a womans whole attyre or ornamentes.
 Mundus, a, um, cleane, neate.
 Mundialis, le, perteynyng to gyfte.
 Munerarius, ij, m, g. he that at his owne charge maketh passyng vnto the people, with menne taught of purpose, to fyghte hande to hande vnto the vicariance.
 Munero, aui, are, to reward.
 Muneror, aris, ar, idem.
 Mungo, xi, gere, to make cleane, properly the nose.
 Munia, orum, n, g. plu. offices due to bee doon of any state or condicion of men by the lawe.
 Munia regis obire, to take on him the charge and office of a kynge.
 Belli pacisq; munia, offices of charges, that men beare other in warre or peace.
 Municeps, cipis, com, g. a citizen or burgesse intolering the libertees of the towne. Amonge the Romains properly they that were receyued and made free of the citee.
 Municipalis, le, priuately or peculiarly belonyng to one citee.
 Municipale ius, the priuate law of euerie particular citee.
 Municipalia magisteria, ciuile offices in euerie citee or towne.
 Municipatim, towne by towne.
 Municipium, ij, n, g. euerie citee or towne, haungeth the same libertees that the citee of Rome had. A citee or towne incorporate haungeth thre propre officers and lawes.
 Munifex, icis, om, g. that hath of dooeth take the charge of office, committed to hym to do, that is to office.
 Munificus, largely, bountifull, liberally.
 Munificentia, æ, f, g. liberalitee in geuyng of rewardes, largeness, bounty.
 Munificus, a, um, liberall, bounteous, free of gyfte. Munificentior, more liberal. Munificentissimus, most liberal. O the olde tyme Munifici, were taken for them, whiche consented to that, whiche theyr frendes dydd

of spake.
 Munimen, inis, et munimentum, i, n, g. a fortification of a towne or castell.
 Munio, iul, ire, to fortifie, to prepare, to repayre Munire a frigore, to arme hym, o make defence agaynst the colde.
 Munire viam, to make the wate of such forte that no man may passe. Sometyne to make a wate, that one maye passe easily, also to make a causey.
 Aditum munire, to make a way to a thyng of persons.
 Horum munire, to enclose his garden.
 Munis, he that beareth the charges whiche the people shoulde booe.
 Munilio, onis, fæ, g. a fortresse of stronge holdes for the warres.
 Munio, aui, are, the frequentatiue of Munio.
 Munitor, oris, mag. he that dooeth fortifie.
 Munitus, a, um, made stronge to defende, fortified, fenced.
 Munus, eris, neu, g. a gyfte, a present, a charge, a butte, or office, a graunt of benefite, a frendly pleasure shewed to a man.
 Munera, common plates of gape fyghtes for the people to beholde, to reioyce them, prepared by officers of cities, as in Rome sundry plates, sworde platres called Gladiatores, huntynge of wyde beastes. Also nowe in the citee of London, the watches and gyghes on Wyndommer nyght.
 Munus vitæ, Cicero.
 Omni munere vitæ, in all assayes wherewith a man in his lyfe dooeth meddle.
 Corruptere aliquem munerebus, to corrupt with gyffes.
 Tuum munus est, it is your parte or office.
 Ad omne officij munus instruere, to instruct & teache what one shuld doo in euerie thyng, o what ones office of butte is to doo in all thynges.
 Munus promissi conficere, to doo that one hath promysed.
 Deferre munus, to apoint an office of charge to one.
 Munus fungi, defungi, perfungi, explore, exequi, administrare, efficere, to doo the office of butte that one is charged with.
 Munusculum, i, n, g. a littell gyfte or present, a small charge or office.
 Munychia, orum, the solemnites of Dallas.
 Munychia, an hyl towards Chierronefus.
 Munychyares, a citee in Arabia Petra, where Mahumetes sepulchre is, called nowe Medina Tainabi.
 Murena, æ, f, g. a lampiaie.
 Murena, æ, f, g. a swalle chayne whiche women doo wear.
 Muralis, le, perteynyng to a wall or bulwarke.
 Muralis corona, a garlande geuen vnto hym whiche

whiche firste shaled the walles and entred in the siege of a towne or citie.
 Ictus muralis, a stroke that one hath, from one that standeth on the walles.
 Muralis herba, an herbe called Heritoye or Heliotrope.
 Machinae murales, ingins to ouerthrow and beate downe walles.
 Muratus, a, um, walled.
 Murca, a, the goddess of slouthes.
 Murcidus, a, um, without aduilement, slouthfull, foolishe.
 Murciolum, li, n. g. the seede of that whiche is called Lentiscus.
 Marcus, ci, m. g. a slouthfull or sluggish person, whiche dooth cutte of his thombe, because he will not go to waere.
 Murex, icis, m. g. a shell fysh, of whom cometh the lycour, whiche maketh purple colour. Sometime it signifyeth the same colour. Also an herbe, whiche groweth in a pytte, where no sunne shyneth. Murex, is also the sharpensse of a stone or rocke.
 Murgemma vina, a certayne kynde of wyne.
 Murgio, au, are, to tarp, to be slouthfull.
 Murgis, a, a boyme of the sea in Spayne.
 Murgiana regio, a countrey in the south partes of Spayne.
 Murgio, onis, m. gen. an ybell or slouthfull person.
 Muria, a, f. g. a maner of sauce, whiche they made in olde tyme of the fatte of certayn fyshes, and especially of Tunge. Also water, wherein salt is sodden, byrne.
 Stilla murie, a droppe of byrne.
 Muraticus, a, um, byng longe in byrne.
 Muricium, lyke the helle of the fyshes called Muric.
 Muricatus, a, um, crooked lyke the helle of the fyshes Muric.
 Murican gressus, id est formidolosus, pauens, where one goeth fearefully, as if he went on cattrappes of thoyne.
 Murices, are cattrappes lyke the ypon pythes so tynghed, that byng thyowen one standeth alwaies byrght, vied in variaple for hoysmen.
 Muricida, a mouse killer, a ratte killer.
 Muries, ci, a byrne made with salt sodden in waere, also a cake of salt wherewith the virgins Vestales byd sacrifice.
 Murilegulus, he that gathereth the fythes called Murices.
 Murina, or Myrina, a, f. g. a wyne mixte with spyes, lyke pporas.
 Murinus, a, um, belonging to a mouse.
 Murinus, a, um, of Murina, haung a soote (as uoylke to pporas or wyne, made with spices Murmulonica scura, targettes wherewith men sought upon walles.
 Murmur, murmuris, n. g. the noise of rennyng

water, and therof euery other lyke noise.
 Murmuratio, onis, a geutynge or byndynge in the mynde with noise, a murmuring or byndynge a noyse lyke the water, a reppynge in speakynge softly.
 Murmurillum, i, n. g. a littell noyse of humming.
 Murmurillo, au, are, to mutter or speake softly to ones selfe.
 Murmuro, au, are, to murmur or make noyse lyke to water, to mutter, to repine, to gallyng.
 Intestina murmurant, id est crepant, the bowles crooleth.
 Murmuror, aris, ari, the deponent, was vied of olde wyters for Murmuro.
 Murria, a, f. g. a stone of byners coloures, cleere as Chyristall, haung spottes purple and white.
 Murricus, et Murthinus, a, um, of that stone called Murria, wherof porters, tables, and other vessels were made, thence theym dyuers sent from Venice.
 Marocla, a citie of Pannonia.
 Murraus, an ancient kynde of the Lattices, after whom all his successours were so called.
 Muria, one of the names of Venus.
 Murrius, an hill at Rome called also Iuenticus.
 Murus, i, m. g. a walle, a bulwarke. And by translation, a defence or munition that sauyeth a man from daunger.
 Mus, muris, m. g. a mouse or ratte.
 Mus araneus, a kynde of myce called a Mywe, whiche if it go ouer a beastes backe, he shall bee lame in the chyne, if it do byte any beast, it swelleth by to the heert, and the beast dyeth.
 Musa, a, f. g. a sweete songe.
 Musae, arum, Musae, whiche were maydens, whome pporas saygned to bee the daughters of Iupiter and Mnemosyne, and that they were ladies and gouernours of poete and Musike. They were in number nine, or after some but thye. Some call them geures of eloquence, and doo name them goddesses. It is sometime taken for poete or study of humanities.
 Musae manufactureres, studies moxe gently of delectable.
 Musis auerfus, he that hath forsaken the studye of eloquence, or that is vnapt to lernynge or study.
 Delectare se cum musis, to delite hym selfe with study and lernynge.
 Musae, Musica, et Musia, bee twaikes countynge pynched, that in some places, they seme to bee embored ouer, in some place geasun, although it be all playne.
 Musaeum, ci, n. g. an house, wherinto men lerne in all sciences vied to repaire, and to byspite. It is also an house dedicated to the Muses, such one was first made by the hymnes of Egyppe, called Ptolomei, in Alexandria.
 Musaeus, a, um, of the Muses.

Mus

Musaeus, the name of the ancient poete, and in the tyme of Ophiurus, whiche went with Jason to the wyngynge of the fleece of golde.
 In oger of Thebes the sonne of Champe, before the barons of Troy. The styde of Epiphane in the tyme of Eumenes and Antiochus of Pergamum.
 Musca, a, f. g. a flye.
 Muscaria, a, f. g. a bysshe.
 Muscarium, n. g. a flappe to bynde awaye flyes. It is also the toppe of fenell, opyl, and other lyke herbes wherthe the seedes be.
 Muscarius, a, um, pestyng to flyes.
 Muscenton, a certayne rose that springeth of a stalk with many smalle byanches, and hath leaues lyke to an olus tree.
 Muscerda, a, f. g. mouse dunge.
 Muschus, a beaste whiche beareth muske, a musk cattle.
 Muscinus, a, um, of a flye.
 Muscio, onis, a cattle.
 Muscor, aris, ari, to be covered with mosse.
 Muscosus, a, um, mosse, covered with mosse.
 Muscipula, a, f. g. a trappe wherewith myse of catres bee taken.
 Muscula, a, f. g. a smalle flye.
 Musculosus, a, um, harde or styffe with muscetes or byawnes of harde fleshe and synewes compacte together.
 Musculus, i, m. g. a littell mouse. Sometime an engine of warre, wherby they are defended whiche dooe appoche the walles of a place besieged, to fill the ditches.
 It is also a littell fysh, whiche gubeth the whale that he doo not renne upon rocks, also a certayne piece of harde fleshe compacte with sinewes in the bodie, whiche dooe enclose the spiritual members.
 Muscus, i, m. g. mosse whiche groweth in waldes and other moyst places. Sometime on trees, speciallge in colde countreys.
 Musca, orum, n. g. plu. lyke Musca.
 Musica, a, or Musice, ces, f. g. musike. It was vied in olde tyme for studie of humanites and liberall knowlege.
 Artem tractare musicam, to wyte comedies.
 Musica, orum, n. g. plu. musike.
 Musice, delectabilis, or in an harmony, also perfectly, that nothyng lacketh.
 Musicus, a, um, pestyng to musike.
 Muscium studium, the studye in makynge of comedies.
 Muscus, i, m. g. a muskian.
 Musimon, a littell nagge, a fle, or mople.
 Musinones, Chepe with heavy woulle.
 Musitabundus, a, um, that speaketh to hym selfe playfully, or muttering betwene his teeth.
 Musitandus, a, um, to bee secretly considered and not spoken or beyered abode.
 Musito, au, are, to speake or talke alone, a fre-

maner of muske, such as were.
 Musio, au, are, to mutter betwene the teeth, as they dooth when theye speake for lacke of murmure, to pynne, and countynge with soft noyse, to talke softly and secretly, to kepe silence, also to repine.
 Non decet muslare bonos, Good men shold not kepe silence, or it is not meete that honest men shold holde thep silence.
 Muslar dicere, he is in doubt, whether it be best to tell it or no.
 Mustace, ces, f. g. a tree haung franes lyke a laurell, but greater and weaker.
 Mustaceus, n. m. g. Mustaceum, ci, n. g. a cake or paste made to comfote the stomacke.
 Mustarius, a, u, belonging to must or new wyne.
 Mustela, li, f. g. a beaste called a weasel, also a fysh lyke to a lamprey, or as it seemeth by Holme, a lampreye it selfe.
 Mustela, a mans name, whome Cicero fauoured muche.
 Mustelinus, a, um, of a weasel.
 Colore mustelino est, he is sawynge lyke a weasel.
 Musteus, a, um, sweete as muske or newe wyne, also fresh, newe.
 Liber musteus, a booke lately made, that is yet fresh and newe.
 Cacus musteus, soft chese.
 Poma musica, apples sweete lyke newe wyne.
 Mustulentus, a, um, idem quod Musteus.
 Musticola, a, um, a quomakers laste, wherby he hath a shoe, or an instrument made with two rules, betwene the whiche the shoe is putte, whyle the sole is in soupyng.
 Mustum, i, n. g. newe wyne, newe ale, newe beere, or any thyng that is newe and fresh.
 Mustus, a, um, newe, ponge, late made, fresh.
 Mutabilis, le, changeable, mutable, vnconstant.
 Mutabilitas, aris, f. g. changeableness, alteration, waueynge, inconstancy.
 Mutatio, onis, form. gen. a change, also an exchange.
 Mutatio sedis, changynge of ones dwelling place, banishment.
 Mutatus, a, um, changed, altered.
 Quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore? &c. howe farre vniue that Hector? &c.
 Muticus, a, um, an adiectiue.
 Mutica spica, an eare of corne without a beard.
 Mutillatus, a, u, unfinished in som thyng, or where som thyng is cut of, maimed, made vnperfect.
 Mutilli, bearded beades of nature, lackynge boynges, as open, gotes, &c.
 Mutilo, au, are, to cut of, to maim, to take awaye, in mayme, to make lame or vnperfect.
 Mutilus, i, m. g. booke Mutillat.
 Mutilus, a, um, lackynge some principall parts, mutilate, lame, maimed, vnperfect.
 Mutu, li, f. g. a

Mutina, x, f. g. a citie in Italy, called in the vulgar tongue Modona, whereto is now bind the subiection of the Duke of Ferrara, where was the great battell betwene Augustus and Brutus.

Mutimentis, ie, of Mutina.

Mutimentis color, a naturall colour as wolfe of clothe neuer dyed.

Mutis, i. n. e, to speake softly, or with an vnperfecte voyce, to mutter.

Muto, aui, are, to kill one another. also to exerce or doo a thing often.

Mutius, was a noble familie of the aunciente Romans, in the whiche one was called Mutius Scaevola, who at the tyme that Scythians king of Chuscanes, layd siege to Rome, cam in a beggers apparail into the campe of Scythians, and intending to haue slayn the kynge, slew his secretary, wherfore he was taken and brought to a greene fyre to be burned, in the whiche he willingly thrust his hand that had taryd to kill the kynge, and suffered to be burned to ashes, attempting that before him, there were three hundred that had vowed to make the attempt. Wherewith the kynge being abashed, and fearnge them invincible courage, made peace with the Romans, taking pledges of them, and ending his siege, departed without molesting of them after.

Muto, aui, are, to change, to translate, to batter or exchange one thing for another, to translate to one place to another, to change from one nature or colour to another.

Non muto factum, I doo not repent me.

Non quod dixi laud muto, I wyl not saye that I haue once said.

Non mutare, not to kepe promyse.

Immutatus, he hath changed his mynde in that.

Sedem et locum mutare, to forsake his country or habitation, and go dwell in a strange place. Solum mutare, idem.

Mutare consilium, to change his purpose.

Mutare mores, to change his conditions.

Mutare aliquod cum aliquo, to make an exchange with one for any thing.

Mutare aliam aliam, to change one thing for another.

Mutare merces, to batter, to change wares for wares.

Mutare gaudium merore, to turne joy and mirth into sadness.

Exilium patriam sedem mutauerat, he banished hym selfe voluntarily, he willingly went into exile.

Mutare se in formam alterius, to disguise or new sette and make hym selfe an other.

Mutare in marem, to become of the male kind.

Vetum cum aliquo mutare, to change cotes

or garments with one.

Mutare sedem ex loco, to go or flye from place to place.

Si quam mutare, If I could amende the fault or make it otherwyse.

Mutari iurare, to be made free of one estate, a lose the right of an other that he had before.

Muto, onis, the private membre of a man.

Mutatio, onis, f. g. a bowing.

Mutatio, a, um, bowed.

Mutulus, i. n. g. a state cut out of some of tymber in buyllynge, to beare up the summer of other like thynges. In masonry it is called a cobbell, in tymber woike, a bragger, quilibet rypus of such like.

Mutans, annis, desyring to bowowe.

Mutunus, who was also called Priapus.

Mutuo, together, or one another.

Mutuo diligebant, they loued one another.

Mutuo, aui, are, to lende, sometimes to bowowe.

Mutuo, aui, are, to bowowe, to take of an other.

Mutuari in sumptum, to bowowe monye, to bestowe in busynesse.

Mutuo, mutuall, one to another.

Mutus, a, um, that can not speake, dumbe.

Mutum dices, Thou shalt perceyue me to be a dumbe man, and not to speake a woorde.

Mutus illico, he was dumbe by and by, and had not a woorde to saye.

Magistratus mutus, the lawe.

Mutum, i. n. g. a lone, that which is bowed.

Mutuo appendere, to lende.

Mutuo togare, to aske agayne that whiche was lent, or desyre one to lende vs.

Mutuum in amicitia, mutuall affection and loue in frendshipp.

Mutuos, a, um, lende or bowed, mutuall one for another.

Argentum nusquam inuenio mutuum, I can bowowe monye no where.

Mutuos amor, mutuall loue, where one loueth an other equally.

Mutuos pecunias sumere, to bowowe money.

Mutuos canne inter se vesuntur, The one eateth the fleshe of the other.

Mutuos inter se fiducia, negligentiores sunt, by trustyng the one in the other, they be more negligent.

Operas mutuos tradere, to helpe one another. I error mutuos, when bothe the parties feare one another.

Mutuos vulneribus se considerare, to wounde one the other veritate fore.

Mutuum mecum facit, he dooth for me, as I doo for hym.

Mutuos sunt a me, I wyl to hym as he wyl to me, or I doo by hym as he dooth by me, or I woulde hym as good wille as he woulde me.

Myra, x, f. g. a shell f. g. in the sea called Bosporus, whiche byngeth foote the ittel ferde stone, and rounde. It is g. n. f. g. also a pipe. It is also a cythre played called Myrianthis.

My facere, to doubt, to bee halfe aske.

Myagros, a certayne herbe, haunged a steepe like fennell, the iuyce wherof is good for sores in the mouth.

Myagrus, called also Myodes, the god of fites.

Mycala, the name of a foieresse in Dardos.

Mycana, x, et Mycena, x, et Mycene, enes, a citie in the parte of Grecia called Peloponnesus, and a ittel regyon where Agamemnon reigned, called nowe Morca.

Myceus, a, um, of Mycena.

Mycerinus, the sonne of Cheops kynge of Egypt.

Mycon, the name of a famous pyrrer.

Mycones, et Myconos, oni, a ittel yle.

Mycon, people of that yle, whiche bee natheally balde, and of them balde men bee called Mycon.

Myca, an yle named also Delos.

Mydon, sonne of Atymus, slayne by Antilochus, at the siege of Troie.

Mydriasis, a spechesse of the eyes, where no colour of the eyes is changed, but maketh them muche dryer, all be it it taketh away the sight, or maketh a man to see the lesse, and the thynges whiche are seene, to seeme lesse than they are.

Mygala, a feldie mouse, with a longe snoute, called a mywe.

Mygale, a catte.

Mygdonia, a parte of Macedonia, on the sea side where Niobe was turned into a stone. Aristotle saith, that it is a part of Thracia, togyngng to Lydia. Solinus saith it was called Bebycia, and after Bithynia.

Mygdonides, the sonne of nephew of Mygdonus.

Mygdonis, idis, f. g. the daughter of Mygdonus.

Mygdonus, the brother of Otrelis.

Mylæ, a certayne towne.

Mylæchos, a butterfly, whiche is in myles.

Mymphur, a towners spiabell or pyne, where on he tourneth or maketh any thyng.

Myocetons, the roots of Aconitum.

Myoparionis, a kynde of shippes used in the sea called Mare Tirrenum, a sort of other small shippes, that pryates and robbers bydde commonly use.

Myophilos, a hylle of myle.

Myops, opis, he that can not see, but that he holdeth nere his eyes, peyeynd.

Myplei, a people of Thracia, whiche payd to Dactus.

Myra, a citie in Lycia.

Myriarches, a captayne of x. thousand men.

Myriades, many tymes ten thousande.

Myria, adis, the number of ten thousand.

Myrica, x, p. Myrice, es, f. g. called of the latine Tamarix, of the apothecaries Tamariscus, a ittel herbe called in Italy Tamarico.

Myrina, a quene of Amazons.

Myrinus, the male hynde of a lampyre, whiche hath a toothe out of his mouth.

Myriophyllum, an herbe called Myrsople.

Myrica nux, a nutmygge.

Myrica, a towne in Bythinia.

Myrmecias, a precious stone haunging like knots to the wares.

Myrmecides, a cunning caruer of smal thynges.

Myrmecias, m. g. a stone wherin is the figure of an emore.

Myrmecium, a kynde of spiders like an emore, haunging a blacke body with white spotted, also a ittel rough waxe.

Myrmecoleo, a ittel beast that deuourth emore.

Myrmidones, the people called also Hellenes.

Myrmillon, the name of a stage player.

Myrmillones, were two kynde players, where the one prouoked the other to battell.

Myrobalanum, a fruite growynge in India, like unto plummes or damysne, wherof bee bypures hyndes, whiche doo easly poure all superfluous humours, and also comforteth nature, in so muche that a man whiche eateth them being condite, shall not looke old.

Myrobrechani, or Myrobrechii, they whiche doo make sweete opyntmentes, or rather they, which be ointed or perfumed with sweete oyle.

Myron, onis, the name of an excellent caruer, also olde oyle.

Myropola, x, m. g. a seller of opyntmentes, or sweete oyle.

Myropolum, ij, a place where opyntmentes are solde.

Myrothelium, ij, n. g. a box of sweete opyntmentes.

Myrrha, x, f. g. a sweete gumme called Myrra.

Myrrha, the daughter of kynge Antyia, whiche loued her owne father with chaste.

Myrrheus, et Myrrinus, a, um, of myrra.

Myrrinum vinum, wine condite with myrra.

Myrseniam, a kynde of fenell haunging greatesse leaves, and a warpe raffe.

Myrsinus, a citie in Peloponnesus.

Myrsium, a towne in the parte of Grece, called Peloponnesus.

Myrsus, the father of Landaules.

Myrtatus, a, um, or myrtadanus, a, um, that is made of myrtle.

Myrtetum, a place where myrtles be set.

Myrtus, a, um, or Myrtinus, of myrtle.

Myrtillus, a chaste man of kynge Oenomaus.

Myrtines, a kynde of oyle condite with myrtle.

Myrtopetalum, an herbe called blouewoode.

Myrtouni mare, a porton of the sea, whiche is betwene the sea called Aegæum, et Ionium.

Myrtus, i, f. g. a litlell tree, bearyng beeries of sweete about.

Mys, ios, the name of a cunningg gracer. also a shell fysh of the sea, called Mus aquaticus, et Mus marinus.

Mytia, a countrey beyonde Hungarie, toward Grece. Ptolomus wytereth of two countreis called Mytia, the more and the lesse, and bothe in Asia beyonde Bitynia, not farre frome Ibsa.

Mytia, x, m. g. he that learneth o; so expecte in mysteries of religion.

Mytiagogus, i, m. g. the chiefe interpreter of mysteries and ceremonies.

Mysterium, n, n. g. a mystrie, a thynge secreete o; hysde in wordes o; ceremonies, o; a ceremonie, wherein some secreete thynge is understante.

Myticus, a, um, mysticall.

Mytillus, a cooke name in Martell.

Mytris, a fysh called a sea moule.

Mytus, a certayne fysh.

Mythologia, a declaration o; exposition of fables.

Mythos, a fable.

Mythridates, looke Mithridates.

Myxa, x, f. g. the spith that cometh out of ones nose, spuell.

Myxon, onis, smotte, he that hath a spotted nose. also a certayne fysh.

Myxos, a snuffe of a candle.

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NABATHAEA, a part of Arabia felix, lying betwene the Persian sea, and the redde sea.

Nabathel, people inhabyng the countrey called Arabia felix, verate continent, and in ppep-

ereng and keepyng these commodities, ryghte prudent, as Strabo wytereth, in whom ye may reade more abundantly of theyr maners, not muche expedient to be declared in this place.

Nabis, a beest in Ethiopia, haupyng an head lyke a camell, a necke lyke an hysse, and feete lyke an ore.

Nabius, a ryuer in Spayne.

Nablium, n, n. g. an instrument of musike, muche lyke an harpe, and hath a more sweete and pleasant sounde, called also Psalterium.

Nabrisia, o; after some Nabrisia, a citee in Spayne.

Nabuchodonosor, the ninth kynge of Babylon of the thynke kynge of Caldeis, named of Belcosus, Nabogodrosus, of the hebrews Nas-

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bugadnazar. he by the occasion of his greute and wonderfull dominions, selle into suchy pryde, that he would haue his pmage honoured for god, wherefore Almighty god, subreptly transfourmed hym in to an horrible monsteer, haupyng the head of an ore, the feete of a beere, the tayle of a lyon, and dyd eate hym as a beest. And after he had in that fourme dooen penance by the continuall payres of Daniell the prophete, god beynge moued with mercie, restoyed hym to his pynfull fourme, and afterwarde helped well, and commaunded that the verate god of heauen should be onely honoured. He was before the incarnation of Christe. 633. peters. He saynged still. peters.

Naccæ, fullers of clothe.

Nactus, a, um, the participle of Nanciscor, significyng gotten o; obteyned.

Inde nactus est laudem incomparabilem, thereby he hath gotten prayse incomparable.

Næ, truly, o; nowe in good saythe, also for valde o; nimis, verate greatly.

Næ illicilementer errant, Cruelly they bee farre out of the wale, o; in a wrong opinion.

Næ ego multo lubentius emerim diuorsiorum Tarracina, Butte in good saythe, I hadde liefer haue bought at Tarracina an house to lodge in.

Næ ille facili me videretur patre, In saythe he that haue me a genitil father.

Næ iste haud mecum sentit, He and I be of farre contrarie appetites, o; he is nothing of my mynde o; opinion.

Næra, a womans name.

Nænia, x, o; Nænia, arum, f. g. plur. a lameable songe, songe at the deathe o; burfall of a man. sometyme the songe that the mourner dooeth wantonly spenge, when she danceth her childe.

Nænia, was also taken for a goddesse.

Nænius, a poete.

Næuius, a, um, of Næuius.

Næuus, i, m. g. a molle o; other lyke naturall marke in the body.

Nænia, called nome Narnia, a citee in Italye.

Næniara, a citee in Irelande.

Næides, elles o; fassies, haupyng spares and fountaynes.

Naim, a citee of Galilee.

Nais, naidis, a ryuer in the east, whiche runneth out of the mountaynes of Taurus, into the sea called Pontus. Also a nymphe of the water.

Nam, a conjunction causall, sette more commonly in the fyfthe parte of a sentence, and sometyme dooeth not so muche shew the cause of the thynge, as the begynnyng o; enteryng into the matter. Nam, in the seconde o; other place

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place. significeth for. sometyme it is putte for Autem, folowynge onely the sentence without any other signification.

Namquid, and Namquis, for Sed quid and sed quis, o; Quid autem, o; quis autem.

Nam quid ita? And why so? I pray the?

Nam quando in bonum veteris vitia, id est quando autem.

Nam est longe aliter in versibus, Tenely o; certaynly it is. &c.

Namitæ, people of Nantes.

Nanciscor, nactus sum, nactici, to gent, to obteyne, to fynde.

Cum plus otii nactus ero, when I shal haue more leysure.

Nancisci aliquid otiosum, to fynde one at leysure, o; without busynesse.

Sperni maximam nactus est, he hath conceyued a verate good hope.

Sin nihil nanciscor mali, If I geat no yle, o; yf I chaunce to haue no yle by the matter.

Pices ex sententia nactus sum, I haue gotten suche fysh as I would haue.

Nancitor, for Nactus erit.

Nang, sette afoye other wooddes, significeth truly, put after, it betokeneth for. sometyme for verum, o; Sed.

Nanum, a litlell bynde vessell, called also Scirus lus barbatus.

Nanium, a litlell woman.

Nanus, a, um, a dwaffe, o; a verate litlell person of thyng.

Nannetes, a towne in litlell Britayne, called Nantess.

Napatal, people in Ethiopia.

Napæi, people of the yle of Lesbos.

Napeæ, Goddesse of floures and wooddes, o; rather elles, haupyng wooddes.

Naphthia, x, f. g. m. gen. a certayne kynde of maynde o; chalyke clape, somewhat lityde, (as Pterido wytereth) wherovnto yf fyre bee putte, it kindleth in such wyse, that yf a litlell water bee caste thereon, it burneth more feruently, and maie bee extincted onely with greate abundance of water, o; elles with vineger, alum, and byddysme. There is wonderfull plentie therof founde by Babylon in the countrey called Ecbatana, as Plutarchus wytereth in the lyfe of greatte Alexander.

Napina, a gardern of nauwes.

Napiræ, people of Scythia.

Napus, pi, a Rauwe, whiche is a kynde of Rapas. It is soone boyled, it nouryssheth but litlell. The grekes doo call it Bunias.

Nar, a ryuer whiche runneth into Tyber. There is an other ryuer of that name in Germany, whiche cometh out of the great ryuer of Danubius, o; Donowe.

Narane, a ryuer in Dalmatia, aboute an hund-

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dyth myles from Epidaurus.

Narbais, a towne in Spayne.

Narbo Martius, called commonly Narbona, a citee in France.

Narbonensis provincia, a parte of Gallie, haupyng on the east, the mountaynes Alpes. On the south Mare Gallicum, on the west the mountaynes Pyrenei, on the north the mountaynes Iura. It conteyneth the countreies called Saouie, Dolphiny, Bourgoigne, and Langueboche. It was in the old tyme called Gallia Brachara.

Narcissinus, a, um, of Narcissus.

Narcissites, a precious stone, whiche hath beeynes lyke pup.

Narcissus, the sonne of the ryuer Zephus, whiche was turned into the floure called Narcissus. It is also a certayne ryuer.

Narcissus, an herbe and flower, haupyng the leaues nexte the grounde lyke to Adonis, o; byoder lyke to a pipe, the stalk bare and greene. In the toppe thereof is a floure white o; purple, the secke in a thynne chynne, blacke greate and longe, the roote beynge rounde.

Narcoticus, a, um, Nusefactius o; maynynge a member insensible.

Nardinus, a, um, of Nardus, smellyng o; haupyng the taste of Nardus.

Nardus, i, f. g. a plant, wherof Plinie remembreth many kyndes, but Spica Nardi, is of Galene and Plinie supposed to come out of Indie, whiche some men thynke we lacke. That whiche we haue, cometh out of Syria. Nardus gallica, some suppose to be Iaudene o; that whiche is called Spith.

Narica, a certayne litlell fysh, whiche swimmeth verate swyftly.

Naris, ris, f. g. the nozethyll.

Emundete naris homo, a wittie man that hath a fine iudgement in thynges.

Obesa naris homo, he that smelleth nothing he that hath a grosse iudgement in matters.

Indulgere naribus, to moche, to scorne.

Narius, a ryuer in Umbria.

Naricia, an yle in the sea Aegeum.

Narna, o; Narnia, a towne in Italy. also a citee of Umbria.

Narnia, o; Narniensis, people of Narnia.

Narona, a ryuer of Dalmatia, called nowe Narenta.

Narrabilis, le. that maie bee methed, declared, tolde, o; spoken.

Narratio, onis, a narration o; exposte of a thynge, a shewynge, declaration, a tellynge, an expellynge.

Narratiuncula, a litlell narration.

Narrator, oris, he that sheweth o; telleth.

Narratus, us, m. g. a shewynge, a declaration, a tellynge.

Narratus, a, um, shewed, tolde, declared, ab. ii. atto.

Narro, aui, are, to shewe, to telle, to reposit, to declare, to expresse, also to sale.

Narrare hominam, to speake what he thinketh, to utter his thowghts.

Narrato omnem rem ordine, shewe hym all the matter in order as it is.

Bonum ingenium narras adolescentis, By your saying the poynt man is of a good and gentill nature.

Quid narras? what sayest thou? a manner of admiration and meruailling as one Quid sap. This is a wonderfull thing that ye tell.

Opinor narras? I saye you I thinke?

Narro tibi, I sale to you.

Quas mulieres narras? Of what womenne speake you? of what women bee they that ye speake of?

Narras, a mannes name, an Eunuch of the Emperour Justinian, whiche was a valyaunte and prudent captayn.

Narras, people of Itale, called also Interamnenses.

Narthecium, a place apte of conuenient to kepe spices or medicines in.

Narthex, hecis, m. g. the herbe called Ferula, looke there.

Naryum, a towne of the people called Locrenses, where is greates plenty of excellent and good pische.

Natunones, people dwelling in the myddell of the sandes of Libya. Amonge whome is founden the pectious stone called a Carbuncle.

Natunones, a stone of colour sanguine, with litle blacke veynes.

Natunotius, et Natunoniacus, a, um, of the people Natunones.

Natunotius, sci, to be boyne, in herbes or trees it signifyeth to spring or growe.

Natunotus, The wynde effect of beginneth to blowe.

Natunotus, to be boyne the fete forward.

Natus extranea familia, descended of so etche and noble a familie.

Penelope natus, Penelope was his mother.

De pellice natus, hauping an harlotte to his mother. Ego profecto egregie ad miseriam natus sum, Truly I am notabip boyne to miserie, wretchednesse, misfortune, or aduersiten.

Ex me atq; ex hoc natus es, I am thy mother, and this man is thy father.

Natunotus vxore, to be boyne in lauffull wedlocke. Natus summe genere, of a noble linage.

Natus male volente genio, boyne in anple boyne.

Natus animo leni, he that is of natures gentle and easy to be pleased.

Natus laudi, boyne to praise and renoume.

Annos ad quinquaginta natus, well nere fifty yeres olde.

Copiosissime nasci, to spring or growe very

plentyfully.

Nascuntur facinora, discidis. &c. they springe of bee (ingendred).

Vnde iste error natus sit, whereof this error cometh of bee (springing).

Ne plus mali nasceretur, That no more mischiefs should come of the matter.

Nata est sententia, the opinion of bee (springing) of spring.

Nata herba ad spem fornicie, The grasse of bee (springing) to the hope of her haue.

Nascens, entis, om. g. growyng, springyng.

Nasica, the surname of a noble Roman called Scipio.

Naliteria, a vessel with habels, a wide mouth.

Nalium, a citee in freance called Nante.

Nalla, x, for. g. a weale of bowen, wherewith sphe is taken.

Nastes, the brother of Amphimachus, whiche came to helpe the Troians.

Nasturium, an herbe called Cresses, whiche was among the Persians in such estimation that the yong men, when they wente on hympyng, theyd eate none other meate, suppersage that therby, theyd spirites were made moys quicke and lynely.

Natus, i, m. g. a nose. Sometime it is putte for sharpnesse or quicknesse in speche, wherof we say of hym that can petylye taunt or mocke one to that vntill it can be percelued, Hic nasum habet.

Naso suspendere, to moche couerely.

Nasus colifus, a nose as flatte as a cake deuen to ones face.

Nasutulus, a, um, a diminutue of Nasutus.

Nasut, wittip, mockyngly.

Nasutula, a shewde wench.

Nasutus, he that hath a great nose. also he that can taunt or moche wittip. Sometime it signifyeth hym that hath a great instrument.

Natales, natalium, pl. the rock of familie, where of one cometh, parentage.

Natalibus clarus, noble of blouds.

Obscuri natales, base blouds.

Natalibus restituere, to make a gentylman, and so geue to hym armes.

Natalitia dare, to make a feast at the dape of ones byrthe.

Natalis, ic, and Natalitius, a, um, perteynyng to byrth, as Natalis dies, the dape of the byrthe of natutue. Natalis, is sometime springyng or growyng. Natalis, is the seede, whereof any thing springeth or is ingendred.

Natalis, le, that swimmeth or can swimme.

Natalis, lis, m. g. Natale, is, and Natalitium, tr, n. g. the dape of ones byrthe.

Celebrare natalem suum, to kepe solemne the dape of ones byrth. Vrbis natalis, the dape of the whiche the citee was first builded.

Natalitia predicta, diuinactions of astronomers.

mers, conceyning ones natutue.

Natales diuersarum gentium, the origyn of beginnyng of diuers nations and countreys.

Natale, lis, n. g. a poynt of other place, where geete, buykes, or other doore swimme.

Natantius, a, um, that whiche dooeth swimme.

Natator, oris, m. g. he that swimmeth.

Natatorium, a place made to swimme in.

Natubulum, idem.

Natatio, onis, swimmyng.

Nataus, us, m. g. a swimmyng.

Natans, antis, and Nans, antis, omni. gen. swimmyng.

Nates, us, plu, he nates, natum, a buttocke.

Natix, natix, of Pelint called Nerita, is a fysh, hauping a shell great rounde & smooth, saupage that there be on it lyke to redde seedes of poppe.

Natatio, was vsed for negotiatio.

Natatores, trauaylers about many thynges, of busy and sedicious persons.

Natio, is the name of a goddesse.

Natio, onis, the people of a countreie (as Fessans togeth) whiche had thete beginnyng in the same place, where they dwelte, and came not out of other countreies. It sometime signifyeth a fellowshipp, compaignie, or sorte of men, byrnyng in an order.

Natio candidatorum, the syndicate fellows of the, whiche do lue for great offices.

Natio meliominis impulsit, &c. The mans countreie caused or forced me. &c.

Natunotus, quis, m. g. byrthe, natutue.

Natunotus, a, um, natunot, that is naturally ingendred in a thyng.

Natunotus, color, natunot colour.

Natunotus, sal, salte growen in the place where it is founden.

Natunotus malum, natunot mischief.

Natunotus verba, woordes not distined from othe, Natunot dei, goddes, whiche haue begunnyng and endyng.

Natunot, a, e, in the countreie of Venice.

Nato, aui, are, to swimme often. Sometime it signifyeth to go, to fall, to be rowed in a barge or galee. Sometime to trouble or make. Sometime to grow or shoot forth a litle vnder the erth, as the rootes of some trees and herbes doo.

Natrix, tris, m. er f. g. a water snake. also an herbe, the rootes whereof swelleth lyke a gose.

Natura, x, f. g. nature. It was of some gentiles taken for god creatour of all thynges. Seneca lib. 4. de beneficiis: what other thyng is Nature than god or reason diuine, sowen in all the world, and the partes thereof. Arist.

philis. 2. Nature is the beginning and cause of mouyng, and rest in that thyng, where it is by te selfe, and not by any other thing happenyng. Sometime it signifyeth maners, conuictions, and facton. also natunot inclination

of a nation. Sometime the byrthe members of mannyng of beas. Nature facultate, to bys.

Naturg cedere, of concedere, idem.

Naturg suu ratione habere, to haue regards vnto his conditions.

Sic ex rerum natura exemeris, if you take fro amonge men.

Ex natura rerum euellere, to destroy utterly.

In rerum naturam cadere, to chaunce some thyng, to come sometime to passe.

Huius rei sibi naturam faciat, Lete hym by custome and exercise byrthe into his nature, or make this thyng as it were natunot to hym.

Sequi naturam ducem, to follow nature as capitayn and leader in ones doopnges.

Natura, in the ablative for Naturaliter.

Natura iustum est, we haue it of nature, it is natunot in vs.

Naturalis, ic, natunot, accordyng to nature, of nature. Naturalis nly, natunot chyldren, lausfully begotten.

Desyderia naturalia, pro cupiditate cordi.

Naturalia, plu, tantum, pnyte members.

Naturale, sing. is sometime redde in the same significacion.

Naturaliter, natunot, of nature, accordyng to nature.

Natu, onis, in the ablative case is soigned with these adiectiues, Magnus, Paruus, Grandis.

Magno natunot homines, auncient men.

Minor natu, the poynt.

Quanto tuus est animus natu grauior, The more sage, graue, and discrete that your wille dome is by reason of age and long experience.

Natu maior, the elder.

Natu maiores, elders.

Natu grandis, olde or auncient.

Natu annos sedecim, sixteen yeres olde.

Natus, a, um, boyne, growen, brought forth.

looke nascor.

Natus, ti, m. g. a soonne. Sometime it signifyeth a colte.

Nata, x, .g. a daughter.

Naualis, ic, perteynyng to shipp, or that is doen with shippes.

Bellum nauale, warre on the sea.

Naualis corona, looke Corona.

Naualis materia, all thynges necessarie to make shippes of.

Sochnauales, rowers in shippes.

Gloria naualis, gloyp and renoume for victorie and noblenesse on the sea.

Naualis, lis, n. g. the docke where shippes are to be byrthe made, at Venice the arcuali.

Naualis, a citee in Germany.

Nauarchus, chi, m. g. the patron or mayster of shippes, a pilot, a conducter of shippes.

Nauarchis, chidis, f. g. the patrona shippes, the admiral shippe.

Naucl, n. g. indeclinable, a shalle or pyle of

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a nasse, the skinn of parchment in the middes
of a wall nure, every littell thyng of no va-
lue, a thyng of naught.
Nauicrie, to be without nothing.
Nauicrius, f. i. facere, to sette naught by.
Nauicrius, et Nauicrius, a, um, perteynyng
to the makker of a myppe.
Nauicrius, ri, and Nauicrius, ri, m. g. a mypp
makker.
Nauicrius, a citee in Egypt, the inhabitants
whereof be called Nauicrius.
Nauicrius, gn, n. g. wycke on the sea. Some-
tyme it signifyeth losse of detrimēt.
Nauicrius, facere, to lose a myppe by tem-
pest: and by translatiō, to haue greete losse
of gooddes.
Nauicrius rei familiaris, great losse of good-
des. Hec vna ex hoc nauicrius tabula me
delectat, & his onep apde, hys alpe of succoure
in this great calamitie dooeth comfote and
deleite me.
Nauicrius, gi, m. g. he that escapeth on lyue
after the myppe is lost, it is sometye taken
for one fallen in pouertee.
Nauicrius panimonio, one that by his own
faute is fallen in pouertee.
Nauicrius, a, um, perteynyng to myppwycke.
Nauicrius, f. i. g. a holowe tree lyke a myppe, occu-
pyed when grapes be gathered.
Nauicrius, a, um, idem quod nauicrius.
Nauicrius, ri, m. g. he that letteyth myppes
to lyue, sometye a pproe, a mypp makker.
Nauicrius, ri, m. g. idem.
Nauicrius, ri, m. g. to gouerne a myppe. Some-
tyme to go on the water in a myppe of bore.
Nauicrius, a, f. g. the arte of gouernynge a
myppe of rowynge.
Nauicrius, facere, to freight a myppe, to
sette myppe to hye for carryng of merchandise.
Nauicrius, le, where a myppe may passe, nau-
igable.
Nauicrius, onis, excelle in goynge on the wa-
ter, sayleng.
Nauicrius, gera, gerū, which will beare a vessell.
Mare nauicrius, the sea that will beare a
vessell.
Nauicrius, gn, n. g. all sortes of vessells to sette
of rowe in. Sometye for sayleng. also the co-
ductynge of goynge of a myppe.
Nauicrius speculatoria, byganines of myppes
of cypall.
Intricare nauicrius anchoris, to cast anchoys,
to llate the myppe with booyng of anchoys.
Intricare nauicrius armamentis, to fournysh
the myppe with abutmentes of tacheleng.
Vectoria nauicrius, myppes to transpote and
conueigh men from place to place, passengers.
Nauicrius interit, the myppe was lost.
Nauicrius, li, n. g. a littell bathe.
Nauigo, ar, are, to go or be carried on the wa-

N ANTE A.

ter in a vessell, to sayle.
Nauigare in portu, to be in suretee, to be out
of daunger.
Nauigator, the impersonall.
Nauis, uis, f. g. a myppe.
Nauem depulmere, to bryowe a myppe.
Nauis pompatica, a mypp made with chame-
bers and banketyng parlours, onely to son-
face with. It is also called Nauithalmus.
Rector nauis, a myppe master.
Moderamen nauis, the gudyng of gouer-
nyng of a myppe.
Actuarij nauis, looke Actuarius.
Longi nauis, great myppes of galleys, goynge
bothe with oyes and sayles.
Nauis onerarij, great myppes made for bur-
den or cartage, suche as hulkes be, that be
onely the sayle and not oyes.
Aerati & Rostri nauis, myppes of galleys,
that haue there stemmes armed with byasse.
Piscatori nauis, fysher boies.
Pregoria nauis, the abmyppall myppe.
Vulnerari nauis, a myppe streyn, pected,
or bouged with ordynance.
Constrati, and recti nauis, conered myppes.
Deferrari nauis, to be carried, or sayle on the sea
in a myppe.
Appellere nauem, looke Appello.
Conscendere nauis, to take myppynge.
Descendere ad nauis, to goe downe to the
rode where myppes lye.
Nauis construere, fabricare, & edificare, facere
re, to make of byploc myppes.
Moliri nauis ab terra, to bynge the myppes
from lande to take the sea.
Subducere nauis, to bynge the myppes in to
the hauen.
Relicere nauis, to repaye myppes hurte by
tempest or battayle.
Vna nauis est bonorum omnium, by trans-
latiō All good and honeste cytiens be of
one consent and wyll together.
Nauis, ri, idem quod Nauis.
Nauis, atis, f. g. diligence, stereng, quicknesse.
Nauis, for gaunter, diligently, with dexters-
tee, valpantly.
Nauis, f. g. an instrument of musike, called
also Psalterium.
Nauis, a diminutiue of Nauis.
Nauis, a towne in Lumbardia.
Nauis, li, n. g. the strate or face pased for pas-
sage ouer the water.
Nauis, f. g. for. g. battayle on the water, or
the place where the battayle is.
Nauis, committere, to fyghte with
myppes on the sea.
Nauis, ri, m. g. he that dooeth base
sayle on the water.
Nauis, a, um, perteynyng to that sort
of battayle.

N ANTE A.

Nauis, a bypde, on which they
passe into the myppes to fyght.
Nauis, a, f. g. to employe with all his power,
to dooe, apde, healde, or endeuoure with all
diligence.
Nauis operam, to dooe all his endeuoure, to
helpe with all his power.
Vi nostram in te beneuolentiam nauis pos-
sinus, That we make dooe all our endeuore,
to shew what good will we beare you, or that
we make declare our beneuolence and louynge
mynde towards you.
Nauis, a towne of Acaia, taken from the
Athenians by the Turkes, called nowe Le-
panthum.
Nauis, a myppwyght of carpenter.
Nauis, pl, a fysh lyke a cuttell.
Nauis, a, f. g. a myppwyght of carpenter.
Nauis, the sonne of nephew of Nauis.
Nauis, a puer in Slaunte.
Nauis, whanne a beame openeth it selfe in the
eneche to fyng.
Nauis, a, f. g. disposition of wyll to vomite.
sometye aduoyng of thynges.
Nauis, discere, to put awate the dispo-
sition of vometyng.
Nauis, facere, to pponoke to vomite.
Inhibere nauis, to stoppe vometyng.
Nauis, onis, m. g. one that vomiteth. also
one that loyeth or biddegneth a thyng.
Nauis, a diminutiue of Nauis.
Nauis, a, um, that whyche pponoketh one
to vomite.
Nauis, a, f. g. to haue an appetite to vomite.
sometye to affect or aduoye a thyng, to be-
spise, to contemne, to lothe.
Nauis, a, um, disposed to vomite.
Nauis, es, and Nauis, f. g. the daughter
of Aitinous hyng of Itheas, who spynge
myppes, after that he escaped byowynge,
brought hym to his fathers palaice.
Nauis, the sonne of Aitinous, and fa-
ther of Aitinous.
Nauis, li, n. g. a hyne lyke a myppe.
Nauis, a, f. g. com. g. a myppe man.
Nauis, f. g. the oydure, which issueth out
of the pumpe of a mypp. also curetours bleche.
also a certayne herbe.
Nauis, ci, m. g. a myppe master.
Nauis, a, um, belongynge to myppes of mypp
men. Nauis, panis, bishere.
Nauis, li, a certayne well fysh, of the forme
of a bore, and dooeth swynne the bealye
bywarde.
Nauis, the crafter of myppes.
Nauis, a, um, quicke, actiue, valpant, that
dooeth a thyng todaynly, without muche stu-
dy, diligent.
Nauis, et Ignauis, contrary.
Nauis, et Indultrius homo, a diligente and

N ANTE E.

Nauis, a, um, a hynde of wheatsones in the
ple of Cypres.
Naxos, a, um, of Naxos.
Naxos, an yle in the sea called Aegeum.
Naxos, a man dedicate onely to the seruice
of God, or that had a special bow for a tyme.
Nazareth, a littell towne in Galilee.
Nazara, a citee in Cappadocia, called also
Tarsia.

N ANTE E.

NE, an aduerbe, signifyng forbyddynge,
or disuadynge, and is sayned somtyme
to the imperatiue, somtyme to the sub-
iunctiue, somtyme to the optatiue mode.
Tu ne cede malis, gide thou no place to ad-
uersitee. Somtyme it is a conuention copu-
latiue, and signifyeth & or, neptier. Some-
tyme it is causall, as Vide ne piteas, Take
hebe that thou doo not lose thy selfe: beware
that thou cast not awate thy selfe.
Ne multa, to make moyste, withoute many
woordes, or in fewe woordes.
Ne plura, it sufficeth, it is enough.
Ne longi faciam, to make moyste, to be moyste.
Ne sim saluus, salter scribo ac sentio, I
prate god I be dead, yf I wyte otherwyse
than I thynke.
Ne uiuam, and Ne valeam, idem.
Est ne hic Crito sobrinus Chrisidis? Is not
this Crito, cousin germain to Chrisidis?
Honestum ne factu sit an tuice dubitant,
They doubt, whether it be honest to do or no.
Neue hoc, neue illud, neither this, nor that.
Ne dicam, I will not saye, or I dare not saye.
This clause (Ne dicam) if it folowe a sub-
stantiue, the adiectiue is put in the accusatiue
case: but if it be put betwene a substantiue
and an adiectiue, the one and the other Maide
the nominatiue case.
Homo imprudens, ne dicam stultus, not stul-
tus, because the substantiue (Homo) goeth
before.
Crudelis, ne dicam impius, et sceleratus. Cas-
tor, not sceleratum Castorem, for as muche
as the substantiue Castor foloweth. In other
cases to none ambiguitie. f. g. alway the ad-
iectiue and the substantiue muste accorde, as,
Non faceres hic in agnitio cōficio, ne dicam
presents, ne presents.
Mihiqui ne detor, that he ma not be geuen
to me, or that I ma not haue his.
Vne ducas, for vt non ducas.
Ne hoc quidem tacebit Permenio, I darne
no will not hepe this secrete neither.
Nequid timis, nothing feare, or nothing
too too.
Ne dicam grauius, I the I maye saye no
more

woolfe of it.

Ne my quidem, applied to hym that dare not speake one woorde.

Ne, an aduerbe rationall for Ergo. Verg.

Mene incepto delictare victim? what shall I thanke my vanquished of put by, cease from myne enterprise: or leaue of my power posse as vayne?

Ne amicis nihil tribuamus, epulatur, to the intent that our frendes shall not chynbe, that we will doo nothing for their sake, we doo ease and bankette.

Ne, sometime signifieth demaundynge, as, Datur ne illa hodie Pamphilo nuptum? But shall we be married to day unto Pamphilus? Egone? who I?

Nec, an ple betweene Lemnos and Hellespont. Neca, a womans name mother of Phactata, and Lampetia.

Necrus, a ruuer in Calaber.

Neakes, a famous prince.

Nepolis, a noble cite of Campania, sette on the borders of the sea, called Mare Mediterraneum, and was first called Parthenope. At this cite the countrey of Campania, Apulia, and Calabria, be now called Regnu Neapolitanum, the realme of Naples. There is also a cite of this name in Aethio, all other in Aethio.

Necrus, a pong man of excellent fauour and beaute.

Nebis, a ruuer in Spayne.

Nebudes, the supine of redde here and salow.

Nebundes, the gentours of beales.

Nebutes, ling. num. a pious stone dedicate to Liber.

Nebula, s. f. g. a littell white cloude.

Quasi per nebulam audire, id est, leuiter, non attente.

Erroris nebula, the cloude of error.

Nebulo, lonis, m. g. a linaue, a vile fellowe of no estimation.

Nebulosus, a, um, cloude.

Nebulosus ager, a countrey haunge often tymes cloude ouer it, whereby it is temperate.

Nec, not, neptier, oftentime for Non.

Nec opinato, by aduerture, to depny, other wise than was thought.

Qua nec opinanti accidunt, whyche chance to me not thynking, or nothyn doubting of the matter.

Nec opinatus eos perculit, The thynge wher of they doubted not, or thought not on, astonied them.

Nec inuina, not without a cause.

Nec ita multo post, not verate long after.

Nec mirum, and no meruaile at all.

Nec sicut vulgus, and not as the commune sorte of the people.

Nec capus nec pedes habet, It is a confuse

matter, it hath neptier head nor tayle, nor begynnyng nor endyng.

Nec nihil, nec omnia sunt, quae dicta, It is somewhat that he saith, all though it be not all: or, I can not say, but that it is somewhat that he saith, and yet it is not all.

Nec eo minus, and yet neuerthelesse.

Nec quicquam aliud fletum, And that he woulde doo nothyn but wepe.

Perfolui gratia non potest, nec malo patri, a man can not recompence of these pleasure for pleasure, no not to any father.

Necatus, a, um, flayre.

Necatus veneno, poisoned.

Necatus fame, famished.

Nec dum, not yet.

Necessarie, idem quod necessario.

Necessario, necessarily, of necessity, needfully, of force, inevitable, without redemption, without choyse.

Nec non, also.

Necesse et necessum, of force, that must nedes be, necessarily.

Sed necesse est, but it must nedes be.

Necesse fuit facere, I myghte not choyse but doo it, nedes I must haue dooent.

Necesse habere, to haue nedes.

Necessarius, m. g. a kynsemanne, a verate neere frende.

Necessarius, a, u, necessary, needfull, inevitable.

Necessitas, ratis, f. g. nedes, necessity, an alliance of bonde of amitie, neere frendship.

Necessitates, necessary and vrgent businesse of affayres.

Astringit et cogit necessitate, to bee constrained of forced of necessity.

Datur necessitati venia, he that coulde not choyse must nedes be pardoned.

Ea quae habent aliquam necessitatem, sucha thynge as must nedes, or as be necessary.

Necessitatem imponere, imungere, asserre, to constraigne.

Necessitate coactus, feci, I was forced of constrained of necessity to doo it.

Reliquis tribus virtutibus necessitates praeposita sunt. &c. The other thre vertues be forced of necessity, or must nedes. &c.

Necessitudo, dinis, f. g. idem quod necessitas.

Facere necessitudinem alicui, to constraigne one. Facere necessitudinem alicui cum alio quo, to make acquaynted of familiar.

Necessitudinibus publicis implicitis, lette of trebled with the vrgent affayres of necessaries busynesses of the commune weale.

Adiungere ad suam necessitudinem bonos viros, to associate to hym in familiarities and frendship good and honest men.

Coniungere necessitudinem cum aliquo, to become acquaynted and familiar with one.

Omnibus necessitudinibus circumuentus, bounden

bounden of in daunger to one for a thousande pleasures that he hath shewed hym.

Recipere aliquem in necessitudinem, to receyue of numbe one among his frendes and familiarities.

Intercedit alicui necessitudo cum aliquo, he is familiar of well acquaynted with hym.

Necessitudo est mihi cum illo, he and I be familiar, or I haue good acquayntance with hym.

Necessitudinem habui constitutam, I was acquaynted of familiar.

Nouas necessitudines adiungere, to get new frendes and acquayntance.

Nos summa necessitudine attingunt, They are verate familiar with vs, or they bee ouer nere frendes.

Necessitudinem colere, to cherish and main tayne acquayntance, of frendship.

Necim, auncient wyters vsed for Nec cum, Necne, or not.

Neco, necaul, necatum, and necui, nectum, nec care, to flea, to hyl.

Necos, a hyng of Egypt.

Necromantes, a necromancer, he that calleth by dammed spyttes.

Necromanticus, idem.

Necromantia, s. f. g. necromancy.

Necropolis, a cite of Egypt.

Nectar, aris, n. g. a pleasaunt pome, whyche the poetes feigned to be the drynke of goddis sometime it signifieth immortalitye.

Nectareus, a, um, immortalitye, diuine, sweete, pleasant.

Nectarea herba, an herbe; called also Inula Campana, Elcampane.

Nectarites, a drynke made with the same herbe.

Necto, nexui, and nexi, nectere, to knytte, to wynde of bynde laces of other lyke thynge.

Nectere aliquid ex duabus rebus, to make one thynge of twayne.

Nectere causas, to make excuses.

Nectere aliud ex alio, to hange one thynge by another.

Nectere solum alicui, to inuent a means to deceyue of moche one.

Necti, the passus of Necto, when the detour was bestowed to his creditour in bondage.

Coronam nectere alicui, To make a garlande for one.

Moras nectere, to make delays.

Nectas, a, um, of Neco, hylled withoute weapen, as with famine, cold, and such lyke.

Necubi, left in any place. sometime in no place.

Necubi regum desiderium esset, That they shuld not be desirous of hynges in any place: or that they shoulde not lacke of want a hyng in any place.

Videndum necubi aqua consistat, That must bee ware, that the water dooe not stande of sette in any place.

Necunde, left from any place.

Circumspectans necunde impetus in frumen tiores fieret, looking rounde aboute, it at they shoulde not made of byake bypon the foragers from any place.

Necyomania, diuination by callinge vp of dead spyttes.

Necydalus, a certayne wooyne, of the whyche the spike wooyne cometh.

Nedum, not onely, and so vsed two wayes, vpon ether whan bothe clauses bee reduced to one verbe: as Funderem pro te sanguinem, nedum pecuniam, I woulde speake for the not onely my money, but also my bloude: or etiam whan the clause hath his propre verbe, as, Funderem pro te sanguinem, nedum pecuniam tibi crederem, I woulde not onely lende you money, but also woulde my bloude for you, or put my lyfe in daunger for your sake.

Nec crederem tibi oboli, nedum vitam meam, I woulde not trust the with one half penny, muche lesse with my lyfe.

Nedum morbum remouit, sed etiam grauedinem, Thou hast not onely put away the speynesse, &c.

Nefandus, a, um, horrible, not to be named.

Nefarius, a, um, cursed, but woofhye to lye, wythed, myscheuous.

Nefans, anis, om. g. idem quod Nefandus.

Nefarie, wythedly, naughtily, myscheuously.

Nefarium, in, n. g. a wicked of detestable acte.

Nefas indeclin. ne. g. a thynge terrible, a wite hed acte, a cursed dede.

Nefas habetur, it is cōpied a heinous thynge.

Nefasus, a, um, vnlucke, vnhappy.

Nefastus, sometime for Nefarius.

Nefasti dies, dates, in the whiche it was not lissell to speake the woordes, Do, dico, adai co, dates, on the whyche it was vnlissell to please in the lawe.

Nefridies, pigges weaned, called Mootes, as see som weather, after others, pong infantes.

Negabundus, a, um, that dengeth.

Negatio, onis, a denyng, a nay.

Negans, anis, denyng, sayng nay.

Negantia, s. f. g. idem quod negatio.

Negarius, a, um, that deniethe.

Negatus, a, um, denied.

Negito, aui, are, to deny.

Neglectus, us, m. g. small regarde, contempt.

Neglectus, a, um, not regarde, contemned, not passed vpon, yll looked to.

Negligentia, s. f. g. negligence, rechelesnesse, yll looking to a thynge.

Negligentia fortunae, contempt of fortune, and thynge casual.

Negligens, tis, om. g. negligent, rechelesse, that passeth on nothyn.

Negligentem feceris, he shall make hym ees chetell, or in such case, that he will passe on nothyn.

nothinge.
Negligens sui, negligent of rechelesse in thyng
geu pnterpyng to hym selfe.
Negligenter, negligently, rechelesly. Some tyme
contemptuously.
Negligo, flexi, ligere, to neglect or haue lye
till regard to a thyng, to be rechelesse in do-
ing a thyng, to continue, not to passe vpon,
to looke vnto a thyng.
Peculum totumatum et capitis negligere,
re, not to feare to putte all his gooddes and
lyfe in daunger.
Non negligere aliquod negotium, not to be
rechelesse in dooing a thyng.
Annus alius negligere, not to passe on o-
ne menaunges of thynge.
Negotio, aut, re, to deny, to refuse, to say nay.
Negotio esse nunc, late he will not go.
Negotio esse domi, They late often tyme
mes that thou arte not at home.
Quintus dacturum neges, but that ge wylle
refuse to marye.
Negotio quoniam vitium bonum, nisi sapi-
entem, they late that no man is good, but on-
ly a wise man.
Negotio, hic, pnterpyng to marchandise, or
occupation.
Negotio, ontis, f.g. occupyng of marchan-
dise, buyng and sellyng.
Negotio, ontis, m.g. a marchant man, an
occupier, a factor.
Negotio, ontis, a, to exercise marchandise in
strange countreies, also to be in busynesse.
Negotio animas dicuntur medici, to geat
the buyng by lymyng of men.
Negotio, ontis, a, to haue muche busynesse in
hand, to be full of busynesse.
Negotio, ontis, a, a busy and paynfull matter.
Negotio, ontis, a, nos nostris negotijs, we
were busy occupied in our affayres.
Negotio, ontis, a, molena prouincia, full of peyn
and trouaile.
Negotium, m, n.g. busynesse, affayre, charge,
care, trouble.
Dare negotium, to geue in charge.
Sui negotij benegerens, he that dooeth well
his busynesse, or that exploiteth welle his af-
fayres. Plavium in eo negotij habui, I
trauayled muche in it, I had muche a doo
with it.
Negotium magnum est nauigare, arg id
more quoniam, it is muche a doo to saile
thre lymyng in the monthe of Iuly.
Negotium tacessere, exhibere, consilare, fas-
cere, to trouble or vex one, to putte to busy-
nesse, to put in daunger by accusynge or lay-
yng some thyng to his charge.
Est mihi negotium, I haue somwhat to doo.
Ita negotium est, the matter so requyeth.
Nullo negotio, without peyne, easly.

Nil est negotij, it is lyghtly dooen.
Sed quid negotij, quamobrem succenses mi-
hi? what is the matter why thou art angry
with me?
Obiectum est mihi negotij, I am in trouble
Oisterre se negotijs alienis, to meddle in o-
ther mens matters without any commaun-
dement.
Negotij sum plenus, I haue as muche to do
as I can tourne me to.
Id sibi negotij credidit soli dari, he thoughte
he shoulde haue had none other busynesse but
this. Hamana negotia, woldely affayres.
Mirabar, quid hic negotij esset tibi, I merr-
uayled what busynesse thou haddest here, or
what thou haddest here to doo.
Quali negotij nihil sit, as though there were
nothing to doo.
Pompeio cum Cesare est negotium, Pom-
peio hath busynesse with Cesar, or hath som-
what to doo with Cesar.
Negotia eipublica, the affayres of the com-
mune weale.
Negotium meum non est, It is no busynesse
or matter of myne.
Negotiorum curator, a sollicitour, or a factor.
Negotiolum, n, n.g. a litle busynesse or matter.
Neleides, patronymic, of Neleus, as it
were of the progenie of Neleus.
Neleus, the father of Duke Nestor.
Neleus, and Neleus, a, um, of Neleus.
Nemansus, a citee of Barbon, called comons
ly fynes.
Nem, some tyme, also excepte.
Nemica, a woodde in Grece, where Hercules
slewe it, horrible yrons.
Nemica, a, um, of Nemea.
Nemertes, a fagge of the sea.
Nemesis, the name of a goddesse, whome the
papyms supposd to be the punisher of gre-
uous offenders, some call hit fortune. Sui-
das saith, that Nemesis, is iustice, com-
plapnt, repioche, enur, fortune.
Nemici, people of a citee in Germany, called
Spyres.
Nemetobriga, a towne in Spayne called Val-
denbro.
Nemo, neminis, com. g. no man, or no woman
no body.
Nemo non, euery body.
Nemo homo, for nemo omnino, none at all.
Nemo vnus, no one man.
Nemo est hominum qui metuat minus,
There is no manne aloue, or no manne in the
worlde, that feareth lesse.
Nemo omnium, no man lymyng, no man in
the worlde, also not one of thyn all.
Nemo hoc nescit, euery man knoweth this,
or all the worlde knoweth this.
Non nemo, many, some, certayne persons.
Some

some tyme euery man.
Nemo hercle ququam, in sayd no man in
the worlde.
Contigit tibi, quod haud scio an nemini, id
est, ulli.
Nemo diuam, for nullus diuorum.
Nemini, Caro vides in the gentiue case.
Nemo, is spoken of women.
Hoc scio vnus, neminem peperisse hic, I
know this one thyng, that no body is brought
a bodde here.
Nemoralis, le, pnterpyng to a wood of groue.
Nemorensis, le, idem.
Nemorensis rex, the chiefe pteff of Diana.
Nemoriagus, a, um, that wanderyth in a wood
of groue.
Nemorosus, a, um, full of wooddes.
Cupressu nemorosus, full of cypres trees, or
haung many cypres trees.
Nempe, an aduerbe of confymyng, and is som-
tyme bled with an interrogacion, some tyme
withouth, for because, tynely, some tyme it sig-
nifieth for.
Nempe negas ad beate viuendum satis esse
virtutem? Doo ge deny that vertue is.
or, ge doo denye that, that vertue is suffici-
ent to perfect felicitye, doo ge not? withoute
interrogacion: as, Nempe omnia haec ver-
ba hac redeunt, All these woordes in dede
come to this poynt.
Recta via illuc, G. Nempe ad Pamphilam,
that is to Pamphila: or ge meane I am sure
to Pamphilas house.
Nempe, in answering: Expedies? D. Certe
Pamphile. P. Nempe vt modo, gea in dede
as thou dydest whyle ere.
Nemias, a Jewe, cupbearer to Aetaxerxes,
kyng of Persia, a man of great leasnyng and
holynesse, who beeryng in great fauour with
the said kyng, obteyned bothe licence and
appt to redidit the citee of Hierusalem, as
foze the incarnation of Christe. 4. 4. 7. yeres.
Nemrod, is interpreted rebelle, or gouernour
sleepyng: he was the sonne of Cham, sonne
of Noe, the seconde sonne of Noe. he is of
some wyitten Nemrod, of some Nemroth.
He was also called Saurinus Babylonicus,
and was the fyrst that toke on hym to reigne
ouer men, and attempted to buyld the great
towne of Babylon, intendinge to haue re-
sed it aboue the cloudes, thynnyng thereby to
haue escaped, if any floudde shoulde euer
haue happened. He was before the incarna-
cion of Christe. 2. 170. yeres, after the creati-
on of the worlde. 1788. yeres.
Nemus, nemoris, a woodde scrupng for plea-
sure, a groue.
Nennus, was bled of olde wyters for Nisi, cil-
am, nempe.
Nenum, was of olde tyme bled for Non.

Nem, nem, here, to lymyng.
Neobole, the daughter of Lycambus.
Nepeler, a philosopher of Athens.
Neodunum, a citee in France in the countrey
of Lyons, called Leonbail.
Neogamus, newly wedded, a byrd groue.
Neomagus, a towne in France called Namur.
It was also a citee in Britania, whiche som
men supposd to bee a better.
Neomenia, the moone whyle she is in chaun-
gyng and lachyng light, the tyme of the new
moone.
Neophytus, a man newly entred into any pro-
fession, a newe man, also a tree of herbe newly
sprongen vp.
Neopolemus, m, m.g. a ponge of newe sout-
droue, a knyght newly made, it was the sur-
name of Perthus, whiche was the nyewe
of Achilles.
Neotericus, one of late tyme.
Nepa, a, or Nepes, pis, a scorpion.
Nepenthes, n.g. a dyntie confectione or made
by Ibelene, wyfe of Menelaus, whiche cau-
sed them that dranke thereof, to forget all sor-
rows. Some suppose it to be made with the
herbe, called Boyage, in latin Buglossa, wher
foze that herbe is of some men so called.
Nepeta, or Nepita, a citee in Cusane. It is also
an herbe called Calamint, but thereof be two
kortes: the one moye, with leaues somewhat
hoie, whiche I suppose to be Nep. the other
lesse, haung leaues lyke penny royal, but some-
what greater: whiche of some men is called
wyffe penny royal, and groweth in platays
groundes. Dioscorides semeth to make thys
kynnes of Nepeta.
Nephalia, orum, n. g. plu. the feathers of sobye
men, where no wyne is bled, but only meathe.
Nephele, les, a greke word, significth a cloude.
It was also the name of a woman, mother of
Hellas, whiche gaue the name to the sea cal-
led Hellespontus.
Nephileus, a, um, of Nephile.
Nephritis, tidis, f.g. a sicknesse and greke in
the tynes.
Nephriticus, a, um, that hath peyn in the raines.
Nepos, nepotis, the sonnnes sonne, or daugh-
ters sonne, a nephew. Some tyme it is taken for
a nere. It also significth a riotous person, a
ruffian.
Nepotes, significth at the succession, solowynge
sonnes and daughters.
Sororis nepos, id est nepos ex sorore.
Nepos in sub patrimonio, he that riotous-
ly spendeth of wasteth his heritage.
Nepotes in vite, the younge braynches that
sprynge euery yere out of the vine, and are
cutte awaie.
Nepotinus, a, um, of a nephew, or of a ruffian,
or riotous spender.

Neutobi, idem.
Neutij, in no wise, in no condition.
Neuus, ui, m. g. a mole, or other blemish on the body or visage.
Nex, necis, f. g. violent death with wrapp of other force.
Antices necis, slayers of slayers, deans then and tormentors.
Concluit sibi ipsi necem, he killed hym selfe.
Dedere aliquem neci, to kill, to put to death.
Eripere necem alicui, to take one's life.
Neci datus, slayer.

Nexilis, f. c. any thing that may be hurt.
Nexi, were freemen, wherby bounde them selfe to serue, to be therefore acquitted of their debts.
Nexo, aul, arc, of Nexo, nexul, nexere, to have often.

Nexus, a, um, knittie of bounden.
Nexu solutus, discharged of bonde.
Nexa res pignori, a thing lated to mortgage.
Nexum xis, monies that one is bound to pay of debt.

Nexum inire, to be wrapped in bondes, to be come seruant of bondeman to his creditor for fault of payment.

Nexus, us, m. g. a bond, an obligation, wherewith one is obliged to doo a thing, a knotte, a tynge.

Nexu vinciti, they that are bounde to serue for theyr debt.

N ANTE I.

NI, p. not, but p. excepte, lesse than, NI, was used of the wryters for Non, al- to for Ne.

Ni teneant curus, for Ne teneant.
Mirum ni domi est, It is maruail but that he is at home, or if he be not at home.
Ni metum patrem, p. I d. not feare my father, or if it were not that I am afraid of my father.

Nixthos, a rutter in Sicile.
Nixarchus, a famous painter.
Nicandrus, or Nicander, a famous poete, whi the wrot of popsons.

Nicanor, nicanoris, a grammarian of Alexan- dyia in the tyme of Arian the emperor.
Nicator, nicatoris, m. g. a vanquisher. It was the surname of Seleucus.

Nicea, and Nicia, a citie in Bithynia, where was holden the holy counsaill against Hereticks. In the which was present the noble Empe- rour Constantinus Magnus. There is an o- ther citie of the same name in France.

Nicerotianum, a sweete and pleasant ornament.
Nicipius, a great physician and a great magi- cian, about the yere of our lord, 850.
Nicteria, orim, f. g. plu. rewards for victo- ry, armpages, colars of golde, or garlands.

Nico, a name of Nicomedia.
Nicomedia, a city in the tyme of the apostles, especially famous.

Nicis, a noble man of Athens, it is also the name of a city in Italy.

Nico, one of the Carantines that contrayne agaynst Amball.

Nicoctron, a tynge of Cyprus.

Nicolaitae, were Hereticks, whiche took the name of Nicotolus, one of the twelve apostles, in the tyme of the apostles, who was a Jewe of them for his lawe, brought him to the who was sent, bringing all the disciples, say- yng, that who so worbe, quide his life, and hys thebe to pouge hym selfe of all that wherof other glasse sayng occasion. And add, that every man thought lesly to saye woman that he lust, which heretick (as the son would) was condemned immediately, but it is to be feared, that it is not clearely extirped.

Nicolaus, a mans name.

Nicomachus, the name of dyvers men.

Nicomedes, a king of Bithynia.

Nicomedia, a noble citie in Bithynia, where Constantinus Magnus the emperor was born. It is now called of the turkes Nicoy.

Nicophanes, a cunning peynier.

Nicopolis, a citie in Epire, wher Detianus being quitted Antioch and Nicopolis.

Nicostrata, called also Carmentis, was daughter unto Guander, kynge of Latinas, and a prophetesse.

Nicostratus, a famous orator of Athens.

There was also a poete and a myracle of the same name.

Nicromantia, looks Necromantia.

Nictatio, onis, a winking, or winking with the eyes.

Nicto, tere, to bent or open as a house, or an apert doore, whi he had auent of the gawg.

Nicto, aul, arc, to winkle, to winkle with the eyes.

Nictor, aris, aris, idem, also to endure, or live with any parte of the body.

Nidamentum, i, ne, ge. a place where bysses make their nestes.

Nidre, aere, to wne, to gus a sounder.

Nidisco, aul, arc, to buyles a nest.

Nidifus, a, um, that maketh a nest.

Nidor, oris, m. g. the stink of a thing, or a med of rotte, sometimes grinning, or weeping of the teeth, sometimes by gnawing.

Nidulor, aris, aris, to make a nest, also to hatch a bird on eggs.

Nidulus, u, m. g. a little nest.

Nidus, i, m. g. a nest, sometimes the breast, or the in the nest, also a vessel like a mother's breast, or a chalice, wherby geoffrey (the first) and put this water, he called Nidus.

Nidus, a name of a city in Italy, wherby the first geoffrey (the first) and put this water, he called Nidus.

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Nobilitatus, a, um, ennobled, made famous or notable.
 Nobilitas, nobility.
 Nobilito, aui, are, to make noble, to promote to dignity, to bring to renown.
 Nocco, cui, cere, to hurt, to endamage.
 Nihil nocet, si cum Balbo cris loquutus, It shall be no harme if you talke somewhat with Balbus of the matter.
 Nocetur, the impersonall.
 Nocens, entis, he that hath doon a trespass or injury, that hurteth or endamageth.
 Nocenter, hurtfull.
 Nocivus, a, um, hurtfull, noyous.
 Nocivo, scire, to waxe nuyt or be darke.
 Nocivus, the impersonall.
 Nocivus, a, um, that bringeth nuyt, the evening stee is so called.
 Nocivus, the thynge that make not sleepe nuyt.
 Nodulus, a name, wherby the moone is called, also a little bea, whiche spyneth by nyght.
 Nodulus, a, um, that wandreth by nyght.
 Nodus, for node, in the nyght, or by nyght.
 Nodus, a, f. g. an owle.
 * Nodus Athenas, supple portas, or mites, Owles to Athens, a pource, where one sendeth to a man any thynge, wherof he that receiveth it hath plenty.
 Nodurnus, a, um, pertaining to nyght.
 Nodus, a, um, that whiche dooth hurt.
 Nodus, onis, f. g. knotte.
 Nodus, a certain hebe, whiche curious doo use called also Mularis.
 Nodus, a god whome the ancient Romans worshipped.
 Nodus, aui, are, to knytte, to tye knotte.
 Nodus, a, um, knotte, full of difficulties.
 Nodus, a diminutive of nodus.
 Nodus, m. g. a knotte, a knote, a fopnet, a difficulty, an intricate matter. also a thynge of men in battaile.
 * Nodus Hercules, Hercules knotte, a pource appoynted to a thynge, whiche by no means may be lousd.
 * Nodus in serpo quere, to seke a knotte in a ruse. A pource, where one maketh a thynge difficult or doubtful: whiche is verye playne to be understande, or is scrupulous in a thynge without cause.
 Aheni nodi, changes of byasse.
 Corporis nodi, the fopnetes of the body.
 Articuli nodi, the knotte where the fopnetes are fastened and knitt.
 Nodus solvere, to dissolue a hard doubt or intricate matter.
 Dum hic nodus expeditur, whyles this matter is dispatched.
 Caelitis nodus, was of ancient wylers, taken for the signe Pisces.

Noc, signifieth rest or cessing from labour. It was the name of an holy patriarch, the sonne of Lamech, whom onely (with his wyfe and thre. sonnes) god elected to be preserved from the universall floud, whiche almyghty god sent over the world, for the horrible synnes of men than lyping. Noe (of the age of, 600. yeres) by the commaundment of god made a great vessel, called in holy scripture an arke, whiche contayned in lengthe. 120. cubites (as saint Augustine saith) geometrical, as very cubite contayning. vi. commune cubites whiche is. 12. fete, so it was in length. 2700. fete. in bredth. 50. cubites, whiche was. 450. fete. In depeneth. 30. cubites, whiche was 270. fete, wherin were also saved of all kyndes of beastes and fowles, male and female. And after the floud ceased, the arke remayned upon an hyll in Armenia called Corbiel. Noe lived after the floud. 350. yeres. after the creation of the world. 2007. yeres. and before the incarnation of Christ. 1855. yeres. He was of the gentiles called Ianus, and some tyme Vortumnus.
 Noeum, gei, n. g. a white naphyn, or rather a white thynge garment welled with purple like to an aube.
 Noele, wertes whiche be in the chekes of swine or goates.
 Noema, a sentence.
 Noemagus, a citie of Barbon in France, called Alon.
 Noemon, of olde tyme used for non.
 Noes, a citie in Thracia, whiche renneth into the ryver called Danubius or Ister.
 Nola, a towne in Italy.
 Nolani, people of that towne.
 Nolo, lui, nolle, to nill or to be unwilling.
 Nolo offensum, I am ascarpe to displease or anger hym.
 Nollem dixisse, I wolde not have said it.
 Non nolle, for velle.
 Nomax, arum, f. g. plu. peynfull toyes.
 Nomades, people in Syria, whiche is in Europa, whiche feedyng cattall only, have none other habitation, but where the cattall doo easp. I suppose they be the Tartarians, next to Polonia and Russy.
 Nomarchia, he that hath preeminence in the administration of lawes, a Judge or other lyke.
 Nomarchia, et Nomi, certain officers or magistrates in Egypte.
 Nomax, adis, a shepherd's name.
 Nomen, inis, n. g. a name, geuen unto christ byen, as Johs. or Thomas, sometyms it signifieth honour, authorite, or great blood. sometyms byre or renoume, sometyms cause. It is also a title, article, or item of ones account rekenynges, or other wylers. It is oft taken for the debt or debtowr.
 Ho noo

Et nomine, for that cause.
 Multis nominibus, for many causes.
 Hoc vno nomine, for that onely cause.
 Nomen solvere, to paye debts.
 Nomen transferre, to boyowe of one man to paye another.
 Nominibus honestis, for an honest consideration, under an honest pretence.
 Asciscere alicui sibi in nomen, to name one after his owne name.
 Nomen habere Fabius, he is called Fabius.
 Imponere nomen alicui, to geue one a name.
 Inclamaré nomine, to call one a name by his name.
 Magna nomina, for Magni nominis homines. Meo nomine, for my sake.
 Stringere nomen alicuius, to speake of wyls of one to his rebuke.
 Nomina facere, to tende to many men.
 Pecuniam sibi esse in nominibus ait, he saith he hath money owyng hym.
 Nomina exigere, to aske debts, or sue debts toore. in nominibus habere, to have money owyng. Nomina idonea, sure debtowrs.
 Nomina expedire, to paye debts truly.
 Nomina explicare, to discharge debts.
 Nomina expungere, idem. to put his name out of his creditours booke.
 Nomenclatio, onis, f. g. the numbyng of names and surnames, offices, titles & dignities.
 Nomenclatura, a, f. g. idem.
 Nomenclator, oris, or Nomenclator, oris, m. g. to whom it belongeth to know by herte, the names, orders, offices, craftes, and faculties of all persons, whiche served most commonly among the Romans, to instruct them of such as they wille to use to geant their voyces in election of officers, a beddyt.
 Nomentana via, the waye from Rome, leading to Nomentum.
 Nomentum, a towne in Italy not farre from Rome.
 Nominatim, by name, namely, expressly.
 Nominatim appellare alicuem, to calle one by his name.
 Nominatio, onis, f. g. a namyng or appoyntment, nomination.
 Nominatio sua cooptare alicuem, to calle one after his owne name.
 Nominatus, a, um, named, also famous.
 Nominio, aui, are, to name or apoint, to speake or make mention of one, to geue a name.
 Quis me nominat? who speaketh of me?
 Quid ait, ubi me nominas? what sayed he when thou spaketh of me?
 Nominio, the frequentative of Nominio.
 Nominis, nre pounds weight.
 Nomus, the name of Apollo.
 Nomophylax, acis, om. g. he that hath the custodie of booke, wherin the lawes be writ.
 Nomos, a jurisdiction or iurisdiction, a lawe.

Nomotheta, he that geueth lawes.
 Non, adiectivum negandi, no, not, and so is sayed to all adjectives, saying the imperative.
 Non ita pridem, not long ago.
 Non modo, not only. Non sobrius, drunk.
 Non tacenda, prayse woorthy.
 Non admodum delectari re aliqua, to take no greate pleasure in a thynge, not to desire greatly in a thynge.
 Non, non futurum est, non potest, No, it will not come so to passe, it can not be.
 Non clam me est, I knowe well enough.
 Non dico inter pecudem et hominem, sed &c. I saie not onely betwene a beaste and a man, but. &c. Non dubie, without doubt.
 Non est de nihilo, it is not for nought.
 Non fere quisq, almost no man.
 Non fere contingit nisi his, &c. it neuer changeth almost, but to them, &c.
 Non ita multis ante annis, not very many yeres before. Homo non malus, an honest man.
 Non malum hercle, so sayth the not of the world toye. Non dubia spe, certayne hope.
 Non multo post hæc aderit, He wyl be here shortly after. No modo, somtyme for Ne di.
 Non nemo, some men.
 Non pauca, many thynge.
 Non pridem, not longe since.
 Non queo, for Nequeo.
 Non quo, for Non quia.
 Non temere, seldom or neuer, almost neuer.
 Non temere est, it is not without a cause.
 Non nequiquam illi appellabant. &c. He was not without a cause, or it was for some pource or consideration, or it was not for naught that these men, &c.
 Non ultra quam compedibus, id est solum compedibus.
 Nona, the name of one of the satall ladies called Parca.
 Nonacris, a place in Baccabie, where is lycoure so colde that no thynge can contayne it but the house of a mule.
 Nonacris, and Nonacrinus, a, um, of that place, or of Baccabie.
 Nonax, arum, f. g. plu. in Marche, May, June and October, be the. vi. dayes, whiche doo follow the first day. In other monthes, it be the. iiii. date that follow the first day of the month.
 Nonages, fourty foyes and ten tymes.
 Nonageni, na, gena, plu. tantum, upit.
 Nonaginta, fourty foyes and ten.
 Nonagexplex, plicis, om. g. fourty foyes and ten double.
 Nonagexplus, fourty foyes & ten times so much.
 Nonagenarius, a, um, that is fourty foyes and ten yeres olde.
 Nonagesimus, a, um, the fourty foyes and tenth, the nygeth.
 Nonaginti, or nongenti, a, a, ntes hundred.
 Ex. lili. Nona

Nonarius, a, um, of nyne.

Nonarix meretrices, common harlots, whiche be used at. ix. of the clothe, to othe them selues, or to open their houses, to lette men come to them.

Nondum, not yet.

Nonne, an aduerbe of asking or demanding.

Nonne oportuit priscille me ante, had it not ben more that I should haue knowe it before?

Nonne ita est? Is it not so?

Non nihil, somewhat, a little.

Non nihil estimare, to sette somewhat by, to esteeme somewhat.

Nonnullus, a, um, some man, some womanne, some thing.

Nonnullus, sometyme otherwhyles.

Notus, a, um, the nyght.

Notba Castra, a towne in Portugal called comunally Alcantara.

Noticum, a countrey in Germanye, soynpage to Sauters.

Noricus, a, um, of the countrey Noricum.

Norma, a, f, g, a rule or quyre.

Ad eorum normam, after they rule, or as they doo measure.

Dauid re vitam ad normam rationis, to order this life accordyng to reason.

Normalis, le, right to the rule, made by the square or rule.

Normania, Roymanly in France.

Normani, Roymanne.

Normalitas, a, um, idem quod Normalis.

Normalis, a, f, g, a little rule.

Noruegia, a, f, g, a countrey beyonde Denmarke, called Norwale.

Not, we or be.

Notitabundus, a, um, knowyng.

Notitabundus, to knowe muche, to consider or regard to the intent to knowe.

Notico, noui, scire, to knowe.

Age, noui annum tuum, So to, I knowe thy nature, imbec, or phantasie well enough.

Noui de facie, I knowe hym by sight.

Quali nō nouimus nos inter nos, As though we dyd not knowe one an other.

Noui æque omnia tecum, I knowe all thynges ther as well as thou.

Noui locum ubi sit, I knowe the place well where it is.

Nosmet, et nosmet ipsi, our selues.

Nosmet ipsi inter nos, amonge or betweene our selues.

Nosocomion, an hospitall for speke men.

Noster, a, um, ours, or of our familie or house.

Noster est, he is hyne to be.

Notitatum, for nostrum.

Notra, sometyme for Mea.

Nostra omnis hie est, we haue wonne.

Haud tamilis virgo est virginum nostrarum, This mayde is not like, or after the fashion

of the mayden of our citty.

Nostrum omnium adolescentia, for Nostra omnium. &c.

Nostrare culpa, by or thoughte our owne defaulte.

Nostras, atis, om. g. of our citty or household.

Nota, a, f, g, a note, a marke, a token, a signe, a defamacion, infamie, a slanderous name or report to ones dishonour, also a reprehension or correction of any wytyng, sometyme wytyng.

Notæ, be also cyphers, notes, abbeutacions, suche as men be wytyng in haste.

Notis scribere, to wyte with cyphers and abbeutacions.

Varys affectus notis, defamed with dyuers shrynges. Infruit secretis notis, like gase of tolbe hym pstate tokens.

Notæ amoris, signes or tokens of loue.

Eiusdem notæ, of the same foyle.

Secunde notæ, of the meane foyle, not excel tent. Notæ salutis, tokens of health in one that is sicke.

Notæ eximere, to acquite or discharge of reproche or dishonour.

Notam inurere, to defame.

Ad carnem non ad notam te inuito, I bade the to supper, a not to reproue or defame me.

Notabilis, le, notable, a thyng to be noted or marked, as a greatte matter, and worthy memoire, both in the good parte, and in the yll, also manifest, sometyme to be reprehended.

Notabiliter, notabily, euidently.

Notarius, m, g, a clerke that wytteth instrumettes or pleas.

Notatio, onis, f, g, consideration, aduise ment, notyng, markyng, obseruyng.

Notatus, a, um, marked, noted, obserued.

Notescere, to be knowne or made knowne.

Nothia, geuen to bastards.

Nothus, a, um, bastard, not lawful.

Notifico, aui, are, to notifie or make to be knowne.

Notio, onis, et notitia, a, f, g, knowledge, vnderstandyng, acquaintance.

habere notionem alicuius rei, To haue the knowledge or vnderstandyng of a thyng.

Inter nos nuper admodum notitia est, it is a verate litle while agoe sene we haue been acquainted together.

Notium, a towne in Acolia, also a promontorie in Ireland called commonly Cabo de Mar.

Noto, aui, are, to note, to marke, to reproue, to reprehend, sometyme to accuse, also to p. ceure, to obseue, to put in wytyng, sometyme Ignominia afficere, to defame, or put to rebuke.

Notare vitium, to reproue vice.

Animo notare, to marke in ones mynde.

Notare aliquid ab alio, to deterne one thyng from another. Notare et animaduertere,

Notare res proprijs appellatibus, to geue to thynges

thynges theyr propre names.

Notarum hoc annales, This is wytted to chronicles.

Notari ignominia, to be accused or defamed.

Vt notamus in mufcis, as wee petyne and obseue in fipes.

Notoria, a hynde of accusyng, or appreachyng of men.

Notorius, a, um, an adiectiue.

Notus, a, um, knowne, notable, fambus, are quapnted. Notum facere, to geue knowlage.

Notus, ii, the southerne wynde.

Nouacula, a, f, g, a barbour, a four. sometyme any other knyfe.

Noualis, lis, f, g, of nouale, lis, n. g. land sowen euery other yere, or land newlye edred to be sowen, and sometyme grounde spate eared or broken to be sowen.

Noua mencia, a citty of Darmatia, called commonly Weissenburge.

Nouantum Chersonesum, a place in the weste parte of Scythia, called Cokermouth.

Nouatianus, a pyllet of Rome, and sometyme chaplaine to saynt Eyprian, began an heretike called Catharon, whiche was that they whiche had renounced the faith should not be repayed to penance.

Nouatus, a, um, made newe.

Nouator, oris, m. g. and Nouatrix, icis, f, g. one that maketh a thyng newe.

Nouelletum, i, n. g. a late growen vine.

Nouello, aui, are, to repl newe grounde, or sette newe vines.

Nouellus, li, a mannes name in Rome, whiche wold dynt vp. iii. of the mesures called Congi, and was therfore surnamed Tricongius.

Nouellus, a, um, a late growen vine.

Nouem, omni. g. vndeclined, nine.

Nouember, bris, m. g. the month of November.

Nouenarius, a, um, of nyne.

Nouenarius numerus, the numbys of nyne.

Nouendialis, le, of. ix. dates space.

Nouendiale sacrum, the tetterment, the nyth day after the buryng.

Nouendium, ii, n. g. the space of. ix. dates.

Noueni, a, a. pluidem quod, Nouem.

Nouennix, plu. a citty in Thracia.

Nouerca, a, f, g. a stepmother.

Nouercalis, le, of a stepmother.

Nouercale odium, the accustomed hate that stepmothers are wonte to beare to theyr half-bandes chyldren.

Nouerari, to doo like a stepmother.

Nouiodunum, the name of diuers cittyes in France.

Nouissime, at the last, finally.

Nouissimus, a, um, the last, the hyndermost, the lowest or basest.

Nouus, aris, f, g. newe, newe, or frangens. also to name tomyng vp of ones life without any byp. an. &c.

Nox, the nyght.

Nox, a, um, the nyght.

Nox, a citty in Syria, commonly called Nox.

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N ANTE O.

N, ANTE, V.

Denotie, in the night tyme.
 Multa nocte profectus est, he wente forth the late in the night.
 Noxa, x, f. g. the offence, or the punishment and payn for the offence, a fault, also hurt, damage.
 Decernere noxam, to adudge one to be punished for his offences.
 Noxa damnatus, condemned to be punished.
 Extra noxam esse, to be nothing culpable or faultie, to be gylelesse of blamelesse.
 Nihilis noxa futurum, That they shoulde have no harme for it.
 Eares a noxa curculionum defendit, That theyng dooth save it that it be not hurt of the weapils, speaking of coine.
 Noxa eximere, to acquite one of trespassse.
 Noxam vel noxam solutus, acquitted of felony or trespassse.
 Penes qd est noxa, the offence is in the, the faulte is in the, or thou arte in the faulte.
 Noxam auertere ab aliquo, to discharge one of trespassse, to put the faulte from one.
 Noxa dedere, and obnoxam, to render a man or beate, whiche hath doen harme, in recompence therof, and to be punished at his pleasure, to whom the offence was dooen.
 Sine noxa luce bibuntur, in the date a manne made dyntke of them without any harme at all.
 Noxam contrahere, to fall into spynesse, or to take harme.
 Noxam concipere, idem.
 Noxam facere, to doo harme.
 Noxam nocere, idem.
 Sine noxa, without hurt or harme.
 Omnis noxa vacat, they hurt nothing.
 Noxialis, belonging to an offence, faulte, or punishment.
 Noxalis actio, was an action agaynst the loyde for an offence dooen by his villayne, in the whiche if the plaigniffe dydde recover, it shoulde be a sufficient discharge and recompence of the loyde, if he dyd deliuer his villayne to the plaigniffe.
 Noxia, x, f. g. the offence of faulte, the trespassse.
 Noxie esse dicuntur res, when one is blamed or reproveth for them, or suffereth hurt by them. Nec eis noxia futurum, and that they shoulde not be blamed.
 In noxia esse, to be in the faulte, to have done amysse.
 Vnam hanc noxiam mitte, pardone me this one offence or trespassse.
 Noxas vacuum esse, to be in no faulte.
 Noxia careo, I am not in the faulte, I am blamelesse.
 Noxiosus, a, um, full of herte, verate hartfull.
 Noxirado, inis, among othe wylers was used for Noxa.
 Noxius, a, um, harmefull, dooyng displeasure, founde gylte.

Nubes, bis, f. g. a cloude.
 Nubes peditum, a greete compaigne of foote men.
 Nubes pulueris, a great duste reysed by with goyng of men lyke a cloude.
 Nubecula, x, f. g. a litle cloude. It signififieth also heynesse of sadnesse of countenance.
 Nubifer, a, um, that byngeth cloudes.
 Nubifugus, a, um, that dyueth awaye cloudes, also that eschuyeth cloudes.
 Nubigena, x, m. g. one ingendred of a cloude. The Centaures be called Nubigena, because they were begotten of a cloude in the fourme of Iuno.
 Nubilar, aris, & Nubilarium, rij, an house where into coine is caried for feare of cagne.
 Nubilis, le, mariable.
 Nubilo, au, are, to make cloude of dark, to make obscure.
 Nubilor, aris, arl, deponent, idem quod Nubilo.
 Nubilosus, a, um, full of cloudes.
 Nubilus, a, um, cloude, obscure, darke. also heape, sabbe.
 Tempora nubila, tyme of aduersitee.
 Nubilum, li, n. g. a cloude.
 Nubilum inducere, To make the weathes cloude.
 Nubilo, pro in nubiloso tempore.
 Ventus agit nubila, the wynde dyueth the cloudes.
 Depellere et detergere nubila celo, to make the wether cleere, and dyue away the cloudes.
 Nubo, phi, bere, to couer, to be wedded, or to wedde piously on the womannes parte, but sometyne of the man. And some wyte, that it is spoken onely of those men, whose wyues are thys matrees. also to be soigned unto.
 Nubere in familiam clarum, to be maried to one of a noble house or familie.
 Vxori nubere nolo me, I wyll not be maried to my wyfe, meaning to serue hir.
 Dare nuptum viro, to marie his daughter to one.
 Nubere dicuntur arbores, to be soigned to wyues.
 Nubitur, the impersonall.
 Nucamentum, i, n. g. a thyng hangyng downe of nutte trees, and certayne othe, lyke a rattees taylor.
 Nuceria, a towne in Campania.
 Nuceus, a, um, of a nutte.
 Nucifrangibulum, i, n. g. a nut cracker.
 Nuciprimum, a plumme graffed on the stocke of a nutte tree.
 Nucleus, clei, a kernell, also a cloue of garlyke.
 Concidere nucleum dentibus, to knock a nut.
 Nucleum amisit, I have lost the kernell, used piously, when one hath lost that wherein the

N ANTE V.

profite consisteth.
 Nucleus ferri, Steele.
 Nucula & Nucella, a litle nutte.
 Nudatus, a, um, made naked of bare, unconcealed, made voyde.
 Nudata castra, the campe lefte without men.
 Nudatus defensoribus muris, the walle so abandoned, and without men to defende it.
 Nudipedalia, ceremonias dooen barefooted.
 Nuditas, aris, f. g. nakednesse, barenesse, poweresse, wante of any thyng. Sometyne playnnesse without obscuritee or dissimulation.
 Nudius quartus, foure dates agone.
 Nudius sextus curatulum, mutuum dedi, It is now sixe dates sence I lent hym a talent.
 Nudius tertius, the daye before yesterdaye. the thyrde daye before, and is alwayes soigned with the pteer perfect tens.
 Nudo, au, are, to styrpe naked, to make naked of bare, to uncover, to make voyde. some tyme to disclose or open.
 Nudatur arbor folijs, the tree is bare with out leaues.
 Nudare gladios, to drawe swerdes.
 Nudare vada, to leaue beate litle water in the ryuers.
 Nudare scelus aliquod, to disclose or open a mischeuous acte.
 Nudare facta aliquid, to tell or disclose what thynges one hath dooen.
 Nudus, a, um, naked, bare, unconcealed, voyde, sometyne vnderstod of dead.
 Ensis nudus, a swoorde redy drawen, a naked swerde.
 Nuda senecta, id est inops.
 Domus nuda et inanis, an emptye and bare house, without any piousness of household stuffe.
 Nudus a propinquis, without helpe of frendes or kynfolkes.
 Nuda a magistratibus respublica, The common weale cleane destitute and without magistrates and officers.
 Nuda vis presidio, a citie not fortified with a garrison, or that hath no garrison or menne to defende it.
 Nudo vestimenta detrahere, to take awaye ment from a naked man, piously vnderstod to take of sence a thyng of a man that he hath not.
 Nugax, arum, f. g. plu. fables, trifles.
 Nugalis, le, pertaining to trifles.
 Nugamentum, i, n. g. a trifle.
 Nugator, oris, m. g. a triffier.
 Nugatorius, a, um, triffling, or that triflieth.
 Nugax, acis, om. g. that triflieth.
 Nugiger, or Nugigerulus, a, um, that beareth about of teller tales, fables, vayne thynges or trifles.
 Nugivendus, a seller of trifles and fables, he that selleth trifles to women.
 Nugor, aris, arl, to trifle, to dallye.

N ANTE V.

Nullatenus, in no wise.
 Nullus, a, um, none. Sometyne it signififieth non, sometyne of noppite, vaine or profite, vayne.
 Nulli consilij, for nullius consilij.
 Nullibi, no where.
 Nullo negotio, easly.
 Nullorum hominum homo, lyke no man.
 Sinon querit, nullus dixeris, If he doo not enquire tell not.
 Nullus sum, I am vndooven, I were as good be dead.
 Nullus dum, no man bytill this date, neuer man. Nulla est igitur hac amicitia, Therfore this frendshipp is vayne, or nothing woorth, or not woorth to be called frendshipp.
 Is nullus venit, he cometh not.
 Nulla fide esse, in woorth to be trusted, not to be trusted or believed, false, of no credite.
 Nullis literis vir, a man vterly vnlearned.
 Nullo loco desse aliquid, to healte one in all thynges.
 Nullo fine, without ende.
 Nullo ordine, without order.
 Nullam in partem, for nullo pacto.
 Nullius, for neutrius.
 Nullo modo, nullo pacto, nulla ratione, by no means.
 Num, for An.
 Num cogitat quid dicat? dooth he regarde or consider what he saith?
 Num censet faceret? would he doo it thynke you, or thynke you that he would doo it?
 Num ego te spoliavi? Dyd I robe the?
 Numnam, for num, or vtrum.
 Numnam tunc relictus custos? Eete thou leste here to warche be?
 Numnam perimus? ar we not all vndooven?
 Numnam ego perni? Am not I vndooven for euer?
 Numa, the seconde kynge of the Romayns next after Romulus. He was chosen by the people and senate of Rome, of a poyse gentylman, dwellynge in a towne of the Sabines called Cures, for his excellent vertues and learning, being of the discipline of Pythagoras. He by his pollicie and ceremonye, broughte the Romayns (who duringe the tyme of Romulus were continually occupied in warres) to such a wondrouslye quietnesse and honeste foume of luyng, that the countreye enuyed comyng thym, by the space of xl. yeres, dyd neuer more warre agaynst thym.
 Numana, a towne in Italy.
 Numantia, a citie in Spayne aboute Bithunia, whiche was of such valiantnesse, that being besieged of the Romayns. xiii. yeres continuallye, yet they dyd not onely resist, having but. lxx. thousand men to defende it, but also conquered xl. thousand Romayns. At the last it was destroyed by the last Scipio, after

he had besieged it a longe tyme - For when they had longe suffered famine, and myghte not stur forth to fight in battayle: they busied them selves and all theyr goodes.

Numerarius, a, um, of or belonging to moneye.

Res numaria, a money matter.

Judicium numarium, a judgement corrupted with money.

Indices numarii, judges corrupted with money. Difficultas numaria, scarcitee of laske of money.

Num tanta difficultas rei numariae eum tenet: hath he so great needs of scarcitee of money?

Numario, onis, the haupnge of a great abundance of money.

Numerus, a, um, wel monied, speche of money.

Mutuum numatum, a puse full of money.

Numella, x, and sometyne Numellus, li, a sum byt wherein men be sette, haupng therein there handes and legges. Also a kynde of colare of shakles, to the dogges, hysse, or en of other bandes.

Numerus, m, g. the power, wylt, maiestee, of vertue of god. sometyne it signifieth god, sometyne apparate.

Numina diuina, id est oracula.

Manifesto numine, id est manifesto deorum iudicio.

Numeratio, onis, f. g. numbyng.

Numerabilis, le, that which may be numbyed.

Numerabilis, le, pertaining to numbye.

Numerarius, a, um, that is of numbyes.

Numeratus, a, um, numbyed.

Numeratio, promptly, at hande, by numbye.

In numerato habere ingenium, to haue a wit apte vnto euery thyng.

In numerato, in ready money.

Claudius theodorus testamentum suo dixit, quibus multa cum bello perdidisset, tamen res liquere seruorum quatuor milia, iugabonum tria milia sexcenta, reliqui pecoris ducenta quinquaginta milia, in numerato, pondo sexcenta milia. Laude Iulio, referred in his testament, not withstanding that he had loste muche in the ciuile warre, yet bydde he leaue foure thousande bondemen, thre thousande and seye hundred pokes of oten, of other cattailie. It hundred and fyfete thousande, and in ready money, seye hundred thousande ponde.

Numerio, au, are, to numbye or tell, to accompt, to reken in oydre. It is sometyne vsed for Habere or Censere, to esteeme, to iudge, to thynke, to coumpt.

Numerare pecuniam, to paye lende of deysa uer monste out of hande.

Numerare alicui, idem.

Prope collega Timarchidi numerabatur, he was almost taken or coumpted to be fellow in

office with Timarchidus.

Nullo loco numerare rem aliquam, to sette nothyng by a chynge, to esteeme of rechen in nothyng woostly.

Numerare in bonis, to rechen amonge good chynge, to thynke it good.

Neg in rectis, neg in prauis numerabat, he dyd esteeme it nother good nor ill.

Inter amicos numerare, to rechen one hys frend.

Numero, the aduerbe, very soone, by and by.

Numero dicis, id est facile ac compendio, or after some cito et celeriter.

Numero huc aduenis, thou comest hither vnto soone, or to quickely.

Numerose, in great numbye, also by measure.

Numerosus, a, um, great in numbye.

Opus numerosas possit manus, the woostly requyresth many handes, of the heape of many men.

Numerus, f, m, g. numbye. sometyne quantitee, especially in grayne, of thynge measured. It is also harmony, measure, and order in syllables. sometyne company assembled, specially of the woost sorte of people. It is sometyne honour, estimation.

Numeris omnibus absolutus, perfecte at all popurtes.

Numeri, be sometyne taken for verses, meter.

Magnus numerus frumenti, a great quantitee of coyne.

Maximus vini numerus fuit, There was nys the wyne, of a great quantitee of wyne.

Ex eorum numero aliquis, one of them, one of their part or company.

Quo numero iussit in what estate of estimation were you?

Nullo numero homo, a villaine of vyle price son, nothyng woostly, not woostly to be coumpted a man.

Número abundare, to bee to many of veritee manie.

Hunc ad tuum numerum adscribito, Rechen take or coumpt hym amonge poue frendes.

Distribuere in numeros, to diuide into bandes. Numero eximere, to choose, to sette a part, to exempt, to note as excellēt of singular. Habui numerum scdulo, I remembred well howe many it was.

Habere aliquem in numero suo, to esteeme and repute a man to be one of his felendes.

Aliquo numero haberi, or esse, to be some what esteemed of or by.

Vt in aliquo numero esse possis, that you may haue mo felowes lyke poue selfe.

Aliquem numerum obimebat, he was reputed or taken for one, or he deserued to bee in some estimation.

Dicimus milites, non dum relatos in numerum, when they be chosen, but not yet bylled

and appoynted to theyr capitaine and bandes.

Quo

Quo in numero Chalcis accipitur, amonge the whiche Chalcis is numbyed.

Quo in numero ego sum, of the whiche numbye I am one.

Quine liberi quidem hominis numero sit, whiche is not woostly to be accompted a free manne.

Deorum numero esse alicui, to bee esteemed and repured a god.

Cum is tibi parentis numero esset, where as you esteemed hym enen as your father.

Ludere in numerum, to daunce by measure.

Numericus, a, et in Italia by the citee Lavinium.

Numericus, a, et in Italia by the citee Lavinium.

Numida, a, et in Italia by the citee Lavinium.

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(and cronnes. 20000. li. sterling.

Nunc, nowe, nowe as the last. At this present, at this tyme, also now and then before, some tyme it is vsed for. Autem, as,

Bona facile mutantur in peius, nunc quando in bonum verteris vitia: for quando autem, or Sed quando.

Nunc temporis, nowe a dates.

Nunc iam, euen now. also now at the length.

Nunc est, interfici quum perpeti me possim, Nowe at this presente tyme so it is, that I could be content to dye.

Nunc illud est, quod si omnes omnia confisilia, &c. Nowe is the matter come into such case of state, that yf ac.

Nunc ipsum, pro ipso momento & puncto temporis.

Nunc primum audio quid illo factum sit, Now is the first tyme that euer I herd what is become of hym.

Nunc primum, for primo, first and foremost.

Nunc denique, What? nowe so late? nowe so longe after?

Nunc vero, but nowe.

Nunc iam sum expeditus, nowe at the laste I am dispatched.

Nuncubi, pro nunquid et alicubi.

Nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Wddst thou euer perceiue, that I dyd not vse my selfe liberally towards thee?

Nuncius, looke Nuntius.

Nuncupatio, onis, a pronouncing, a telling, a rectifying, a naming, a declaration of a will.

Nuncupo, au, are, to name or to call a thyng by some name, to pronounce and tell expressely, to make expresse mention, to rectify, to rectify, to declare his will by mouth, concerning the appoynting of his heire and legacies before, vnto witnesses.

Nuncupare votum, to make a solemne vowe.

Nuncupatum lingua, men of olde tyme called that, whiche was with the mouth and expresse wordes promysed.

Nundina, x, a goddess of the Romans.

Nundinarum, f, g. plur. fayres, marketes, markettes, they were among the olde Romans kept euery nyghte daie, whereunto all people resorted, and than all lawes, whiche were new made, were proclaimed.

Nundinalis, le, pertaining to fayres.

Nundinatio, onis, f, g. byng and sellage, of iustice for bythes.

Nundinarius, a, li, longpynge or scrupynge to fasten, Oppidum nundinarium, the towne where the fayre is kepte.

Nundinator, oris, m, g. he that goeth to fayres or markettes to bye and sell.

Nundinor, aris, ar, to bye and selle openly, as they doo in fayres.

Nun

Dum ob rem, so that it be for my profite.
 Ob oculos, before myne eyes. Obiacendum,
 for vtaceat, that he should not tell.
 Precium ob stultitiam fero, I am serued like
 a foole. or I am serued with ynough for my
 fooly chensell.
 Precium ob asinos, id est asinorum, the pyce
 of the asses, money for the asses.
 Ob dictum, for a woorde speaking.
 Quasi ob industriam, as it were of purpose,
 or for the nones.
 Oppositum pignori ob decem minas, saybe
 to mortgage for ten pounds.
 Quilnam ob oculum habebat, whiche had
 a clothe before his eye.
 Mihi fecisti ob nullam noxiam, ye dyd it to
 me without a cause, or for noughte that I
 was gilty of faultyn.
 Obacerbo, aui, are, to make one angry.
 Obacero, aui, are, to lette a manne that he can
 not tell out his tale.
 Obtratus, a, um, bounden by earnestte money,
 indebted.
 Obambulation, onis, a walkyng about, a waik-
 kyng agaynst one.
 Obambulo, aui, are, to walke against an other.
 also to walke together or with an other. also
 to walke about. sometyne to go to mete.
 Obarmo, aui, are, idem quod armo.
 Obarelco, scere, to dye all aboute.
 Obano, obaras, aui, are, to care aboute.
 Obet, a, um, somewhat black, in maner darke
 or blacke.
 Obaudia, diui, aie, to heare hardly or vntwyla-
 tingly. sometyne to heare.
 Obba, a, f. g. a bottell.
 Obabo, obibis, obbibit, ere, to bypke.
 Obacanas stultitia, blynded with folp.
 Obca, o, aui, are, to blynd, to make dark or ob-
 scure. Obacare folias, to couer dytche.
 Obacari tenebris, to be made darch or obscure.
 Obcalleo, looke Ocalleo.
 Obdo, didi, ere, to chynst agaynst, to put to.
 Obdere for, to put or spar the dooze or gate.
 Petilum ostio obdo, I bolted or spared the
 dooze. Obdere caram auribus, to stoppe the
 eares with waxe.
 Obdormio, iui, ire, to slepe fast or soundly.
 Obdormire crapulam, to slepe till he be stiffe
 soones sobye, to digest his faste with slepe.
 Obdormisco, scere, to nappe, to fall on sleape.
 Obduco, xi, ere, to late ouer, to couer a thyng
 all ouer. sometyne to vncover or open. also to
 bypke agaynst or ouerthwart a place, to bypke
 aboute. also for Inducere, as Obducere tor-
 porum, to induce or cause a dylness of sto-
 nyping of the membyes.
 Obducere cicatricem, to couer a wounde
 with skynne, to close vp a wounde.
 Obducere vultum, to loure, to looke fowly.

Callum obducere, to make harde of thyng
 skynned, and prouerbially, to cause to suffice
 with lesse payne or grete.
 Obducere callum dolori, to cause ones to
 steyn or suffer sorowe without grete, or moie
 easly.
 Tenebras obducere, to darken, to obscure, to
 make lesse known, fambus, or notabis.
 Et ciuis obductus calabat lumina prunæ; id
 est superductus, couered, hylled.
 Crustam obducere, to growe to an harde
 skynne of ruste.
 Rubiginem obducere, to make rusty.
 Frontem obducere, to frowne, to loure; to
 looke fowly.
 Diem obduxi, I dyd spende or lenger oute
 that daye with walkyng about.
 Obductio, onis, f. g. a coueryng.
 Obductio capitis, the foldyng of wyppynge
 vp of the head in a clothe or other thyng.
 Obducto, aui, are, the frequentatue of obduco.
 Obductus, a, um, couered, hylled.
 Obductus nube, couered or closed in a cloude.
 Obductum rubigine ferrum, yron all eaten
 ouer with rustynesse.
 Situ obductus, couered ouer and ouer with
 honyell of duste.
 Obdulcesco, scere, to beetsweete aboute.
 Obduro, iui, ere, to be harde.
 Obduresco, scere, to be hardened, to become
 harde.
 Obduro, aui, are, to make harde.
 Obediens, entis, om. g. that obeyeth, obediens
 Obediens dicto, he that dooth that whiche
 he is commaunded to dooe.
 Obedienter, obediently.
 Obedia, a, f. g. obedience.
 Obedio, iui, ire, to obeye.
 Parere & obedire.
 Obtemperare et obedire.
 Obedibo, was of olde tyme used for Obedia.
 Si ad verbanobis obediunt, If they doo ac-
 cording to the wordes that we doo speake.
 Obedo, obedis, obedi, obedere, to consume or
 eate all aboute.
 Obellus, i, m. g. a greete square stone lyke a
 butte, waxyng smaller and smaller vnto the
 toppes of a greete hepyghte, made playne by a
 workemanne. There were of theim vners
 in Rome.
 Obelus, obeli, m. g. a spytte or byrche. Also a
 longe stike in wyppynge lyke to a spytte, for a
 note or blawstike.
 Obeco, iui, ire, to go to, to go aboute, to bee at
 hande, to be assistant or present, to mete with
 one, to dye, to doo or exercise.
 Obire mortem, Obire diem, Obire diem ex-
 tremum, to dye. Obire vadimonium, to ap-
 peare and bee present at the day appointed.
 Obcurrere noctes, id est pratercurrere, thre
 nyghtes

nyghtes passe.
 Id obire non potui, id est petagere, I coulde
 not achyue it or go throug with it.
 Obire morbo, to dye of a dyschensell.
 Comissa obire, to be present at, or to goe to
 the assemblies of the people.
 Diem aliquem obire, to be assistant or present
 in a place, at a day appointed, or accustomed.
 Obijt legatus Aegyptum, he was ambassa-
 dour in Egypt, or he beynge ambassadoy, went
 aboute all Egypte.
 Morbo obijt repentina, the dyed suddenly.
 Munus consulis obire, to doo and exercise the
 authoritee of a consull.
 Omnia per se obire, to doo all hym self with-
 out helpe of any other.
 Obire domos amicorum, to goe all aboute
 from one frendes house to an other.
 Obire opus rusticum, to labour in the fielde.
 Prælia obire, to fyghe.
 Siciliam totam obijt, I went ouer all Sicille.
 Vibes obire, to go about from citee to citee.
 Obire, sometyne for Circundare, to couer or
 compasse rounde aboute.
 Obire legationem, to go in ambassade.
 Obire provinciam, to go about the prouince
 whither one is sent, as lieutenant or gouer-
 nour. Obire bellum, to goe to battayle, to
 make warre.
 Quia tot simul bella obire nequirent, Wes-
 cause they coulde not susteyne the trauayle of
 so many and dyuers warres at one tyme, or
 go to and bee presente at so many warres to-
 gyther.
 Obire hæreditatem, to take possession of land-
 des, wherof a man hath a share of inheritaunce.
 Obire cœnas cum aliquo, to go to banquettes
 with one hyther and thither.
 Obire oculis, to looke here and there about.
 Obire pedibus regiones, to goe into dyuers
 countreys on fote.
 Obequito, aui, are, to ryde about.
 Oberrare, aui, are, to wander aboute, to reune
 about from place to place. sometyne to flic
 about. also to erre or mysse.
 Obesco, aui, are, to feede fatte, to cramme.
 Obestras, aui, f. g. fastelle.
 Obeso, aui, are, to make fatte, to cramme.
 Obestus, a, um, in Uegile, is fatte. In Neulus
 it signifieth leane, spelt, slender. It is most
 commonly taken for grosse or fatte of bodye,
 quarep, cosse.
 Obex, icis, an obiecte or lette, a sparre or bolte
 of a doore.
 Obfirmare, obfirmately.
 Obfirmatus, a, um, stubborne, spste, earnestly
 bent or mynded.
 Obfirmo, aui, are, to harden ones selfe, to haue
 an earnest opinion, to be earnestly purposed.
 Ne tam obfirmate, be not so styffe or so hard

hearted.
 Obfirmare viam, obfirmately to go forward
 with his purpose, what let so euer there bee.
 Obfirmare animam, to be stubborne and ob-
 stinate, to bend ones mind earnestly on a thyng.
 Obgannio, iui, ire, to whysler in ones eare. also
 to tell a thyng often, to chaffe.
 Obhæreo, hæh, hætere, to cleave or styke.
 Obhæreisco, scere, to growe up as herbes doo.
 Obiaceo, obiacet, cul, ere, to lye aboute or a-
 gapust, also to lye basely.
 Obiectaculum, i, ne. ge. that whiche is sette or
 shewen before one, to make hym astrayde, or
 to lette hym that he shall not passe.
 Obiectatio, onis, f. g. a reprochyng, a sayng to
 ones charge, a sayng in the reuer.
 Obiecto, aui, are, to obiecte or often impute or
 laye to ones charge. also to cast out.
 Corpora bello obiectant, they put theyr bo-
 dies in the danger of warre.
 Obiectum, i, n. g. any thyng that is befoye a
 mans eyes and may bee seene.
 Obiectus, a, um, shewen, layde, or set agaynst
 put before, shewen to, layde to ones charge,
 cast in ones reuer.
 Obiectus, us, m. g. the lainge or settinge of a
 thyng before ones eyes, or agaynst one.
 Obicio, cici, ere, to lay or shewe agaynst, or to
 late before one, to late to ones charge, to caste
 in ones reuer, to laye to ones reproche. also
 to cause to remember, to bypke in mynde.
 Obicere mentem alicui, to put in to a mans
 head, or to bypke one in a fantasy, to put into
 ones mynde to doo a thyng.
 Obicere moram, to make one to tary, to let.
 Obicere prædicamentum, to late a matrice
 to ones charge.
 Obicere religionem, to make one to be scrup-
 ulous, or to make conscience in a matter.
 Obicere solitudinem, to make one careful
 or pensif.
 Obicere spem, to put one in hope.
 Obicere terrorem, to make one asfere.
 Obicere caput, to put hym selfe in daungere
 to be slayne.
 Obicere cibum canibus, to cast meate to the
 dogges.
 Obicere furorem alicui, to put one in a mad
 nesse or fury.
 Læticiam obicere alicui, to shewe to one so-
 depnly, to be full and mery tydynges.
 Metum animo alicuius obicere, to put one
 in a feare, to make hym asfere.
 Salutem suam pro aliquo obicere, to putte
 ones selfe in daungere for a man.
 Obijci ad omnes casus, to be sette in daungere
 of all chaunces.
 Obiens, untis, of Obeco, obij, gopag or compa-
 syngte rounde about.
 Obligare, to fyre or mene before.

Obliuans, ne, verate vacant and empty.
 Obliuunt, they dye.
 Obiratus, a, um, verate anger, greatly mowed.
 Obiter, by the waite, incidently, beside the purpose, in the meane tyme, pfectly.
 Obitus, a, um, dipping.
 Obitus, us, m. g. the dipping or decasse of a man. sometime the coming of one. The aunciente wryters tooke Obium, for the accesse of coming to one by chaunce.
 Obitus luna, the going downe of the moone.
 Obiurgatio, onis, chiding, rebuypng, blaming.
 Obiurgator, oris, he that chideth or rebuierh.
 Obiurgatorius, a, um, that belongeth to chiding or rebuypng.
 Obiurgator literæ, letters of rebuke.
 Obiurgio, aui, are, to chide muche of often.
 Obiurgo, aui, are, to chide or rebuke, to reprehende sharply, to blame.
 Obiuro, aui, are, to bynde by an othe.
 Oblanguo, languis, languere, to languishe.
 Oblado, latis, dere, to hurt to sore.
 Oblatio, onis, an offeringe. Also an apde of subditie.
 Oblator, oris, m. g. he that harketh of manly exclamation agaynst one.
 Oblatro, oblatras, aui, are, to bark agaynst one.
 Oblatum, i, n. g. a thyng offered.
 Oblatus, a, um, offered, profered.
 Oblata facultate, whan occasion of oportunitie was geuen.
 Oblectatio, onis, Oblectamen, inis, Oblectamentum, ti, recreation, ease, deysse, pleasure.
 Oblecto, aui, are, to deysse, to recreate, to take pleasure in a thyng, to put all his felicitie and delect in a thyng.
 Falso gaudio oblectare, to make gladde in vayne.
 Me te oblectes, I ent all your delite, pleasure, and felicitie bee in me onely.
 Vbi te oblectasti tam diu? Where haue you made mery, passed your tyme, or solaced your selfe all this longe whyle?
 Oblecta te cum Cicero, recreate and deysse your self with Cicero our devely beloved.
 In eo me oblecto, in that I put my chief deysse and pleasure.
 Oblenio, niui, nire, idem quod lenio.
 Oblicio, to take recreation of pleasure.
 Oblido, liti, dere, to hurt to sore, to byste, to byll, to beate curen to the verate death.
 Obligatio, onis, an obligation of bonde.
 Obligatus, a, um, obliged, bound round about.
 Obligo, aui, are, to bynde, to bynde round about, to ouer and ouer, to make bounden to hym by shewing some frendly pleasure.
 Obligare se furi, to committe felony. Some tyme to confesse felony.
 Obligare aliquem scelere, to charge ones conscience with a mischeuous and naughtie acte.

Populum Roman. scelere obligas. Thou haddest made the Romayns partners of the mischeuous act.
 Is periculum iudicii prestare debet, quise nexu obligauerit, he that togethery hym selfe with an other in any bonde, must abyde the teopardy of the iudgement or condemnation.
 Obligare sacramento, to charge one with an othe. Obligare periculo iustitandi, to be charged with an othe.
 Obligare sponsione, to bee tyed by his promise or countenance.
 Obligare crus fractum, to bynde of wyappe by a broken legge.
 Verbo se obligare, to bynde hym selfe by a woorde of his mouth.
 Obligatio, iui, ire, to eate delicate meates greedily, or rauensoully, and to consume gooddes in feasting and banquetting.
 Oblimo, oblinis, niui, ire, to noyase or smere ones selfe with the ylle maniers of folye countreys.
 Se externis moribus oblinire, to dismonstrat hym selfe with the ylle maniers of folye countreys.
 Oblimo, aui, are, to come with mudde of follye clate. And by transacion to bynde, and as it were to stoppe of deube by.
 Oblimare rem, to spende his gooddes extortously.
 Oblino, oblinis, liti, liui, leui, ere, to smyue or make foule, to smere or make foule round aboute.
 Oblique, atwip, ouerthwartly.
 Oblique perstringere, to count of checks.
 Obliquitas, atis, f. g. crookednesse.
 Obliquo, aui, are, to crooke, to make to go, to stande aspyde or awy.
 Obliquare oculos, to lere.
 Obliquus, a, um, contrary to straight, crooked, awy, that standeth ouerthwart.
 Obliqua via, a crooke path, wyng ouer an other waite.
 Flexi in obliquum, bene ouerthwart.
 Obliteratio, onis, a scrapping of blotting out of a woorde.
 Obliteratus, a, um, scraped out or blotted.
 Oblitro, aui, are, to scrape out or put out of remembraunce, to abolishe.
 Obliterare famam rei alliculus, to putte the bytte of fame of any thyng out of memory, to make it to bee forgotten, and not to be spoken of.
 Offensionem obliterare, to put an offence of displeasure out of ones mynde.
 Oblitresco, scere, to be tyd, to by tyd or covered.
 Oblitus, a, i, forgotten, or that hath forgotten.
 Proius oblitus sum mei, I haue quite and cleane forgotten my selfe.
 Non sum ego oblitus officium meum, I haue not forgotten my charge of office.

Obli

Obliuans, ne, verate vacant and empty.
 Obliuunt, they dye.
 Obiratus, a, um, verate anger, greatly mowed.
 Obiter, by the waite, incidently, beside the purpose, in the meane tyme, pfectly.
 Obitus, a, um, dipping.
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 Obitus, us, m. g. the dipping or decasse of a man. sometime the coming of one. The aunciente wryters tooke Obium, for the accesse of coming to one by chaunce.
 Obitus luna, the going downe of the moone.
 Obiurgatio, onis, chiding, rebuypng, blaming.
 Obiurgator, oris, he that chideth or rebuierh.
 Obiurgatorius, a, um, that belongeth to chiding or rebuypng.
 Obiurgator literæ, letters of rebuke.
 Obiurgio, aui, are, to chide muche of often.
 Obiurgo, aui, are, to chide or rebuke, to reprehende sharply, to blame.
 Obiuro, aui, are, to bynde by an othe.
 Oblanguo, languis, languere, to languishe.
 Oblado, latis, dere, to hurt to sore.
 Oblatio, onis, an offeringe. Also an apde of subditie.
 Oblator, oris, m. g. he that harketh of manly exclamation agaynst one.
 Oblatro, oblatras, aui, are, to bark agaynst one.
 Oblatum, i, n. g. a thyng offered.
 Oblatus, a, um, offered, profered.
 Oblata facultate, whan occasion of oportunitie was geuen.
 Oblectatio, onis, Oblectamen, inis, Oblectamentum, ti, recreation, ease, deysse, pleasure.
 Oblecto, aui, are, to deysse, to recreate, to take pleasure in a thyng, to put all his felicitie and delect in a thyng.
 Falso gaudio oblectare, to make gladde in vayne.
 Me te oblectes, I ent all your delite, pleasure, and felicitie bee in me onely.
 Vbi te oblectasti tam diu? Where haue you made mery, passed your tyme, or solaced your selfe all this longe whyle?
 Oblecta te cum Cicero, recreate and deysse your self with Cicero our devely beloved.
 In eo me oblecto, in that I put my chief deysse and pleasure.
 Oblenio, niui, nire, idem quod lenio.
 Oblicio, to take recreation of pleasure.
 Oblido, liti, dere, to hurt to sore, to byste, to byll, to beate curen to the verate death.
 Obligatio, onis, an obligation of bonde.
 Obligatus, a, um, obliged, bound round about.
 Obligo, aui, are, to bynde, to bynde round about, to ouer and ouer, to make bounden to hym by shewing some frendly pleasure.
 Obligare se furi, to committe felony. Some tyme to confesse felony.
 Obligare aliquem scelere, to charge ones conscience with a mischeuous and naughtie acte.

Obliuans

Obnuntio, aui, are, to tell of shewe pñt shynge,
and thynge displeasing of vniuersity, to denge,
to refuse agaynst a thynge purposed.

Obolus, oboles, olim, and oleu, lere, to spake,
sometyme for Subolere, to pierce of smel out.

Obolus, oboli, m. g. a weight conteynynge thre
Siliquas, of carates, and so haue a scruple. It
was also a copie of spuer, but that varied at
copyng to the countre where they were cur-
rent: as Obolus Atticus, Romanus, Iebra-
cus, it is now commonly used for an half penny.

Oborior, oborinis, oboreris, oboriri, to bee-
gin to spring, or come forth, in eyfe.

Obortus, a, um, begun of spynge, risen up.

Rumor obortus, spynge spynge.

Tanta letitia oborta est mihi, so great joy of
gladnesse is chaunced and come to me.

Aduentu suorum lacrymarum obortu, whā
his acquaintance of frendes came, he burst
out in weeping, of the teares riched downe
his cheekes.

Ridus obortus est, he burst out in laughynge.

Obtudo, radi, radere, to shawe agaynst the heare.

Obtutus, a, uni, made hoarse.

Obtuli, for the purpose.

Obrepere, repit, repere, to come pñtly, to steale
in, to come vnwares of vniuersity for, to creepe
upon one ere he be wate. sometyme to deceiue
one. Obrepere ad honores, to com of attorn
to honour vntruly dissimulation, vnder the
colour of learning, or science, or honestie.

Obsequium, a, um, a service, or duty.

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Obsequium, a, um, a service, or duty.

ther thynge, to hyde in the ground, also to
cloy, to packe.

Obrutere, sale, to come with salt, to vnder.

Obrutere, voluptuibus dolorem, to putte of
dysus away sojourn with chauncynge much plea-
sure and gnyss.

Obrui, are alieno, to owe very much, or be in
great debt, to be ouer charged with debte.

Obrutere, memoria alicuius, to put one cleane
out of remembrance.

Obrui, magnitudine negotii, to be ouer cha-
rged with the importance of the adgyse of busi-
nesse. **Obruit**, cum obliuione vetustitas, it is
so long tyme passed, that he is cleane out of
remembrance, or vicerly forgotten.

Obliuione, obrutere facta lux, to cause his
actes to be forgotten.

Obrutere, risu scitem, to make the witness to
be so laughd at, that he durst not speake any
more. **Obruitur**, vulgi sermo hominum in
terriu, the speche of people is tolde whyanne
men be dead.

Obrutere, lapidibus, to stone to deathe.

Obrutere, se vino, to ouercharge hym self with
wyne, to dysnye to much, to be dysnye.

Obrutus, a, um, ouerthowen, couered, perished.

Obrutus, in terra, bygd of byd in the ground.

Obrutus, aquis, bydowen.

Obrutum, situ vetustatis, it is lost or perished
for age: or it is so longe agone, that it is now
out of remembrance.

Obrutus, nubibus, couered with snows.

Obruta, itinera strage, the wates were full of
men slayne of bydd.

Obrutaria, fulmina, spghtnynges whiche soe
darnly happen, thowynge downe and boue-
nyng thynge, before they be looked for.

Obruit, he was slayd.

Obsequio, obsequium, wire, to be woodde anep as
gaynt one.

Obsturo, aui, are, to spl to much with a thynge,
to make one to haue his full of a thynge.

Obsturo, aui, are, to offere to saluare one.

Obstutum, olde wyttres used for halowed.

Obsteno, aui, are, to byng of cause pñt luche.

Obstenuus, a, um, that signifieth of declareth
some pñt luche of mysfortune to folowe, that
byngeth pñt luche.

Obstene, ipse a pñalbe, without Name, spñ-
thly, vnchaup, baubly.

Obstrenas, aui, villange in actes, vñbauply,
spñthly.

Obstrenus, a, um, abhominable, all thynge whiche
is to be eschued, diuocell, vñbauply, vñ-
thly, wanton, baubly, vnchaup.

Obscuratio, onis, darknyng, dysmyng.

Obscuratus, a, um, made darke of unknown.

Obscure, darke.

Non obscure, plapnly.

Obscure, locui, to speake comectly of darke.

Obscure, locui, to speake comectly of darke.

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Obscure, locui, to speake comectly of darke.

Obscure, ferre aliquid, to dissimule of make as
a thynge were not with hym as it is.

Obscuritas, aui, f. g. darke, pñdence, vn-
gentynesse of blonddes, vnobtenesse of dale-
nesse of spñth.

Obscuro, aui, are, to make darke, to dysmyne,
to shadow, to hyde, to kepe in silence of from the
knowledge of other, to make of no reparacion.

Obscurat, magnitudinem periculi, lucrum,
sueri of gayne maketh that the greatnesse of
the daunger can not be felt of perceived.

Quod, obicari non potest, that can not be
bydd of kepte unknown.

Obscurare, and celebrare, contraty.

Obscurari et obrui.

Obscurus, a, um, obscure, darke, byd, dissimule, vn-
known, of no gentyl byd, sometyme blache.

Obscuro, adhuc capere lucis, before it was
bygd byd, in the dawnyng of the day.

Non erat, obscurum, it was euidente, euerp
man byd know, or it was no harde matier to
know. **Discrimen**, obscurum, a difference that
can not well be perceived.

Non est, obscura tua in me beneuolentia, the
good will that you beare me to well known,
and perceived of all men.

Obscuro, loco natus, of a base & unknown
Roche. **Obscura**, luce, in the cunynge.

Peregrinatio, obscura et sordida, by the whiche
the one getteth no renoume of byrte.

Obscuratio, onis, f. g. a speciall dyspye, a dyspy-
e for goddis sake.

Obscuro, aui, are, to besetche of heetly praye, to
praye for goddis sake.

Obscurare, ab aliquo, to dyspye of one.

Ibi, capite me obscurare, than he beganne to
dyspye and praye me for goddis sake.

Obtestari et obscurare.

Obscuro, ne facias, I besetche you for goddis
sake doo it not.

Obscuro, used aduerbially.

Hem, obscuro, an is est how, I pray the, so
that he of I pray the late true to it he in dede.

Obscundo, aui, are, to make prosperous, also
to obey of doos all thynge at an other mannes
will, to make a thynge better than it semeth to
be. **Obscundato**, in loco, be ruled, of folowe
the appere of a man at some tyme.

Obscundanter, obediently.

Obscipo, obscipui, obscipj, and sepi, sepi, to
inclose a bout with an edge.

Obscipo, iter ad honores, to lette of stoppe
that men can not come to honoy of promotion.

Obscipo, viam adipiscendi aliquid, to leatte
that one can not attayne a thynge.

Obsciqua, la, f. g. obedie, diligence, endenore.

Obsciqua, a, f. g. obedie, pñant, rebp.

Obsciqua, onis, om. g. obedie, pñant, rebp.

Obsciqua, onis, om. g. obedie, pñant, rebp.

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Obsciqua, onis, om. g. obedie, pñant, rebp.

Obscurus, aui, are, the frequentative of obscurus
Obses, idis, com. gen. an hostage or pledge in
warres.

Obsecro, onis, a siege.

Obsecro, oris, m. g. that lately siege.

Obsecro, a, um, besieged.

Obsecro, thet that are besieged, wherby can
not pisse out of the place where they be.

Obsecro, arum, f. g. plu. lying in a way to take
away any thyng traitlyp.

Obsecro, a, um, the abscissus.

Obsecro, vitrum, a bynde of glasse wherby
the is pure blacke.

Obsecro, le, belonging to a siege.

Obsecro, corona, a garlande geuen to
hym, whiche descended a towne of forresse,
besieged with enemies, whiche was of grasse.

Obsecro, le, si, si, si, to besiege, to compass as
bout, to enuyon. also to possesse, to occuppe.

Tempus and Locum obsecro, to occupy the
time or place that another man shulde.

Armatus exercitus regem obsecro, the hoste
frode all about the palatse reby armed.

Stratum obsecro, to wathe of espy an occa-
sion to committe aduourte with one.

Domestium est obsecro, vsq. donec redi-
ere, I haue surely purposed to abyde at home
till he come agayne.

Obsecro, onis, a siege lased to a towne of castell.
Cingere and Claudere obsecro, to besiege.

Obsecro, eximere, to reyse the siege.

Obsecro, aui, are, to lye in a way to take one.

Obsecro, di, n. g. a siege laped about a towne
of forresse.

Obsecro, obsecro, to besiege.

Obsecro, obsecro, to reyse the siege.

Obsecro, obsecro, to reyse the siege.

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Obsecro, obsecro, to reyse the siege.

Obsecro, obsecro, to reyse the siege.

Obstringere se scelere, to committe some naugh-
tye acte.

Obstringere se parricidio, to murder his fa-
ther or mother.

Obstringere se periculo, to committe periculate.

Obstringere sibi aliquem munere, to make
one bounden to hym for some frendly pleasure.

Obstringere se hereditarij, to claym and take
possession of ones heretage.

Lurcurando obstringere aliquem, to bynde
one with an othe.

Religione obstringere, to charge ones con-
science. Prædibus se obstringere, to bynde
hym selfe with sureties.

Obstrudo, si, dere, to hyde, to stoppe a mannes
eye, that he can not see meate, to bynde a
thyng deepe and hyde it in the grounde.

Obstrudulentum, a stoppyng.

Obstructio, onis, idem.

Obstructus, a, um, stopped, shutte.

Obstruo, struxi, struere, to shutte, to stoppe vp.

Obstruere luminibus, to lere that a man can
not looke out of his wyndowes, or to stoppe
vp his eyghtes.

Obstruere aures, to stoppe vp ones eares, to
make deaffe.

Obstupescere, a, um, astonished, abashed.

Obstupescere, feci, facere, to abashe or make as-
tonished or astonished.

Obstupescere, obstupui, and obstupesco,
scere, to be abashed, to be astonished.

Obium, obui, obelle, to hurte or bynder, to
endamage.

Obui, obui, obuiere, to slow round about.

Obui, obui, obuiere, to slow round about.

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Obui, obui, obuiere, to slow round about.

Obtento, aui, are, the frequentative of obtento
Obtento, obtento, obtento, obtento, to tempt or
thrust home, to suffrage, to bynde, to hurte
with p. woodpe, to dissipate.

Ab elephantis obtento sunt. They were trode
downe with the elephants.

Calumniam obtento, to confounde a false
accusation.

Iura obtento, to destroy and abolishe lawes.

Obtento, an humble desyre, properly not to
doe a thyng. also a rarynge of god or some
other thyng to wyntesse.

Obtento, aris, ari, humbly to beseeche, to desyre,
to desyre for goddes sake, or for the remem-
brance of some thyng, whiche is of hym that
is besyde, thankfully herde.

Obtento, textu, etc, to weue rounde about.

Obtento, onis, shuttynge.

Obtento, aui, are, to shutte, to stoppe.

Obtento, to stoppe ones mouth, or make
that he speake no moze.

Obtento, aui, are, to stoppe, to stoppe.

Obtento, aui, are, to stoppe, to stoppe.

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Obtento, aui, are, to stoppe, to stoppe.

of thep countesse.
 Obtinere nomen sapientis, to bee reputed a
 wyle man.
 Noxiā veneni obtiner, It is hurtfull to the
 venome of poison.
 Obtinet vim medicamenti, It hath the force
 of strength of medicine.
 Obtinet vitam per illum, It is by that mans
 benefite that helpeth.
 Obtinere vibem aliquam armis, to hepe and
 holde a towne by force and violence.
 Obtingit, obtingebat, obtingit, obtingere, to
 happen, to chaunce.
 Ana Quinto fratri obtingit, the governaunce of
 Asia for was allotted to my brother Quintus.
 Ilic ubi ex sententia tua obtingit lator, I
 am gladd that this chaunced to you, even as
 your owne herte woulde desyre.
 Obtorpeo, obtorpui, obtorpere, and Obtor-
 pisco, scere, to be verie slow or dull, to feine
 for feare, Obtorpet manus, my hand is a slepe
 Obtorqueo, torh, obtorquere, to wyng, wyeth,
 or wythe about.
 Obortus, a, um, wrested or wyshed.
 Obrecto, aui, are, to reposit pill, to depaue, to
 dispreise, to haue in despite, to backbite, to
 scaunder, to speake pite of.
 Obrectator, onis, m. g. an ptepofter, or back-
 biter, a scaunderer.
 Obrectatio, onis, ptepofter, dispreysing, back-
 biting, scaunder.
 Obreccatus, us, m. g. idem.
 Obtingo, aui, are, to bnd by an othe after La-
 teptre.
 Obtritus, us, m. g. wearpng, fouldng, byulstng,
 treadng of a thyng vnder foote.
 Obtritus, a, um, woyns oute, byulst, stamped,
 treaden piece.
 Obtrudere, trudere, to thurst downe, to
 put to with force, to offe of geur to one as
 gaptit his will.
 Obtruditor, es, he thurst to the dooze.
 Obtrudere vxorem, to geue a man a wyfe as
 gaptit his will or appetite.
 Obtruncatio, onis, f. g. a cutting of the toppe
 of a thyng, a beheadng.
 Obtruncio, aui, are, to sla, also to styke of a
 mannes head.
 Obtrusus, a, um, thurst or put to by force.
 Obtructor, eris, eri, to beholde stedfastly.
 Obtritus, us, m. g. idem quod obtrusus.
 Obtrundo, obtrudi, dere, to styke, to bryake, to
 make dull or blunte, to hurt a man with spaa-
 kyng, to make weep, to hurt a man with spaa-
 kyng, to make weep, to inculcate or tepte a
 thyng often, to beate into ones eares with
 ofte repetyng, to annoy with many wordes.
 Aciem oculorum obtrudere, to hure the
 sight, to make the eyes dymme.
 Audium obtrudere, to hure the hearyng,
 to make one thycke of hearyng.

Obtundere ingenium, to make the witt dull.
 Vocem obtundere, to hure the voyce with
 steyngng.
 Obtruo, trueris, obtruitus, or obtrusus, ob-
 trui, to beholde, to regarde diligently.
 Obtrubo, aui, are, to trouble, to trouble all, to
 disturbe, to interupt of let ones tale.
 Obtruro, aui, are, idem quod obtruo.
 Obtruse, bully, blantly, without sperte of tyse.
 Obtrulus, a, um, bulle, blunte.
 Aures obtruse, eares thycke of hearyng.
 Obtrusus, us, m. g. a looker of regarde, a stedfast
 beholdng.
 Obtrugio, giui, gire, to cete out as a chylde doth.
 Obtruallo, aui, are, to enuironne of compasse as
 bout with a bycke of trench.
 Obtricator, oris, m. g. he that tourneth one
 out of the right waie, or letterly hym that he
 made not passe.
 Obtrario, aui, are, to stoppe or leat one of his
 passage.
 Obtraro, aui, are, to perurete.
 Obtruenio, obtruenis, ueni, uenire, to come as
 gaptit, to mete with, also to happen, to chace
 to, to chaunce by lotte.
 Hereditate obtruenire, to come to one by suc-
 cession. Qui primus mihi obtruenit, whych
 had first mette with me.
 Obtruentio, onis, f. g. reuenues, rentes.
 Obtrufatio, onis, f. g. compng and goynge to
 a place.
 Obtrufio, aui, are, the frequentatue of obtruo.
 Obtrufor, aris, ari, to be presente of before the
 eyes, to come in remembrance, to haunt and
 go muche to a place, to bee so euident to the
 mynd, as though it were before the eyes.
 Sed mihi ante oculos obtrufabatur, reipus
 blic dignitas, quæ me ad se rapuit, but be-
 fore myne eyes came the estate of the publike
 weale, whiche plucked me vnto it.
 Obtruo, ti, tere, to tourn agaynst of backe.
 Obtrudere signa in hostem, to tourn the
 standerdes agaynst the enemies.
 Obtruiam, an aduerbe, whiche significth before
 in the waie.
 Obtruiam ire, to go agaynst one, to pteuente.
 Obtruiam mittere, to sende men to mette with
 one in the waie.
 Obtruiam fir, he mette with me.
 Obtruiam ire periculis, to pteuente daungler.
 Si nihil obtruiam est, yf there bee nothyng in
 the waie to lette.
 Obtruiam ire conatibus, to pteuente that one
 endoweth of goeth about.
 Se mihi obtruiam dedit, he mette of encoun-
 tred me.
 Obtrui, aui, are, to mete with one.
 Obtruius, a, um, that whiche meeteth with one.
 Obtrui vrbis inimicis, the ctee easy to bee tak-
 en with enemies.

Obtruius

Obulus et expositus homo, one that admitteth
 teeth every man to comon and talk with hym,
 a verie gentill and familiar person.
 Obumbro, aui, are, to shadowe ouer and ouer,
 to make darke with shadowe. Somtyme to des-
 sende, to saue of kepe from daungler.
 Obuncus, a, um, verie crooked.
 Obundo, aui, are, to renne or flowe agaynst.
 Obuoluo, aui, are, to flee agaynst.
 Obuoluo, uolui, uere, to wyappe together, to
 fold round about. Somtyme to couer of hyde.
 Obuos sacro, the nuncient Romaines bled for
 obsecro, I beseeche you.
 Obuitus, a, um, bourned rounde aboute.

Occalee, a ctee of Scotia.
 Occa, eg, f. g. an harrow or byasse, whi-
 che hath yon teeth, wherewith cloddes
 are byoken.
 Occatio, onis, f. g. a breakng of cloddes, or
 harrowng.
 Occatorius, a, um, belongng to harrowng.
 Occator, oris, m. g. he that harroweth.
 Occasco, aui, are, to make blynde, to enuigle.
 Occalleo, lui, lere, and occallesco, scere, to wax
 or be hard fished or bjauned, like as a boie is.
 Occallatus, a, um, that is tourned into harde
 fished of bjaune.
 Oceano, canui, canere, and Occino, occinui,
 occinere, to spyng agaynst one, to late in rebute.
 Occasio, onis, f. g. occasion, oportunitie of
 tyme, meete and conuenient tyme to dooe a
 thyng.
 Rara occasio, not redy at hande.
 Amittere occasionem, to leat slippe occasi-
 on of oportunitie.
 Imminere occasioni, and captare occasio-
 nem, to waite an occasion of oportunitie.
 Attripere occasionem, to take an occasion
 quickly when it is offered.
 Nunc est occasio inimicum vleisci, Nowe
 there is good oportunitie to bee reuenged on
 myne enemy.
 Occasuncula, f. g. a small occasion.
 Occaso, scere, to be lotte of vndoon.
 Occasus, us, m. g. death of man or beaste. also
 the goynge down of the sunne, or sunne glade,
 the fall of decaye of fortune, as well in menne
 as other thynges.
 Occasus reipublice, the decaye of falle of the
 commune welthe.
 Occatorium, rij, n. g. an harrowng.
 Occedo, pro accedo.
 Occentassint, for conuicia fecerint, They shall
 geue rebukes of woordes of reppoche.
 Occento, aui, are, to cry out agaynst one, with
 rebukefull woordes.
 Occensus, us, m. g. where one spyngth agaynst

an othe. It male bee taken for a countng
 mow. also a squaryng.
 Occentus foris, the squaryng of a ctee.
 Occipio, pro incepero, I shall begynne.
 Occidissimus, verely vndoon, cast aways, or
 slayne, of all other most lost or desperate.
 Occidens, eris, m. g. the west or ponent.
 Occidens, eris, om. g. declynng, fallng, go-
 yng downe.
 Occidens sol, the sonne goynng downe.
 Occidentalis, le, of the west.
 Occidio, onis, death, slaughter.
 Occido, cidi, dere, to stea of wound to death, to
 tourment of molest one greuouly.
 Occido, occidi, dere, to fall downe, to perpshe
 verely, to tye, to go downe, as the sunne do-
 eth, and other decere, to decate.
 Occidi, is a significatyon of sorrowfulnesse,
 as it were, I am vndoon, or verely lost.
 Occidi, I am dead, I am lost.
 Occidit memoria, the memoire of remem-
 brance is lost.
 Occidit spes nostra, our hope is lost.
 In nihilum occidere, to come at the laste to
 nothyng.
 Occidunt herbe, cum euanescent.
 Occidium, i, n. g. the place where the sonne
 goeth downe.
 Occidus, a, um, that goeth downe.
 Occillare, to beate of buffer.
 Occino, occinis, nuu, ere, to spyng to an othe
 to spyng agaynst.
 Occipio, occipis, occipui, ere, to begyn.
 Occiput, ipitis, ere, Occipitium, n. g. the hynde
 part of the head, the noddle or nape of the necke.
 Occisio, onis, f. g. a slaughter of death of men,
 or cattelle.
 Occisione occidere, to make a great slaugh-
 ter, and leaue almost none on lye.
 Occisus, a, um, kyled, slayne.
 Occisa res est, The matter is dashed or
 marred.
 Occitantur, for frequenter occiduntur, they be
 slayne here and there of in many places.
 Occamito, aui, are, to tepe one.
 Occcludo, clusi, ere, to shutte fast.
 Occludere linguam, to stoppe a man frome
 speakyng, to make hym that he can not speke,
 or answere, to make hym haue neuer a word
 to late.
 Occlusus, occlusor, occlusissimus, fast shutte.
 Occo, aui, are, to harrowe and bryake cloddes
 and balles in the soyns fields. Also to couer
 with earth.
 Occubo, ocubas, occubui, cubare, idem quod
 Occumbo.
 Occubare morte, to dye.
 Occulo, oculis, ocului, lere, to hyde cleane
 that nothyng be seene of percepued.
 Occultare, idem quod occultare, ptepyte, vna-
 known

C A N T A C

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Odiose, with hate, displeasantly, with ill will.

Odio

O ANTE D.

Odiosus, a, um, that is hated, displeasing, hateful, troublous, tedious, malapert, that molesteth or greeveth.
 Odites, one of the loomnes of Jolon, the Lenc cause.
 Odium, h, n, g. hate, displeasure, tediousness, enmour, fill will.
 Odio esse, to be hated.
 Odium capere alicuius rei, to be offended or discontent with any thinge, to begin to hate a thinge.
 Odium concitare, to procure hate or displeasure, to reyle hatrede or malice agaynst one.
 In odio omnibus esse, to be hated of all the world. Odio esse apud omnes, idem.
 Struere odium in aliquem, to make one to be hated or have fill will.
 Hostili odio esse in aliquem, to hate one as his deadly enemy.
 Obicere odium, pite hate.
 Odium mitigare, deponitur, tenetur, sedatur. Odium studiorum facere, to make one hate study.
 Negom si quando odium ceperat, If he chaunced to be wey of his great labour and busynesse.
 Sauper odium alicuius in re aliqua, to be hated of one for a thinge.
 Quibus inhiat in odium, which have the most hate.
 Odis, a mans name in Iliome.
 Odispon, an Imitator, wherein to write in the distance of one place from an other, or as he thinge, as the letters of pinctis are, alluring their soundes.
 Odisvel odos, oris, m, g. saour, sent, and by translation, perceyvinge, understandinge, or teching of a thinge.
 Odis odor, a soule springing saour.
 Odis odor, oris, stronge breathe.
 Odores, plural. is of Columella taken for sweete gumme and spices, perfume, sweete and pleasaunt smells.
 Odoramen, ius, and Odoramentum, i, ne, g. sucep thinge that saoureth well. also a saour, a perfume.
 Odorarius, rij, m, g. a maker or seller of thynge that smell sweete, a maker of perfumes.
 Odorarius, a, u, that belongeth to soote saours.
 Odoratio, onis, f, g. a saouring or smelling.
 Odorator, oris, m, g. he that smelleth by sense out. also an hounde made to the suite.
 Odoratus, us, m, g. the smelling or sent, somtyme for Odoratus.
 Odoratus, a, um, that which is perfumed, somtyme that which doeth saour, odoriferous or smelling soote.
 Odorifer, a, um, odoriferous or soote in saour.
 Odoriferus, a, um, idem.
 Odoniscus, qm, m, g. an hounde or spangell

O ANTE E.

that hunteth by sent.
 Odoro, aui, are, to make to smell well, to make to have a good saour.
 Odoror, aris, ari, to smell, to perceyve.
 Oorari vestigia, to drawe as an hound doeth, to smell or sent by the trace.
 Tu sagacius odorabere, thou shalt perceive it better than I.
 Cupio odorari diligentius, quid futurum sit, I desire to smell out, or to have some under standing howe the matter will go.
 Degustare et odorari aliquem, to seele and understand howe one is mynded or disposed.
 Festine odorari, to smell out thynges quickly.
 Odorus, a, um, that which sendeth forth the saour, or hath a good saour.
 Odora canum vis, the qualitee or power why the dogges have to take the sent.
 Odryca, people of Thrace.
 Odrysi, a, um, of that people, or of Thrace.
 Odyssea, a, f, g. a wooye of Iliome conceyving the greatte and perillous traungles of Ulysses.
 Odytes, looke Odites.

O ANTE E.

EA, a citee of Aethie.
 Oeagrus, a river in the countrey of Thracia. also the father of Ophiens the poete.
 Oeanthe, a cite, also the floure of a vine.
 Oebades, kyng of Arius housekeeper, by whose pollicie he attayned to the kyngdom of Iberia.
 Oebalia, the countrey in Grece, called also Laconia.
 Oebalides, patronim. masc. pro gentili. a man of Laconia.
 Oebalis, lidis, patron. fem.
 Oebalius, a, um, of Oebalia.
 Oebalus, a kyng of Laconia.
 Oechalia, a parte of Laconia, and a citee of the same name.
 Oeci, places where women doo syt and worke epyer with sylke or woull.
 Oecirines, a man of Argieus.
 Oeconomia, the orderinge and ppyouringe of thynges concernyng householdes. also an order in wytyng, whereby every thyng is sette in his ppye place.
 Oeconomica, orum, n, g. plur. petyngyng to householdes.
 Oeconomicus, i, m, g. he that can order and gouerne an house.
 Oeconomus, i, m, g. a stuaer of householdes.
 Oecumenicus, a, um, vniuersall, petyngyng to all the world.
 Oecumenicum consilium, a generall counsaile, wherein thynges are vniuersally treated concernyng all countreys.
 Oedea

O ANTE E.

Oedema, an impostume or botche, cometh of a steumathic matter, in the which is no grete.
 Oedipodionides, the daughter of nece of Odipus.
 Oedipodionius, i, u, m, belonging to Oedipus.
 Oedipus, was by his father Laus, kyng of Thebes, belyved to his shepheard to kille. But he, pitting the child, made holes in his feet, and byd hange hym on a bough, and begyn to sounde of Phobas kyng of Loynche, was brought to the queene, who lacking child, dyen, brought hym by for his sonne. After wards in a shypp the wyrtwyng, he flew his owne father, and assignyng the cubitt riddles and questions of Opynt the moniter: he opeyned the hyngedome of Thebes, and the queene called Jocasta, which was his mother, by whom he had. ii. sonnes, Polinices and Eteocles. But when he knewe that he had slayne his father, and wedded his owne mother, for sorrow he scratched out his own eyes.
 Oedmas, the sonne of Mars, father of Hippodamia.
 Oeanthe, the flower of a wybe vyne, growyng in hedges, called Labrusca. But Dioscorides lib. iii. saith, that it is an herbe, having a leafe lyke a pascnape, a wybe floure, a bygge stike, an handjeredd lygh, sede like orange, a great roote with many round heades. This herbe is also called Filipendula, and Saxifraga rubra, lib. f. he saith, that it is the floure of a wybe vine. Soone after he saith, that it is the grape of a wybe vyne. Theodoros Gaza dooeth translate it Vitisifora.
 Oenanthinus, a, u, made of the herbe Oenanth.
 Oenanthinum oleum, an oyle made of the beerys of the wybe vyne, epyer elles of the herbe Oenanth.
 Oenanthia, a citee of Sarmatia, called now Sancta Sophia.
 Oeneus, distyllabum, the father of Meleager, and Desanira the laste wyfe of Hercules, he was kyng of Calidonia.
 Oeneus, and Oeneus, a, um, of Oeneus.
 Oenides, the sonne or nephewe of Oeneus.
 Oenistria, was a certayne sacrifice at Athens, made by younge men, newly bearded, whiche was dooen befoze they byd cutte the beere that was long, whiche sacrifice was in this wyse. A certayne measure of wyne was brought into the temple of Hercules, wherof the yonge men dranke a lyttell, and gaue the rest to all other that were present.
 Oenochema, a mountayne in Aethie.
 Oenochinus, a river rennyng into Thessaly.
 Oenone, the concubine of Paris, befoze that he raynted Helen.
 Oenophorus, i, m, g. a servant that hyngeth wyne to the booyde, a cupbearer.

O ANTE F.

Oenopia, anple called also Fates.
 Oenopides, an astronomer of Chios.
 Oenoplia, x, m, g. a thynge or vyntage.
 Oenopolium, h, n, g. a thynge or vyntage.
 Oenops, a mans name in Iliome.
 Oenotria, a countrey in Italy. some wyte, that Italy is selfe was so called of Oenotrus, an Aecadian.
 Oenotrides, two ples nygh to Calabria.
 Oenotrius, and Oenotrus, a, um, of Oenotria.
 Oestrus, i, n, g. madnesse of wood fury. also a flye that maketh a great noyse, when he flyeth. some suppose it to be a boye like to a bee, but that he is blacke and greater. He seemeth to be the flye called a bytelle of boye fly, by reason that it doth so vex cattell in sommer tyme.
 Oesypum, the spith oyle that is in woull that is in the flanke of a shepe, or about his neck, whiche oyle is sodden ouer, and used for medicine.
 Oeta, a mountayne betwene Thessalia & Macedonia, where is the sepulchre of Hercules.
 Oeta, the father of Medea, wyfe of Jason.
 Oethini, people neere to Pontus.
 Oetocytos, in the Sepehan tongue, the name of Apollo.
 Oetus, the brother of Ephytales the gygant.

O ANTE F.

FFa, x, for. gen. a puddying. also a dyshe made with fette bothe, harde cheese, pepper, & cynamome, or other sphe luns. Somtyme it is taken for a moysell, a gobber, a piece of fleshe, every lyttell piece lyke paste or bowe.
 Offa penita, a piece of fleshe cutte of, with the taylor.
 Offarius, et offaria, a maker of suche sunkettes.
 Offatim, in moyselles.
 Offector, oris, m, g. a dyer.
 Offella, x, f, g. a lyttell moyselle or gobette of fleshe myned. also a porrage made with pieces of fleshe as newed bothe or forced greuell.
 Offendiculum, i, n, g. an impediment, a leere, an obstacle, and by translation, a doubt.
 Offendens, ensis, om, n, g. that offendeth or disturbeth. Somtyme for Offensus.
 Offendix, icis, f, g. a ryband or lace, wherewith a bonet of hat is knytt fast to the head; or rather the knot of a lace that is knytt, the harte to ones hand.
 Offendo, dicere, to mete with, to fall into, to synde by chaunce, to stryde, or hys any thyng backward, to offende, to hurte, to empayre, to doo amysse, to displease.
 Offendere apud aliquem, to dooe a thyng whiche hath not hym that seeth it dooen.
 Latius offendere, to hurte his syde.
 Offendimus eam mediocriter vestram, we founde

founde hit in poore apparayle.

Offendere scopulum, to hurte by chaunce as
gagnit a rocke.

Offendere ad stipitem, to hurte hym selfe as
gagnit a bumpy.

Offendere aliquem, to displese, to discontent.

Offendere alicui animum, idem.

Offendere apud iudices, to please pl and not
to please the iudges.

Offendere aliquid in re aliqua, to spnde a
faute in a thyng.

Si quis est in quo offenderis, pf there be one
in whome thou haste been deceyved, or whi-
che hath deceyved thyne expectation.

Si quo in vino eius offendimur, pf there bee
any faute in hym, whiche dooth displese vs.

Offendebatur, he was greuously displeased.

Offendere in arrogantiam, to be arrogante,
to offende in arrogante and pryde.

Offendit me loci celebritas, I can not away
with the great haunte of people that resoyseth
to the place.

Offendere valetudinem, to impayre of hurte
the helth of the body.

Si tantuū offensum sit, If one chaunce to
foile of doo amisse he it neuer to sprell.

Offensa, s. l. g. an offence of displeasure, also
blame. Offensa pro discordia, to otherwhise
burped of Statut.

Offensam tubere, to be in displeasure of one,
to have ones displeasure of pl wyl.

Quam offensam videretur, whanne he was
tothe to displese.

Offensam minus habent, negether be those
thynge less displeasante.

In offensa esse apud aliquem, to have disple-
sed one, to have ones displeasure.

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sed one, to have ones displeasure.

ces. Oppes, lettes.

Offensio est, to doo displeasure of harme,
to greue, to molest. Wetwene Offensio, and

Offensa, semeth to bee this duelliter, that

Offensa, is in hym that offendeth of greuous-
ness.

Offensio, in hym that is greued of offended.

Nam quod negas te dubitare, quin magis
in offensa sim apud Pompeiū hoc tempore, no

video causam, cur ita sit hoc quidem tempo-
re, Where ye doo not doubt, but that nowe

at this tyme, I am in Pompeies greave dis-
pleasure, I se no cause why it shoulde be so at

this present tyme.

Nec tantum intelligebam esse el offensiois
quantum litera tua declarant, And I per-
cepe not that he was so muche displeased as

your letteres make mention.

Offensionem subleuare.

Vna illa subleuanda offensio est, That one
greue of offence is to be eased of holpen.

Offensionem obliterare, to pardon of forget
an offence of displeasure.

Offensiones lenire. O multas et graues of-
fensiones, quas quidem tu das operam ve-

lenias, Wh howe many and greuous displea-
sures bee dooen, whiche ye go about to miti-

gate of excuse.

Offensionem deponere.

Cum tantum litera mea potuerunt, vt ijs
lectis, omnem offensionem suspicionis, qua

habueras de Lione deponeres, Sens imp-
lettera myghte dooe so muche, that when ye

hadredde them, ye dyd take aparte all displea-
sures, whiche ye had agaynst Lio, engendyed

of suspicion.

Offensio pedis, slumblng.

Offensio et beneuolentia, contrary.

Coniectare vultu offensionem, to gesse that
one is displeased by his countenance.

Offensione turpitudinis moueri, to take dis-
pleasure with a dishonest acte.

Inuidiam atq; offensionem suscipere apud
populum, to renne in the hatred and ill wyl

of the people.

Offensionem negligentia vitare, to beware
that he be not esteemed and reckned negligent.

Offensio rotius ordinis, impcontentynge of
displeasng the whole order of company.

Offensum, s. l. g. a small offence of
displeasure.

Offenso, ai, are, to hpyte ofte of to let, to thys-
t agaynst a thyng, a thyng that displeaseth.

Offensum, i. n. g. the faute in impcontentynge
the audience.

Scito nihil vnquam fuisse tam infame, tam
turpe, tam deniq; omnibus generibus, ordi-

nibus, etatibus offensum, I hunc statum qui
nunc est, Knowe this for a suretee, that there

was neuer thyng so reprocheful, so dishon-
estly to displeasante, to all folkes, degere,

and

and

and

and menne of euery age, as this present stat-
e that nowe is.

Offensus, u. m. g. idem quod Offensa.

Offensus, a. u. m. hurte, annoyed, displeased, of-
fended. Sometyme for inuisus, odious.

Offensus alicui, mycontente of angry with
ode. Offensor, displeased, angry, somewhat
moued.

Offercio, fieri, ire, to suffice of fell.

Offero, obtuli, offerre, to offer of presente, to
geue willingly, to promyse.

Offere auxilium, to promyse ayde.

Offere crimen, to putte in a complainte as
gagnit one.

Offere incendium, to fyre a thyng.

Domus ardebat in palatio, non fortuito, sed
oblato incendio, My house in the palace dyd

bourne, not by any chaunce, but by fyre thys-
t by some man.

Offere mendicatum, to bynge one into
poortye.

Offere religionem, to make one haue a scru-
ple of doubt in conscience.

Si se in via obusam obtulerit, occisum in iam
ab ipso Milone video, If he mete with M-
to in the waye, I percepe he will slea hym.

Si nihil offeret se quod sit probabilitati illi
contrarium, If there appere nothyng contr-
ary to that apperance of truthe.

Offere se alicui, to presente hym selfe to one,
or to come before one.

Offere spem, to put one in hope.

Offere stuprum, to assaye by meanes to de-
spile a woman married or vnmarrid, to commit

auortye.

Offere se moram, to lette.

Offere se obuiam, to mete with one.

Offere vitium virgini, to deflowre a vrgin.

Optime te mihi offers, you mete with me as
well as can bee.

Officulum offerre, to proffer to hyffe.

Officium beneficium, to proffer to dooe one a
pleasure of good tourne.

Offere caput periculis, to putte his life in
daunger.

In discrimen vitam suam offerre, idem.

Negotijs allenis se offerre, to proffer hym
selfe of meddle in other mens matetors.

Oblatam mihi causam gaudeo, I am gladd
that I haue an occasion.

Offere se ad mortem pro patria, to offer
hym selfe to dye for his countre.

Se alacrem offerre, to come to one with a
merry cheere.

Offere se sceler, aut dementie alicuius, id
est opponere, to withstand, to resist.

Offere iniuriam, to dooe the fyrt iniurye of
wylonge.

Offere mortem hostibus, to slea his enemies

In omnia suam offerens operam, proferre

and

and

and

and

to geue them in alle thynges.

Offere iuramentum, to make one proffess to
swear for the profane, that he hath said.

Offertmentum, s. l. g. idem quod Offensa.

Offertmentum habueris plures in ergo
tuo, I villa naus longa clausor, rum ego ero

mendacissimus, And yf thou haue not mo
steypes on the thyn of thy bathe, than a gale

bath naues: I shall be the falsest lye that e-
uer was.

Offertmentum, i. n. g. a thyng offered to god.

Officialis, i. e. petyngng to offices of dueties.

Officialis, an officer, or rather a minister to a
maiestate of officer.

Officina, s. l. g. a warthehouse, a choppe. Some-
tyme pro ipia operatione, vel fabricatione,

the making of woorkemanlypp.

Ex eadem officina venit, it was of the same
mans dooyngs.

Officinator, oris, m. g. Utterer of steth for faber

Officio, officis, feci, fieri, to hurt, sometyms to
doo. also to dye clothe.

Officere luminibus, to stoppe the lgyhtes.

Neuter alteri officiar, Leas not the one hurt
the other.

Officiose, diligently, scrutablely, with a good
wyl, readyly.

Officiosus, a. u. m. feadly of scrutable that is
gladde to please, or that doeth his dutie well.

Officiosus dolor, a greue that procedeth of a
good cause of reason.

Officium, i. n. g. office, dueties of ones behas-
uoure in luyng, towarde euery manne, that

one is bounde to doo, by reason and honestie,
or a thyng that ought to be done. It is some-
tyme taken for honoure dooen to one, and se

male bee vsed for that whiche we doo call ho-
mage dooen in fache forme as our law dooth

appoint it. Ye is also taken for benefite, plea-
sure, seruite and a good tourne.

Officium usurpare, to dooe his dueties.

In officio esse, to dooe his dueties, to applye
diligently his office of roume, to doo that one

ought to doo.

Multaq; et magna inter nos officia paria et
mutua intercedunt, Wetwene vs haue been

fundy and great pleasures of lyke imposs-
doen one to an other.

Officium promereri, to doo pleasure,

Non conuenit enim, cum ego ad promeren-
dum officium tam fuerim expeditus, vos ad

referendum gratiam esse tardiores, It is
not reason, that sens I was to repy to do you

pleasure, ye shoulde be so slacke to dooe lyke-
wyls for me.

Officio fungi, to dooe his enduote of dueties,
to applye his office.

Officium prestare. Officium conferre, idem
quod officium promereri, to doo pleasure, to

dooe a good tourne of honest pleasure.

In of

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In officio cominere, to hepe hym his frende.
Officij causa prosequi aliquem, to hepe compay with one to doo hym honoure of worship
Officia mutua, mutuali pleasures that frende shewe one to an other.

Officium facere, to doo ones dutie.
Suprema officia, funeral obsequies.
Supremis in matrem officis desce, not to bypge his mother solemnely to the earth.
Summo officio pradius homo, a manne of eryght honest behaviour, a man that doeth in all thynges accordyng to honestie & reason.
Suprema officia celebrare, to keepe the funeral obsequies.

Colere officium, to endeuoure to doo with diligence all thynges that honestie requireth.
Delegatum alicui officiu, an office of charge appoynted to one.

Deletere officium, not to doo that he shulde doo, to be slacke in doing his office & dutie.
Detestare officium, to refuse to doo his dutie.
Officij duxit, he thoughte it parte of his dutie.

Neg pes, neg mens satis suum officium facit, neither my feet nor my wyse scrupulously keepe well.

Fungi supremo in aliquem officio, to bypge one honourably to the earth.

Memento officium suum, he remembereth well what he hath to doo.

Petiolare officium receptum alicui, to doo that pleasure for one that he hath promysed and undertaken.

Nunc munus officium, nowe it is thy part.

Hominis hugiunctus officium, dooing the office and part of an honest and friendly man.

Inimicitie officium, to leave off some part of that one should doo.

Quanto semper in meis rebus officio fuisi, howe great pleasure and service you haue doone me alwaies in myne affayres.

Officiorum impendium tacere, to doo many pleasures for one.

Officijs amplecti aliquem, to shewe many pleasures and muche friendly service to one.

Officijs prosequi, to doo dyvers good pleasures for a man.

Officium tribuere, to doo a good tourne.

Non deero officio, I will not saye to doo my dutie, or to doo that I ought to doo.

Mea officia ei non defuisse, in es restis, You are sufficient witness that I haue not failed to doo to hym suche honest pleasures, or such friendly service as I coude do.

Offigo, offigis, offigi, offigere, to fasten and keepe surely.

Offinuo, au, are, to abyde in one purpose or opinion, to be obstinate. loke Offirmo.

Offecto, xi, tere, to tourne a thyng contrarye, or aboute.

Offoco, au, are, to choke, to strangle, to suffle.
Offringo, gi, ere, to breake with a plough, and eared before, to breake contrary wyse.

Offucia, x, f, g, and officia, arum, f, g, plur, cauteles, crafty waies to deceyue.

Offuco, au, are, to put watter or other lyquore into a mans mouth, to sucke downe as they be to sicke men, whiche for feblenesse can not of them selves take any substance.

Offula, x, f, g, a little morsell of gobbet.

Offundo, fudi, ere, to poure aboute, to make darke or blynde, to stappe, to cast in or bypge in.

Offundere errorem alicui, to abuse or deceyue one.

Obscurare et tenebras offundere, Noctem et tenebras offundere rebus, To make thynges darke, obscure, and harde to perceyue.

Offusco, au, are, to make blacke or darke, to shadowe or make duske.

Offusus, a, um, poured about or vpon.

Offusus terror oculis auribusq, seare was bothe at his eyes and eares.

Offusa animis caligo, they myndes were made blynde.

O ANTE G.

Gdoas, adis, the numbre of eghte.

Ogdolapis, a ryper whiche cometh out of the hyles called Alpes, and renneth to Rome.

Ogdous, a kyng of Egypt, whiche first baptised the cite of Memphis.

Oggannio, lul, ire, to iure, to bynde, to speake with chydeng.

Oggero, si, ere, to caste in or sette.

Oculus oggerere, to cast or set the eyes on one.

Oggrasari, to go.

Ogygea, an yle betwene Thentia and Syria, where Calypso dwelled, whiche deteyned with hyr Tyffeo.

Ogyges, he that firste buyled the cite of Thebes.

Ogygidz, Thebanes.

Ogygius, a, um, made or founde by Ogyges.

Ogyris, an yle in Syria.

O ANTE H.

He, an exclamation, signifyinge that he, whiche speaketh that woordes, is satisaite and weete of that wherby he see-

eth or heareth.

Oh, an interfection, signifyinge a cry, when one meeteth with his frende, whom of longe tyme he hath not seene. Sometime it is used in meruayling with a contempt. Sometime in aspyring.

Ohio, an interfection of meruayling, or of aspyring a thyng with joy and gladnesse.

Oho, an interfection of meruayling, or of aspyring a thyng with joy and gladnesse.

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O ANTE L.

Oles, the town of Macedonia.

Oleus, a kyng of Macedonia.

Oleides, the town of Olenus.

Oleum, a name of honeye.

O ANTE L.

Olia, a cite of Macedonia called Brea.

Oleachites, the bosome of the sea in the province called Zangitana.

Olea, x, f, g, the fruit of an olive tree.

Oleaceus, a, um, oyle, lyke vnto oyle.

Oleum, a colour whiche is mixt with greene blacke, yelowe, and white.

Oleagineus, a, um, idem quod Oleaginus.

Oleaginus, a, um, of an olive tree, or of the colour of an olive.

Olearius, x, ere, and Olearius, a, um, pertaininge to oyle.

Olearia cella, a celloure for oyle.

Olearius, x, m, g, a maker or seller of oyle.

Oleas, one of the ples called Cyclades.

Oleatillas, a diminutive of Oleaster.

Oleaster, i, f, g, a wythe olive.

Oleastreus, a hynde of blacke leade.

Oleastrinum, oyle made of wythe olyues.

Oleatrum, a towne of Spayne.

Oleatus, a, um, infected with oyle.

Oleitas, the tyme of gathering of olyues.

Olenus, ni, a mans name.

Olenus, a cite of Beccabla, where the gote with whose myke Jupiter was nourished, was brought up, and therefore the signe of Berres (whiche was supposed to be the same gote) is named Olenia.

Olenius, a, um, of Olenus.

Olentica, thynges, whiche haue an yll sauour.

Oleo, leui, olerum, or oliu, lium, ere, to saoure so haue saoure, to smell, sometime to synke.

Olentilla supercilii maliciam, these browes of thynges, or that theyr looks, doo signifye that thou art malicious.

Aurum huic olet, This felowe smelleth that I haue moneye.

Iucunde oler, to haue a sweete saoure, to smelle pleasantly.

Bene oler, to haue a good saoure, to smelle well. Male oler, to synke, to saoure yll.

Rosa refert a longinquo olet, a rose newly gathered, is smelted afresh of.

Hircum oler, to synke lyke a gote.

Mirham olet, it saoureth of myrr.

Nihil olebant, they had no saoure at all.

Olephus, a, um, full of oyle, all oyle.

Oleraceus, a, um, lyke to potherbes, or of potherbes.

Olesco, scere, to growe.

Olesare, to corrupt or make synhous. Leg. xij. cabul.

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Olla fictilis, an earthen pottle.

Ollaris, re. of a pottle, of that is kept in a pottle.

Ollares, grapes conserved in pottles.

Ollaria, a, f. g. a kind of mine brasse of copper.

Olli, for illi.

Ollie, for illie.

Ollus, olla, ollum, for ille, illa, illud.

Ollula, la, f. g. a littell pottle.

Olophernes, thiste confidant to the great Nabugodonosor king of Assyrians, a valiant capitaine, not withstanding being overthrewed with wyne, and to muche reuelling in the brauice and pleasure speche of the hebrewes labe Budith he was by his slaynes in his bed, and had his head streken of, and broughte to his enemies, before the incarnation of Christ prece.

Ololygones, creching frogges.

Olor, oris, m. g. a swanne.

Olorinus, a, um, of a swanne: as, Cantus olorinus, the singing of a swanne.

Olas, oleris, n. g. herbes, whiche serue for potage, pottle herbes, and figuratiuelly it is vsed for poore fare.

Olasatrum, an herbe called Alsander.

Olasculum, li, n. g. small herbes.

Olympia, a citee betwene the hilles of Ossa, and Olympus.

Olympia, orum, solema place a games kepte in Grece to the honoure of Iupiter Olympus, or after some in the honore of Hercules.

Olympicus, a, um, perteyning to that playes of hylt.

Olympias, pladis, the space of five yeres; where by the olde grekes dyd accompte, as we dooe nowe, by the yere of our lorde, as the fyfte Olympias, the second, the thirde. Olympias, is also the name of Alexanders mother, and a wynde blowing in Eubolia.

Olympicus, a, um, of Olympus.

Olympicum certamen, was a game of pyce kept on the hill of Olympus, by all the pyntes and citices of Grece euery fyfth yere, in the honore of Hercules, who fyfte began it. In the whiche were all these maynties proued.

Rennynge on foote to a golle, also renynge foorth and backe agayne two furlonge. also wastynge, fpythynge with fytes, renynge with hoxen, and leapyng from the one to the other, courspynge with charpoites, renynge with mares: but so as in the myddell of the course, he that dyd ryde, quide leape downe, and holdynge fast the byrdell, quide make an end of his course. There was also contenti on and victorie of pottes, rhetoricians, musiciens, and subtille disputers. In the place dyd growe a wynde olue tree, whereof garlandes were made, & geuen to the victours, hereunto assembled: In the whiche tyme euer ther waere was appoynted, of leagures con-

cluded.

Olympionices, or Olympionicus, he that hath had victorie in the games at Olympus.

Olympus, a, um, headly.

Olympus, a mountayne of hyle in Grece, where Thetalia also Macedonia, layne the whiche appereth no cloude: and therfore among the pottes is to be vsed for heauen.

Plutarchus in vita Aemilii, foleth, that he is farlong in height.

Olynthus, a citee nere Athens.

Olyris, a ryuer in Grece, by the place called Thermopyle.

Olyssippum, a citee in Portugal, nowe called Vilbona, in englyshe Lusobonia.

O ANTE M.

Mallum, si, n. g. a fat gut of chitterlyng.

Ombri, people nere to Illiricum.

Omen, minis, ne. ge. the luche of some thyng to come, gathered of some woordes or sayngs before spoken, also a woord or sentence soberly spoken, after the whiche some thyng happeneth to folowe accordyng therunto, as boue the expectation of them whiche herbe it; for speakeyng.

Optimis omnibus, with verate good luche, in a verate good houre.

Inuomen accipere, to take of interpretate a thyng, as a token of good luche or happe.

Omentum, ti, n. g. the call of setow, wherein all the bowwilles are lapped, also the thyn stryng in the hand, wherein the byayne is coneynt, of some called the ryne of the byayne, and of surgens Pia mater.

Omentatus, a, um, myxt with fetter.

Ominatus, a, um, vnsluck.

Omino, aui, are, was vied of olde wyllers for Ominor.

Ominor, aris, ari, to gesse what shall happen or folowe, to tospeake, to speake a thyng lachely, or vnsluckly.

Bene ominari, to speake lachely.

Male ominari, to speake vnsluckly.

Ominator, oris, m. g. he that telleth a mannes luche or fortune good or ill.

Ominosus, a, um, lucky or vnslucky, that portendeth good or ill luche.

Omissus, a, um, leste, not medled with.

Vbi te vidi animo esse omissio, when I sawe that thou caredest for nothyng, or wast negligent. Omissis locis credo, I dooe beleue.

Omissior ab re, he that is nothyng sollicitous to gather viche.

Omitto, omitti, omittere, to forgo, to leaue, to neglect, to leaue passe, to omit, to put away.

Omitte hunc, leaue hym alone, pardon hym.

Omitte me, leaue be, leaue me alone.

Omitte

Omitte iracundiam, be angry no more, leaue your anger, appease your selfe.

Omitte solitudinem, care not for thyng as wast some carelesnesse.

Omitte timorem, bee not afearde.

Omitte de ea re dicere, speake no more of that matier.

Id omitto, I will not speake thereof.

Ve omitam de eo plus loqui, that I may leaue passe, and speake no more of hym.

Omitte hunc, pardon this man & let hym go.

Omnifariam, all maner of wayes, of euery kynd.

Omnifer, a, um, that beareth all thynges.

Omnifarius, a, um, landyng, depuers.

Omnigenus, a, um, of euery kynde.

Omnimodus, a, um, all maner.

Omnimodis, all maner of wayes.

Omnimode, idem.

Omnino, wholly, thoughtly, all together, viterly, alwaies, finally, onely.

Omnino in familia non erat, he in no maner of wyse was in the house.

Miserima est omnino ambitio, ambition is viterly the most miserable thyng that can be.

Omnino omnis eruditiois experts, viterly without all learning.

Omnino leuitatis est, it is viterly a poynct of lycht behauiour.

Vitam omnino sibi nequaquam parem, a manne lyke to hym in nothyng, or nothyng to be compared to hym selfe.

Nihil omnino, nothyng at all.

Quid omnino nusquam reperitur, whiche bee found in no place at all.

Omnino omnium horum incommodorum vna causa est, to bee thort, for all these troubles there is no remedy at all but ones ly this.

Quing omnino fuerunt, id est tantummodo, thert were fyue and no more.

Omnino, for etiam, and Sed omnino, for Sed etiam.

Non modo tantam causam perorare, sed omnino verbum facere conari, not onely to pleade so greatly and weighty a matier to the ende, but also in any wyse to endeuore to speake one woorde.

Aut omnino cogitare, or in any wyse to thynke.

Omniparens, entis, om. g. father or mother of all thynges.

Omniparens terra, the earth bynggeth togyr all thynges.

Omnipotens, entis, om. g. almyghty.

Omnis, n. g. om. g. all in numbre. Compere for Totus.

Omnibus partibus, all maner of wayes, to all intentes.

Omniratione, idem.

Causa omnis, id est, vniuersa, all the whole matier.

Omnibus gradibus, id est, singulis, euery lower.

Omnibus generis, id est, generis, of all kynde.

Omnibus punctum, he touched euery poynct, spake of hym, whiche omitteth no thyng necessary or expedient.

Omnibus horis, euery houre.

Different omni modo, They varye in all thynges.

Omnibus numeris, in all poynctes.

Ita tamen, ve nostris omnibus paribus sapiores essent, but yet so that our men had the bytter hande in all thynges.

Res omnibus numeris absoluta, a thyng perfect in all poynctes.

Sine omni periculo, withoute any daunges at all.

Omni quinquennio, the whole fyue yeres space.

Ex tempore omni, all that tyme.

Omnies tres, all thye.

Ad omne tempus, for euer.

Omnibus precibus orabant, they besyde me very earnestly, or with very great intercession.

Omnivagus, a, um, wanderyng euery where.

Omnivorus, a, um, that deuouret and eateth all kynde of thynges.

Omphacinus, a, um, that is made of grapes, or other frutes not ripe.

Omphacinum vinum, a greene wyne, not pleasant or sweete.

Omphacinum oleum, oyle made of olyues, not being ripe.

Omphacium, ch, n. g. a lycorne made of frutes that is not ripe, as of grapes, and than it is called vertuge. It is also of other frutes and flowers.

Omphagi, they whiche doo eat eate fleshe.

Omphax, acis, a grape not fully ripe.

Omphacomeli, a syupe made with the syres of greene grapes and honye. They make it nowe abates with the sated syre and sugar, and doo call it Syrupus de agreita.

Omphale, a mayden, whiche was quene of Lybia, whom Hercules dyde see, and he sailed hym to spyne on a rocke.

O, ANTE N.

Nichiton, a place in the marches of thebes.

Ona, sweete fygges.

Onager, onagri, m. g. a wilde ass.

Oneratus, a, um, that whiche strueth for bourden.

Onero, aui, are, to charge, bourden, or lade.

Onerare populum, to put impossibilities on the people.

Anquam onerare, to make come better.

Melam onerare opulis, to bestow manye

bythes on the table.
Remittas iam me onerare iniurijs, ye would
ceasse to ouerlode, charge, or cumber me with
vncasonablenesse.
Maledictis onerare, to este, to eate at, to
geue many shewde woordes.
Laudibus onerare, to geue greate pryse, to
praise exceedingly.
Mendacis onerare, to helpe one shamefully.
Præceptis onerare, to charge with many
thynges, to geue many instructions and com-
maundementes.
Promissis onerare, to promise one many thyng-
ges, to make many great promises to one.
Pugnis onerare, to buffet and thumpe one
with his fyfles.
Onerari imaginibus, when the famous me-
moys of our auncestours doth in manner bynd
or constrainne vs to doo honourably.
Onerare letitia, to make exceeding forowse
and gladd.
Oneratus, a, um, burdenned, laden, ouercharged.
Oneratus, a, um, that wheron burdenn is layd.
Onerari naues, ships whiche serue for bur-
denn, theyr mate bes taken for hulkes.
Onerosus, a, um, burdennous, chargeable, ve-
rat heauy.
Onelicitus, a, phisosopher, and an historiogra-
pher of Aegina.
Onelimus, a learned man in the tyme of Con-
stantine Magnus.
Onelcus, ci, m, g. a wooyne, whiche benderh
hym selfe lye a bowe when he goeth, whiche
is redde, and founde vnder trees, which haue
teen longe on the grounde.
Onices, a hynde of marble.
Onida, a cite of Spayne.
Onocentaurus, a beaste, halfe a manne, halfe
a horse.
Onocrotalus, li, m, g. a hyde lye to a swanne,
whiche putting his head into the water, bry-
eth lyke an alle.
Ononitopia, a word made of towne, or pro-
nouncing, as blearing of a shepe, loowynge
of a cowe, blyssing of an adder.
Ononium, a bynde nettyll.
Onobalitura, a cite of Spayne.
Onus, oneris, n, g. a burdenn, a lode, a charge
geuen to one, or that one taketh on hym.
Oneri esse, to be chargeous to one.
Onus deponere, to discharge one.
Onus imponere, to geue to one in charge.
Oneri premi, to be to mache charged, to bee
ouer charged.
Onere opprimi, to be ouer charged.
Onus suscipere, to take charge.
Onus tollere, to beare charge or burdenn.
Onus sustinere, idem.
Concidere sub onere, to falle downe vnder
ouer burdenn.

Onus ciborum reddere, to auoyde the exces-
sentes of nature.
Cur tuum onus sustineo? Why doo I your
burden?
Nostri est onus, The charge is ouer.
Onustus, a, um, tobed, charged, burdenned.
Onustus vino, ouercharged with wyne,
drunke.
Onyx, ychis, m, et f, g. a whyte stone lye to a
mans nape. also some bee founde in India,
whiche are of dyuers colours, hauing whyte
spottes lye vnto eyes, it is supposed of some
men to bee that, whiche is called Conchula
India.
Onychinus, a, um, made of the stone Onyx.
Onor, Ales in the north ocean, where the in-
habitantes doo lyue with egges of foules.
Opellum, a towne in England called Lyster.

O, ANTE P.

O Pacitas, aris, f, g. shadowe of trees or
vmbage.
Opaco, au, arc, to shadow, to make dark
as it is in wooddes vnder trees.
Opacus, a, um, shadowed, or in the shadowe.
Opera, ra, f, g. warke, labour, diligence, payne
trauaile.
Opera, plurali tantum, workemen, slaues hye-
red to doo a thyng. labourers, factours.
Opera est, for opus est, it is neede, it nedeth.
Opera mea, tua, sua, by myne, thyne, or
his meanes.
Operam perdere, to labour in vayne, to lese
ones labour.
Operam ludere, idem.
Operam ponere, to take labour and payne a-
bout a thyng.
Operas reddere alicui, to paye one his hye.
Orestes et Lycurgus vna opera mihi sunt io-
dales, quate, Orestes and Lycurgus be as
well my companions as he.
Haud censebam istarum esse operarum pas-
trem, I dyd not thynke that my father med-
led with these matters.
Spero alicunde hodie me bona opera aut
mala, tibi inuenturum esse auxilium argen-
tarium, I truste that ones to daye I shall by
good meanes or badde, fynde some monie to
helpe the with.
Operam do, operam impendo, operam na-
uo, I doo myne endeuoite, I put to my di-
ligence, I spende my labour.
Operam impendere et dependere, to take
payne about a thyng.
Multam operam conferre, to bestowe great
laboure and payne, to study or labour muche.
Operam dabat veteri domino, he trusted vnto
olde master.
Ego istuc gravis non amori operam dabam,
when I was of this age I dyd not bestowe
my

my tyme, or set my mynde on wanton loue.
Dare operam funeris, to bee at ones interest
ment of burying.
Liberis operam dare, to geat chyldren.
Dare opera n alicui, to doo one seruice, to
helpe hym in his busynesse.
Dare operam præceptoris, id est, audire, to
beare his mayster, to leaue of hym.
Dare operam rebus diuinis, to bee at diuine
seruites.
Dare operam tonfori, to bee shauen.
Dare operam alicui dicitur iudex, when he
heareth one attentuely, and maketh good ex-
pediton in his cause.
Operam dare iuris ciuilibus studio, to study the
lawe clulle.
Data opera facere, to doo a thyng of ones
pote, or for the monie.
Si uideam tibi operam esse, vt I may se you
occupied, or if that ye haue any thyng to doo.
Non opera est Scledro, Scledrus is idell,
and hath nothing to doo.
Opera experiri, to proue by the effect that a
thyng is so.
Quibus opere est trahere bellum, whiche
haue neede, or to whom it is expedient to pro-
longe the warre.
Exigere plenam operam, to requere a fulle
task. Bene ponere operam, to bestowe his
laboure well.
Operam orationis compendi facito, speake
the thyng in fewe woordes, telle it by selfe.
Cui opera vita erat, whiche luyed by his la-
bour. Cur tu operam grauare mihi? why art
thou lothe to heaile me? or why doest thou
grudge to helpe me?
Locare operam alicui, to labour for hye or
wages.
Opera succilia, the hye labour that one beas-
toweth in thynges of no great necessite.
Proferri operam, to proumpe to helpe one.
Dare operam memoris alicuius, to kepe and
preserue the memoire of a man.
Iam mihi videor nauasse operam, nowe me
thynketh I haue obteyned my purpose.
Tradere operas multas, to helpe one and
other, to doo one for another.
Eadem opera, with one labour or trauaile.
Operis Clodiana ponere occupant, The
clences, hyed seruantes, or slaues of Clodius
us, of those that Clodius had hyed, kept the
hyppes.
Operispreclum, ci, n, g. the rewarde or pay-
fete of ones labour, a thyng profitable or ex-
pedit, necessary or conueniente, honeste, or
topous, a thyng woorthye to bee attempted
and sette by.
Audire est operispreclum, It is a woorthye
to beare.
Est operispreclum cognoscere, it is a thyng

woorthye the knowlage.
Operispreclum est conlyderare, it is a thyng
woorthye to be conlydered and markid.
Magna operispreclia mereri, to haue great
wages in warfare.
Operispreclum est, it is a thyng woorthye
the payne.
Quia vix operispreclum erat, because they
shoulde haue had great trauaile, and litte, or
no profite, or because the thyng was leaste
woorth the payne that shoulde haue been ta-
ken about it.
Si nihil, quod est operispreclum, fecerant,
vt they had dooen nothinge that was of a
ny value.
Operaria, f, g. the femine.
Operarius, ri, m, g. a labourer, a woymen.
Operarius, a, um, that whiche is dooen with
laboure, or pertyneth to labour or warke.
Homo operarius, a woymen, a labour-
er, a craftes man.
Lapides operari, stones that maye bee
moughed on, and made fitte for burying.
Pecus operarium, beastes used to tillage, ca-
riage, and other necessary busynesse.
Operatio, onis, wooyhing, sacrificyng.
Operatus, a, um, wroughte.
Eo tempore, quo corpus additum atq; o-
peratum reipub. esset, during the tyme that
the bodye shal be employed about seruyng the
commune weale.
Operculo, au, arc, to couer a vessel.
Operculum, li, n, g. a heuering of lode.
Operimentum, ti, neu. gen. any thyngs that
couereth.
Operio, operis, operui, operire, to couer or
hyde, to whete, to close.
Ostium operuere, they whete the doore.
Luctum operire, to bismble and hyde ones
moueyng.
Operior, riri, riri, to bee heuered or whete.
Operor, aris, ari, to wooyhe, to labour, to en-
deuote, to geue diligent studye to a thyng,
to studye.
Operari, is sometye used to sacrifice with
great reverence.
Operatio, onis, the wooyhe, or that, wher-
about a manne labourerh, also soleme sa-
crificyng.
Operose, difficultly, with great labour and
busynesse.
Operositas, aris, f, g. trauaile.
Operosus, a, um, busy, diligent in labouring,
laboyding, paynfull, sometye pastidly, that
one labourerh on.
Res operosa est. It is a matter that requi-
reth muche payne: It is a harde and payne-
full matter.
Facilis et operosus, contrary.
Operio, au, arc, to couer often.
Zz. ij. Oper

Opertorium, rij, n. g. a soueyng.
 Opertum, ii, n. g. a thyng couered.
 Opertus, a, um, couered.
 Operti præda, id est onusti.
 In operto esse, to be couered of hybde, to bee inclosed, to kepe his house, & not com abode.
 Esse operto capite, to weare a cappe of othe thyngs on ones head, to haue the head couered.
 Opertus dedecore, shamefully disteyned.
 Opertus oculis aliquid facere, to doo a thyng bynde selfe.
 Non est rationis operte, the reasons why is euident and playne.
 Opertum, and apertum, contrary.
 Opertaneus, a, um, dooen with in doores of vnder court.
 Opertanea sacra, sacrificies dooen with in doores, and not abode.
 Ope, opum, opibus, looke Ops, opis.
 Opheltes, the loonne of Læurgus, slayne by a serpent.
 Ophiaca, pectenyng to serpentes, they were bookes, whiche Alexander, and Petridius wrote, of the nature of serpentes.
 Ophidion, a felle like a congre.
 Ophiogenes, people in Helleponte, which heate the bruyngge of serpentes with touchyngs the place.
 Ophion, one of Cadmus companyons.
 Opinionus, the name of a soothsayer.
 Ophiophagi, people in Aethiopia, whiche dooe carcerentes.
 Ophites, a kynde of marble, haungne spottedt like a serpent.
 Ophiucus, the name of Esculapius, because that he is imagined to holde a serpent in his hande. Some write, that it to a signe in heauen, whiche some calle Hercules, other Esculapius.
 Ophiula, an plante, called sometime Rhodod.
 Ophthalmicus, ci, m. g. a phisicion that cureth the disease in the eyes.
 Ophthalmia, x, f. g. a spekenesse of the eyes, whiche inflameth the bones of the head, the knytynge of the eyes, the thynne synnes therof, and sinewes, and all the holow part of the eye with the forehead and ballis of the eyes: it cometh either of smoke or heate of the sonne, or duste, or by a fallie, or a stroke, or some tyme of an humour, sanguine, cholericke, flegmaticke or melancolicke.
 Ophthalmos, an eye.
 Opici, they whiche bled abhominable by a bauldye.
 Opicus, a, um, vncreane, dishonest, flemelike, bauby, fyttyng, vnchaste.
 Opifer, ra, rum, that bynggeeth helpe.
 Opitex, ficiis, co, g. a woosman, a crafter man.
 Verborum opitex, an auenturer and maker of wooydes.

Opificina, ng, f. g. a wooyshouse.
 Opificium, ci, n. g. the warke.
 Opigena, Juno was to be called of women, because they supposed, that she holpe them in theyr trauayle.
 Opilio, onis, m. g. a theperherbe.
 Opime, abundantly, echelyr, plentyfully.
 Opimias, aris, f. g. plentyfulness.
 Opimo, aui, are, to make fatte of growse.
 Opimus, a, um, fatte, also echelyr, plentyfull.
 Opimum seu opimianum vinum, wyne whiche might endure good two hundred yeres.
 Habitus corporis opimus, et gracilitas, comestray, growselike, booytynesse.
 Opimus ager, a fertile and fat soyle.
 Opimi boues, fatte oren.
 Opimum decus, great honour.
 Opima spolia, the spoyles, which by one chief captayne is taken from an other in battayle, as his cote armour of harnesse.
 Opima prædia, manours poffitable, of great reuenues.
 Opinabilis, le, that may be conceyued in opinio.
 Opinatio, onis, thynnyng, supposyng.
 Opinator, and Opinatus, looke after Opinio.
 Opinio, onis, f. g. opinton, hope, iudgemente, fame, estimation, reputation, also suspicion.
 Vincam opinionem tuam, I will bee more diligent than you thynke.
 In his locis opinio est, When thynke in these quarters, of the sayng of brute of menne to here in these partes.
 Summam opinionem optinet, It is greatly esteemed.
 Magna est hominum opinio de te, men haue conceyued a great opinion of you.
 Malam opinionem imbibit, he hath conceyued anyll opinion, or he thynketh yll.
 Opinio de te multum me fecellit, I am greatly deceyued in myne opinton of you.
 Contra et præter opinionem, otherwyse than one thought or hoped.
 Omnium opinione, an euery man thynketh, by the opinton of al men. Opinione celerius, sooner than men thynke. When men doubt of a thyng, we late not, Hec est mea opinio, but Hec me a est sententia.
 Afferre opinionem, to make one to thynke.
 Quantum opinione auguror, As farre as I coniecture of gesse. Opinione comprehendere, to conceyue an opinion.
 Remittere opinionem, to put away an opinton that one hath conceyued.
 Non fallam opinionem tuam, I will not deceyue your expectation of opinion that ye haue conceyued of me.
 Vt mea fert opinio, after my iudgemente of fantasie, as I deme of thynke.
 Laborare opinione arrogantiæ, to be suspected of arrogance of pyde.

Oppla

Oppluit opinio hæc totam Græciam, All Greece was of this opinion.
 Concurrent mulæ opinionones, many opinions come together.
 In eam opinionem venerat Cassius, menne thoughte this of Cassius, or men had this opinton of Cassius.
 Adducere in opinionem rem aliquam, To byng a thyng in suspicion.
 Opinator, oris, m. g. a supposer, he that neuer affirmeth any thyng.
 Opinatus, a, um, supposed.
 Opinor, aris, ari, to suppose, to haue opinion, to beame, to thynke, to iudge.
 Opipare, plentyuously, abundantly, echelyr.
 Opiparus, a, um, abundant, felle, of gay, echelyr, magnificent.
 Corna opipara, a delicate, plentyfull & sumptuous supper.
 Opis, pi, pem, opde, helpe, succour.
 Nisi eum quantum dñ dant tibi opis, serues, castigis, mones, excepte thou awayte, chastise, and rebuke hym, with all the helpe that the goddis make geue the, or with all the helpe that thou mayste haue of the goddis, or as farre as god wilt helpe the.
 Nihil opis est in illis, they can not helpe of succour the.
 Omni ope, with all his myght.
 Confugere ad opem alicuius, to flee to one for helpe of succour.
 Egere ope, et indigere opis, to haue nede of helpe. Opis aliquid ferre, to helpe somewhat.
 Non opis est nostræ, It is not in our power.
 Summa ope niti, to endeouour with all force of diligence.
 Opem alicuius expectare, to looke for helpe of one.
 Opem petere, implorare, poscere, exposcere, orare, to desyre apde of helpe.
 Opem, old wytters bled for opulentia, riches.
 Opis, opis, a ladye, companion to Diana. She was also wyfe to Saturnus. And by hie is signified the earth among poetes. It is also a citee by the river Tygris.
 Ophiographus, i, m. g. a booke wyrtten on the backe syde.
 Ophihioticus, he that can not turne his necke.
 Ophihiotomus, the crotch of disease that licteth one to tourne his necke.
 Opiter, opiteris, or opitris, the whose father dyed before his grandfather.
 Opiterginus, a, um, of the towne of Carriers, called Opitergium.
 Opites, the name of a Sectian, whiche they etoylew.
 Opitulator, oris, m. g. a helper.
 Opitulo, aris, ari, to helpe, to succour, to apde.
 Contra varias species opitulatur, it healeth of to inestimable agaynst vayne phantasies,

of the bypne.
 Opitulus, iupiter, Jupiter, the helpe of gods.
 Opium, the iure of a herbe called blacke poppe, also Opus is he that fighteth in armie.
 Opobalsamum, m, n. g. balsme naturall, whiche in a partes of ludia, called Hiericonile, stillet out of a little thorne.
 Opocarpidium, i, n. g. the typte of Carpathii.
 Opopanax, acis, the typte of an herbe called Pandar.
 Opora, all fruytes whiche growe in the laste ende of somner.
 Oporice, an excellent medicine made of fruytes.
 Oporinus, a, um, belonging to Alutimus.
 Oporotheca, x, f. g. a place wherin wynter fruite is kept.
 Oporter, it belongeth, it is expedient or necessary. Nonne prius communicarum oportuit? Had it not been mete that I should haue been to the of the matter before, or that I should haue been made prius to it before?
 Factum oportuit, it shoulde haue been dooen before this.
 Oporter, is sometime used personally, as, Hæc facta ab illo oportebant, this ought he to haue dooen.
 Oppango, pegi, pangere, to fasten or toigne to.
 Oppedo, oppedis, ere, to farte agaynst one, to dissent and be agaynst.
 Opperior, iuris, iuri, depon. to tarr, to abide for.
 Ego te opperiar domi, I will tarry at home for the. Oppertus sum, I haue earped for.
 Oppeto, oppetis, iui, vel oppeti, ere, to dye, also to be slayne.
 Oppeteri, mortem, to dye.
 Oppetere febre, to fall into a fever.
 Oppia, a virginie Castale, whiche beeping consorted of whodome was hurped quicke.
 Oppianus, a certayne poete.
 Oppico, aui, are, to pryche or couer with pische.
 Oppidanus, i, m. g. a citieyn or townes man.
 Oppidanus, a, um, that belongeth to a towne, or townes men.
 Oppidatim, towne by towne.
 Oppido, an aduerbe, signifying beate muche. sometime it signifieth soothwith, deeply.
 Paulum oppido inter se differunt, they differ of vary beate little.
 Dic me hic oppido esse inuitam, saye that I am here soye agaynst my will.
 Oppidulum, i, n. g. a littell towne.
 Oppidum, i, n. g. a walled towne or citie.
 Oppignero, aui, are, to lay in pledge, to laproge.
 Oppignerare se, to lay hym selfe in pledge.
 Oppilatio, onis, a stoppyng, oppilation.
 Oppilo, aui, are, to stoppe or shutte.
 Oppleo, pleui, ere, to fyll full.
 Oppleuit luctus vrhem, The whose etier mourned and lamented.
 Oppletus, a, um, fyled vp.

Z. iij.

Opplo

Græcos nimio opere delectant, they delight
the Greeks exceeding much: & the Germans
take exceeding great pleasures in them.
Tanto opere, for Tantopere, Opus est, It
workes that a man hath more at vacant times.
Accelerate opus, to haste forward the work.
Omni opere annili, to endeavour with all
force and labour.
Opus facere, to labour.
Instare operi, to see that the woorkes goe for-
wards.
Opus, an adiective vnderdeclined, needfull, ex-
pedient, necessary.
Nihil mihi opus est, It is not expedient for
me, I haue no neede.
Dux nobis & author opus est, we haue neede
of a capitaine or chiefe leader.
Quæ ad rem opus erant, which were expe-
dient and necessary for the matter.
Puero opus est cibum, the child hath neede
of meate.
Opus est maturato, they must make speede.
Opus sunt milites, for opus est militibus.
Opus est, it is necessary or neede.
Si opus sit, yet neede be.
Opus intestinum, looke Intestinum.
Opus est conuento, It is fubtil est, cele-
stier mihi hoc homine conuento opus est,
The chaunce is so sodayne, or the matter es-
quireth such haste: that I must needes speake
with the man himselfe of quickly.
Opus est facto, it must needes bee dooen or
executed.
Vosmet videte iam Laches et tu Pamphile,
remissam opus sit nobis, an reductam dos
nam, Howe Laches and Pamphile, aduise
your selues well, whether it be necessary that
he be sent home or brought home.
Opus sunt tibi, Thou haue neede of them.
Ut cum desponderim des quia aurum ac ves-
tem atq; aliqua opus sunt comparat, that
when I haue affianced her, thou desirest
what with to be attire, apparell, and all o-
ther things needfull.
pulcillum, li. n. g. a littell woocke.

O A N T E R.

○ Ra, *α*, f. *z*. g. the extreme parts of suppur-
burges, as the edge, the hypomye, the
stratus, the hemus, the border, the cas-
bull that speeth the shippe, a coast, a cantrep,
or iugion, especially neere the sea fynde. It is
also a clype of partition of the firmement.
Orapoculorum, the hypomyes of suppres.
Oram solvere, to take the sea.
Quaquany in ora terrarum, in what region,
countreys or coasts of the worlde to sur thep
be. Australis ora, the southe coste.
Superis accessit ab oris, he dyed.

Orā vulneris, the outer parts of either of a wound, where the wound is.
Orā maritima, the sea side, the sea coast.
Oraculum, i, n. g. the temple or place where answers were given by oracles. also the answer itself. Sometimes a notable saying of some wise man.
Oraculum, & oraculo edidit deus, god said.
Orarium, the vestment, wherein the priest doth wear matts.
Orate, &, f. g. a prayer called a praye head.
Oratio, onis, an oration, praye, communication, &c. also a prayer.
Quod si sciret, esset alia oratio, if he knew it, he would say other praye.
Tum impudentissima eorum oratio est, that theye prayes be without all shame.
Omnis eius oratio est, de summo bono. All his prayes and speaking is of the chief and principal goodnesse.
Oratione beneficus, libere all in prayes.
Orationem tibi parā, I praye what thou mayest like.
Quid vult sibi hęc oratio & what means that praye? o; to what intent dooth he praye this?
Oratunculā, &, f. g. a little oration or prayer.
Orator, oris, m. g. an orator, an ambassador, a spokesman.
Oratoria, &, f. g. rhetorike.
Oratorie, ipse an orator, o; in fourtne of rhetorike, eloquently.
Oratorius, a, um, pertaining to an orator.
Oratum, i, n. g. a request, a thing desired.
Oratus, us, m. g. a praying, a requyring.
Oratus, a, um, intreated, desired.
Oratio, onis, the displaying of one of a thing.
Orbatus, a, um, that is destituted of any thing.
Orbatus filio, he that hath lost his sonne.
Orbarus spe salutis, that hath no hope of life the o; of life.
Orbelon, a place in Thracia, where Diphros dyd dwell.
Orbicularim, rounde lyke a circle.
Orbicularis, a, um, made round, o; in the forme of a circle.
Orbicular, li, m. g. a little circle. also a pulley.
Orbicus, a, um, rounde.
Orbile, lis, the circute of a roufe, also the curving of a cartte whele.
Orbilus, a, grammarian of Beneuentum, in a ceres hyme.
Orbis, bi, f. g. a circle, a rounde compasse, a rounde cover, a rounde reentree, a rounde tofete dyffines one to; the length of the table stowe. Sometimes the worlde. also a continuall course of successfe of changes in the worldes a continuation, order, and happytye of things together in writing an historie, also a region of countreys, a great compasse of many

[illegible]

Orchestra, a place, a theatre, where the musick
is sung and honourable persons sit, as in the
palaces, like to some magnificent the children
of the generous and noble men.
Orchilus, Orchilus, is, f. g. a kind of murex.
Orchis, is also an herbe called Testicularis
and, because the roots be like those of testes
and stretch in breadth. This also a kind of
herbe.
Orchor, a sister of Babylon.
Orchomegeus, a um, of Orchomenus.
Orchomenus, a mountain in Thebaïs, also a
citie in Boeotia.
Orcinus, a, um, of Orcus.
Orcinus libanus, one that is manumpled of
him that death.
Orcomana, a place wherein dead corpses lie.
Orcula, a, f. g. a cuplet, a diminutive of Orca.
Orcus, a ruert of hell, also an other in Tertia-
le. It is sometimes taken for hell, or the dark-
ness of hell.
Ordecacus, a, um, of barley, loke Hordeacacus.
Ordeusius, a ruert of Asphytia.
Ordeum, loke Hordeum.
Ordia, oram, n. g. plur. the first beginninges
of sprages.
Ordinarius, a, um, wherein order is observed,
ordinary.
Ordinaria semina, sede set of sowing in an or-
der. Ordinarius homo, a busy and naughty
felow that is alway in suite.
Ordinary lapides, hard stones that bee not
one higher an other, but of the same quanties
and faction, & yet not cut of made by the rule.
Ordinaria structura, a meane kind of build-
ing, where stones of lyke quantites and fac-
tion be laid together, but not wroughthe by
the line and plumb rule.
Ordinare, ordinately, in order.
Ordinatio, in order, one after an other.
Ordinatio, onis, ordinans, appoynting, also
administration.
Ordinator, oris, m. g. he that orderly or ap-
poynteth of such things in order as they
would be.
Ordinatus, a, um, well appoynted, sette in
good order.
Ordino, aut, are, to order or dispose, to advance
to any office or dignitie, as put for authority.
Ordinare syllabarum liberis, to sett.
Ordinare improbas cogitationes, to con-
vert the naughty imaginations in ones mynde.
Orditor, is, orsus, and ordinis sum lat, to be-
gyn to make.
Vnde rectius ordiri possumus & ubi magis
me better begynne.

[illegible]

wordes as much as thou canst.
 Laudibus ornare, to sette oute with greatte
 praise.
 Melius est prandiam ornare domi. It is
 better that dyner be prepared o' made readye
 at home.
 Classeis ornare, to furnyssh theppes.
 Ornus, i. f. g. a wyde ash weth hyde leaues.
 Oro, ai, are, to praye, to demaunde, to speake
 openly and eloquentlye as oratours dooe, to
 pleade.
 Pro salute alicuius aliqueu orare, to entreate
 one for a mans lyfe.
 Orabo nato vxorem, I will praye of intercede
 hym to geue his daughter to my sonne in mar-
 riage. Scin' quid te orem scire? Canst thou
 tell, of wotest thou what I woulde desire to
 knowe of the r of what I woulde desire the
 to telle me?
 Aquisilum orat, it is beate good reason
 that he desireth.
 Orare fusu vt ad se venias, he commaunded
 me to desire you to come to hym.
 Omnibus precibus oro, I desire you as here-
 tofore as I can possibly.
 Causam orare, to pleade his cause.
 Orat ignoscas, he desireth the to forgiue hym
 Orandus, an hylly by the mountain inaus.
 Oratus, a ryuer in the bosome of the sea, called
 Paricum, southward.
 Orba, a citee of Alppia.
 Orbanche, ches, f. g. an herbe growyng amog
 brans of peaton, and detesteth them. some
 calle it Cynomorion, some thynke it to bee
 Culsura.
 Orbanus, a citee of Persia.
 Orbia, a kynd of frankincense in little graines
 Orubini, tis, f. g. greene colour lyke to the bla-
 des of coyne.
 Orbum, a kynde of pulle coyne, I suppose it
 is rare, looke before in Lxxum.
 Ordes, a kyng of Parthia, who vanquished
 and slewe Crassus the Romanyn.
 Ordes, a Persian, whiche dyd hange Polys-
 crates, the tyran of Samia.
 Orontes, a ryuer by the citee of Antioche. also
 a Trojan that came from Troie with Eneas.
 Orontes, a ym, of Orontes.
 Ororius, a wooshyppfull ysted boyme in Spayne
 eyghte eloquent and experte in histories. He
 wrote viij. bookes agaynst them that faine
 that the decaye of the comon weale of Rome
 happened by the doctrine of Chyric. He was
 sent by sainte Austine, to sainte Hierome, who
 was then in Flubes, to learne of hym the rea-
 son of the case of the soule.
 Orphanus, i. m. ge. he that lacketh his father
 and mother succour.
 Orpheus, a Thracian boyme, soune of Deagria-
 us, as some wryte, of Apollo and Caliope,

an ameliore nature and deeper motion of spirits,
like (as the poetes thinke) dyng with his
muske, which wyde brades are interuall
spaced, and muche flowe with the sweete
harmonie: whereby he recouers his mynde
epitome out of hille. At the last he was slayne
with lightening, as (as some wyll) tojue in
peeces by women.

Orpheus, a, um, of Orpheus. sometimes for
Eurytus.

Orpineus, one of Plutos hoises.

Orilochius, the sonne of the ryuer Alpheus.

Orla, orum, n. g. plur. enterpyles, begynnynge,
thynges begunne.

Orlus, us, m. g. a begynnynge.

Orlus, a, um, begunnes, that hath begunne.

Orthocoribanthi, people of Scythia in Asia.

Orthodoxia, the right opinion or faith.

Orthodoxus, i. m. g. a man of a right opinion,
faith, or belefe.

Orthogonus, a, um, that hath right corners.

Orthogonus, i, m. g. a right corner.

Orthographia, a, f. g. the right tojue of wryt-
tyng. It is also a place for buyldynge, wherein is
prynced or set forth the figure of the whole
woorde, with the reasons of the same.

Orthopnea, a disease when a man cannot
fetche his breathe, but holdynge his necke
upryght.

Orthopneus, i, m. g. he that hath that sickness.

Orthosia, a citie of Syria, called Toppa.

Orthostadios, a garment, which was alwaies
worne bygit.

Orthostata, a course in buyldynge, where timber
or stone be moystified one withyn an other, or
elles fastened together with yron or brason
reamons or hookes.

Orthragoriscus, a certayn fowle, which graitheth.

Orton, a citie of the Deligians, called some-
times Pietra de pirati.

Ortona, idem.

Ortopia, a citie of Dalmatia.

Ortus, ti, vide Hortus.

Orti pensiles, gardenes made on houses or
pyllours.

Ortus, a, um, boyne, sponge, begunne.

Ortus ex eodem loco, defended of the same
state or degree.

Ortus equestri loco, a gentill man boyne.

Tenuiflorus ortus, defended of a poore
kynrede, Ortus, sometimes for Oriundus.

Ortus Corinthis, hauping his ancestors de-
scendeth of the Corinthians.

Ortus, us, m. gen. the byrthe of natyuitie, grow-
ynge up, sprynge, ryng, also the east.

Ortus solis, the house ryng.

Orrigia, the name of an yle in the sea Begeum,
called also Delos.

Ora Orrigia, Diana.

Orrigameira, a, f. g. the capytayn of trades as

mong quaples, wherebye to blakke and bragge
then the other.
Oryx, *tygris*, g. a beere called a quaple. also
a certaine beere.
Oryx, *drygis*, a beate of the hynde of golde.
Oryza, *idem quod Oriza*.
○ ANTE 3.
○ S, *oris*, n.g. the mouthe. also the visage.
sometyme the proposition of all the wo-
rd. sometyme countenance. also presence
language. sometyme audacities, boldnesse,
hardnesse.
Omnes vno ore auctores fuere, All that with
one accord and consence, gaue me counsaile
to doo it.
Os ad mala audiendum præbere, To suffer
one to rebuke hym to his face.
Per ora hominum ferri, to bee published of
spoken abode.
Os distortere, to sette his mouthe awry, to
mocke with the mouth, to make a wypp mouth
of pili fauoured face.
Os ducere, to facion the mouthe in speehing,
moſte commonly to curioſelyth.
Os durum, a shamelesse persone.
In ore est omni populo, all the woylde spea-
kers of it.
Os impudens videtur, he seemeth to haue an
impudent looke of shamelesse face.
Os alicui laedere, to saſe pl of one to his face
**Os hominis insignem impudentiam co-
gnoscite**, Consider you the boldnesse and
presumption of this felowe.
Duarum et viginti gentium ore loquebatur,
he spake .xxij. languages.
Os porcus, the entee of an hauen.
Os sublinire, to mocke or deceiue craftylye
with fayre pomyces.
Abi in ora hominum, it is abode in many
mens mouthes, byuers men speake of it.
Quem ex tuo ore admiror, whom I greatly
esteem through your commendacion.
Sanguis effuderat ora, they blushed.
Tibi valde in ore solet esse, thou wast wonte
to speake verate murche of hym.
Venise in ora hominum, to become famous
and renowned.
Quo ore illum obſurgabis? How wyte thou
be to bolde to rebuke hym?
Quod habent os? what audacities or bold-
nesse haue they? of what presumption is in
them? **Incedunt per ora vestra**, they go be-
fore your face.
In ore eius iugulator, he is put to deathe be-
fore his face or in his presence.
Sacculi os, the mouth of a bagge.
Ossa, sometyme vsed for bones of man or of others.
Os, ossis, n.g. a bone. **Ossum**, *idem*.
Ose, latere concealyng emotion.

Oanna, I hate the same vs.
 Osaum, for Odi, I hate.
 Osa, a towne in Spayne called communis
 Guefca.
 Ofcedo, inis, f.g. panyng of gapping.
 Ofceda, a citee in the Alpes, called now Secusa.
 Ofci, people in Italy.
 Ofalia, littell pinages of waxe to be offered.
 Ofello, au, are, to bowe downe.
 Ofellum, i, n. g. a littell mouth. Sometime a
 littell image of puppet.
 Oficinis, is, f.g. a byrde that doth by his voyce
 signifie somewhat to come or happen.
 Oficines, all springing byrdes.
 Oficium, i, n. g. distinction by byrdes.
 Ofis, the abhominable use of carnall sense.
 Ofisabunde, idem quod, ofisatiter.
 Ofitans, anus, om. g. that gapeth as it were
 for lacke of slepe. also that careth for nothing,
 care, fearng nothing, negligent.
 Ofitater, totitely, without any courage, as if
 one were almost on scape. also negligent.
 Ofitatio, omis, f.g. gapping. also quietnesse
 from labour.
 Ofitacionis alicuius, booke negligently
 written.
 Ofito, au, are, to gape as men doo for lacke of
 slepe. Sometime to open as flowes doo at the
 soonne rising.
 Ofitor, aris, ar, idem.
 Oficulana pugna, battayle, wherein they whys
 che before had the victory, were vanquished.
 Oficulus, omis, f.g. byrde.
 Oficulator, aris, ar, to byrde, by translation to
 toue herpely, to shewe great hypocrisie.
 Oficulum, li, n. g. a littell mouth, also a byrde.
 Atigere oficula, to byrde.
 Dare oficula manibus, to byrde once handen.
 Ingeminae oficula, to byrde twyse or thysse
 one after another.
 Ofis, omis, or Ofisidis, the sonne of Jupiter and
 Jode, first byng of Arguize, after leauyng
 that realme to his brother, he went into Me-
 gyp, and there reigned and married Asia.
 Finally he was slayn by Typho his brother,
 and longe sought for by Jhis his wife, who at
 last finding his body, buried it in the yle A-
 baros, where the Egyptians afterward syn-
 dyng an ore, supposed that Ofis was be-
 come a god, and sayng that ore with them
 to the citee of Memphis honoured hym for a
 god, and calling hym Apis, they ordeined to
 hym certayne ceremonics. A littell while af-
 ter, drownyng hym in the ryuer, they sought
 for an other lyke ore with wailing & weping.
 wherby being founden, they cryed with mu-
 che gladdesse, and brought hym to the citee.
 He was before the Incarnacion of Christe,
 2012. yeres.
 Onites, an herbe, whiche is also called Cyno

cephalia, because it is like a dogges head.
 Ofor, oforis, m. g. he that hateth.
 Olla, a byrd mountayne in Thessaly.
 Ofleus, a, um, of that byrde.
 Ofleus, a, um, bone, of a bone, as harde as
 a bone.
 Oficulation, one bone from an other, in peca.
 Oficulus, li, n. g. a littell bone.
 Ofistragus, a, um, that breaketh bones.
 Ofistraga, f. g. of Ofistragus, gl, m. g. a byrde
 of egles.
 Ofilegium, a gathering of bones.
 Ofionoba, a citee of Portugale.
 Ofiuaris, a, f. g. a byrde of lyke thyngs, where
 bones of dead men are put, a charnell house.
 Ofitendo, di, der, to shewe, to open, as a man
 sheweth his wares to selle.
 Ofitendere se sine animum suum, to declare
 his courage, of what he intenderh to dooe.
 Ofitendere se virum, to proue hym self a man,
 to dooe valiantly.
 Opotune te mihi ostendis, you meete with
 me in verie good season.
 Bellum ostendere, to proclame of denounce
 warre.
 Os suum ostendere, to shewe his face.
 Multa peccata in hac re ostendis, thou shew-
 est many offences, of thou committed many
 fautes in this one matter.
 Se optime ostendunt, they behaue them selfes
 ueryght honourably, of declare them selfes
 to be verie honest men.
 Ostende qui vir fies, shew what a man thou
 art. Se palam ostendere, to appeare.
 Mihi per alium ostendit suam sententiam, he
 shewed me his mynde under the colours and
 name of an other man.
 Ostendere spem, to put in an hope.
 Ostendere nictum, to threaten one with a
 thyng, wherof he is to asfere.
 Ofensus, a, um, shewed.
 Ofentans, anus, boistynge, shewynge, with os-
 tentacion.
 Ofentatio, onis, boistynge, ostentacion, aduun-
 tyng, shewynge of tellynge of a thyng for
 bayne glorie.
 Ofentator, oris, m. g. a boister, a bragger, he
 that sheweth a thyng for ostentacion.
 Pecuniosus ostentator, he that braggerh of
 his money.
 Ofentatus, a, um, shewed, proffered.
 Ofentata occasio, the occasiō present.
 Ofento, au, are, to shewe often. also to boast of
 aduunt, to shew a thyng for vanynglorie and
 ostentacion.
 Ofentare periculum capitis, to menace one
 to kyll hym, of to cause hym to dye as a tran-
 sgressour.
 Ofentare iugulum pro capite alterius, to of-
 fer to dye to save the lyfe of an other man.
 Ofens

Ofentare spem, to put in hope.
 Vendicare ostentare.
 Ofentare verum, to proue, to bragge.
 Ofentum, ti, n. g. a byrde wherby happeneth
 seldom, and becometh, that some byrdes
 byng shall happen. A byrde that sheweth
 her ouer sayns. Date. Sometime a byrde
 thyng monstrous, of contrary to the comon
 course of nature.
 Ofentup, a, um, shewed.
 Ofentus, us, m. g. a scoine, toban one in
 rage, pointed to one, a shewing.
 Ofentul esse, to be pointed at, to be for
 a shewe.
 Ofia, orum, the entrees of great ryuers, some
 tyme haue.
 Ofia, a towne nigh to Rome.
 Ofiarius, in, m. g. a poster, a doore keeper.
 Ofiatim, from doore to doore. Sometime one af-
 ter an other, of one after an other by name.
 Ofientis, a littell haven at Rome.
 Ofientis, se, of Ofia.
 Ofientis porta, a gate to Rome toward Ofia.
 Ofigo, ofiginis, f. g. the scabbie, whiche hap-
 peneth to cheepe aboute theyr mouthes and
 lippes.
 Ofiolum, li, n. g. a littell doore.
 Ofium, ij, n. g. a doore or gate, an entree into
 a thyng.
 Ofiracis, of Ofiracites, a certayne stone.
 Ofiracismus, a manner of extingne of men at A-
 thenes, whiche excelled other in power of au-
 thorities, whiche extle was dooen by depre-
 syng of ofirac thelles, whereth the name of
 hym, whiche shulde be extle, was written.
 Ofiracium, ci, of Ofiracum, ci, n. g. a shell, it is
 sometime used for the stone Onyx.
 Ofitrea, f. g. an ofiter.
 Ofitream, tral, n. g. idem.
 Ofitrearius, a, um, belongynge to ofiters.
 Ofitrearius panis, bywone byade, the whiche
 men are wonte to eate with ofiters.
 Ofitrea, arum, places where ofiters be sold.
 Ofitreatus, a, um, harde and rough lyke an
 ofiter.
 Ofitifer, ra, rum, that byngeth forth the sayce,
 wherof purple colour is made.
 Ofitinus, a, um, of purple colour.
 Ofitina, velles, garmentes of purple colour.
 Ofitrogothi, calls Mothes.
 Ofitrum, tri, n. g. the sayce of the fythe Marex,
 wherof purple colour is made. also purple of
 other lyke colour.
 Ofium, looke Ofitrum.
 Ofus, a, um, that hath in hatred.
 Ofus sum, ofus es, ofus est, I hate, thou hat-
 est, he hateth.
 Ofysis, called also Linaria, of some Herba vris-
 nalis, is supposed to be the wyde lynes, of
 wyde floure.

Tancer, a noble man of Persia, whiche
 conspired with Darius against the
 Magister, that usurped the kingdom.
 Othone, an heere, that groweth in the
 els, and hath leaues full of holes.
 Otholader, a Machometan.
 Othris, a mountayne of Thessaly, wherby dwelt
 the people of the Thessalians.
 Othrus, a, um, of Othris.
 Othrus, a byrde.
 Otior, aris, ar, to be ydell, at rest, or quiete, to
 be without trouble or busynesse.
 Otiose, ydell, at leysure, all by leysure, surely,
 without care.
 Otiose ambulare, to walke all by leysure.
 In aurem vitramis otiose dormias, byeake
 no slepe for the matter hardily, be no byng
 carefull for the matter.
 Otiose dormire, to slepe without care, of to
 sleape soundly.
 Otiose negotium gerere, to go negligently
 aboute his busynesse.
 Otiosus, a, um, ydell, sure, without care, care-
 lesse, quiete, at ease, without trouble, occupa-
 tion, or busynesse.
 Otiosus dies, holy date, a playng date.
 Animo iam nunc otioso esse impero, Nowe
 I charge the, care for nothing, of I byd you
 sette your herte at rest, quiete, of ease: of set
 your herte at quiete at my woorde.
 Otiosa res, a thyng that requiereth no care or
 studye. Otiose sententia, sentence, whiche
 haue no vertue or power to moue the audie-
 ence: of that the audience dooth not under-
 stande or perceyue.
 Otiosus studiorum, he that studieth nothing.
 Otium otiosum, vacant tyme without busy-
 nesse. Otiosus ab animo, quiete in mynde,
 without care or trouble.
 Otiosus a metu, without feare.
 Otis, ridis, f. g. a byrde of owles.
 Otium, in, n. g. ydellnesse, vacacion from labour
 also leysure, rest, quietnesse, contrary to la-
 bour and busynesse.
 Tenere otium, to wantenye quietnesse.
 Suppedicare otium studio, to passe the tyme
 in studye, to geat leysure to studye.
 In otio esse, to sette at home and doo nothing
 to be at leysure, to be without busynesse.
 Abundare otio, to haue muche leysure.
 Affluere otio, idem.
 Otium operis, toban they labour no more.
 Otii plurimi res, the matter requiereth much
 the leysure.
 Literatum otium, vacant tyme applied to stu-
 dy. Aburi otio, to be without vacant tyme fill
 Sibi est otium, if ye haue leysure.
 Si plus otii habuero, if I haue more leysure
 of van

of vacant tyme.

Facere confuetudinem ovis, to bynge one in a custome to be ydone.

Ovis, the bynther of Hecuba.

O ANTE V.

Valis, le, pertaining to triumphes or triumphes.

Qualis corona, a garland of myrtles, given unto hym, whiche had victorie with out effusion of blood.

Quans, anis, ora, g. restoring, being topefull.

Quano, onis, of ouum, the tyme of latenge of egges.

Quano, onis, a smalle triumphe of a prince of captivite, whiche had victorie of his enemies, without slaughter of men: or where battaille was not denounced. In the whiche triumph the captivite went on foote, or only byd byd on a horse, with a garlande of myrtles on his head, and his soundioys singing about hym.

Quas, us, m. g. the thout of hope of theym that go to such a triumph.

Quas, a, n. which is in multitude of an egge.

Quaria, a, g. a flocke of shepe.

Quarius, a, um, of or belonging to shepe.

Quidius, surname Nalo, borne in Sulmo, brought up in Rome, and diligently instructed in latine letters from his tender age, he gave most diligent study to the makinge of verses, from the whiche he was withdrawen by his father, and put to lerne rhetoricke, wherby he muche profited, and was in the number of the best orators of that tyme, and was advanced to sundry authorites and made a senator. Notwithstanding he cherefully dedicate hym selfe to poetrie, wherby nature he was excellent in facilitie and abundance of sentences. He was in good favour with the emperor Augustus, of who at the last he was exiled into Pontus, where he spent the end of his lyfe in a towne called Tomos, amonge people most barbarous, who notwithstanding lamented his death, for his courtly and gentle maniere. The cause of his exile to Pontus, saying some suppose it was for abusinge Julia, daughter of the emperor Augustus, although the presence of the emperor was for the makinge of the booke of the estate of Ioue, whereby some sayd might bee spied to wantonnesse. He was before the incarnation of Christ, perier.

Quicula, le, f. g. a littell shepe.

Quifera gallina, a hynde henne.

Quile, h, n. g. a fold or shepe house, a shepe cotte.

Quillus, a, um, of a shepe.

Quinus, a, m, idem.

Ovis, uis, f. g. a shepe. Ovis, is compered in the masculine gender.

Ouo, auis, are, to restore with hope of voyce in a multitude.

Ouum, uis, n. g. an egge.

Ouum ovo simile, one egge lyke an other, applyed unto theym, whiche be of lyke conditions or persons.

Ouo prognatus eodem, of one father and mother, or brought up under one master, or in one school.

Durum ouum, an harde egge.

Molle ouum, a soft egge.

Sorbile ouum, a scere colled egge.

Albumen oui, the white of an egge.

Luteum oui, the yolke of an egge.

Incubare ouis, to sette on byode.

Ponere oua, to laye egges.

Gignunt oua pilces, spynners byde spawne.

Ab ovo usq ad mala, proverbiall from the beginning to the ending.

O ANTE X.

Xalis, oxalidis, f. g. a hynde of foxrell.

Oxas, Hercules sonne by Megara.

Oxellu, a tree in England called Oxell.

Oxos, a hynde of purple made in Phentia.

Oxos, a tree of Asia, renynge thowgh the desertes of Syria.

Oxyacantha, a barberry tree, called of some Berberis.

Oxybathum, idem quod Acetabulum.

Oxycratum, water and vinege sodden togge ther, called also Postea.

Oxygala, le, f. g. of Oxygalum, li, neut. gen. lower myke.

Oxygarum, ri, n. g. sharpe sauce, pike sauce.

Oxylapathum, thi, n. g. foxrell.

Oxylla, great foxrell.

Oxymeli, of Oxymel, oxymellis, honny and bitter sodden toggether.

Oxymoron, a sentence spoken with so much affectation, that it seemeth foolyshe.

Oxyphoenix, nicks, the tree whiche beareth the fruite called of the apothecaries Tamarind.

Oxypora, ornementes and emplatres myxt with vinege, to the intent that the vermes of the other ingredience may the better penetrate.

Oxyporum, ri, n. g. all sharpe sauce made with vinege.

Oxyporopola, le, m. g. he that sellethe meate in sharpe sauce or soule.

Oxyrinchus, a tree in Egypt, so called of the syde Oxyrinchus, forasmuch as the Egyptians and woodynged two sydes for goddis, that is to saye Lepidus and Oxyrinchus. Also two bydes, a hawk, and the byde fide.

also the beastes, an ox, a dogge, and a catte, and some honoured a crocodile, and some Ichneumon.

neumon, a littell beaste that lyeth the crocodile, in the last end the syde Oxyrinchus was specially woodynged.

Oxyfaccharum, sugar and vinege sodden toggether, of some men called Syrupus acerbis simplex.

Oxyoca, medicines to make a woman to byng forth her bythe quickely.

Oxyriphillon, an herbe, called forsooth de bype, or Allelu ya, Oxy, idem.

O ANTE Z.

Zena, f. g. fosses in the nose, which cause a stinking savour in the nose.

Ozena, is also a hynde of the syde, called Polypus.

Oximum, mil, n. g. a meate made of the inwardes of beastes.

Ozimon, an herbe called basill.

P ANTE A.



ABVLARIS, re, pees repynge to forrage of meate for beastes.

Pabulatio, onis, forragynge.

some tyme pasturynge of feeding of beastes.

Pabulator, oris, m. g. a forrageour.

Pabulatorius, a, um, pertaining to forragynge of beastes meate.

Pabulor, aris, ari, to go in forragynge. some tyme to feede, to pasture.

Pabulum, li, n. g. forrage of meate for beastes, pasture, and by translation, repynge that feedeth, maynteyneth or nourisheth.

Amoris pabulum, that maynteyneth or nourisheth love.

Pacalis, le, that byngeth of significeth peace.

Pacator, oris, m. g. that pacifieth, asswageth, or smeth, he that quieteth.

Pacatur, a, um, appeased, quieted.

Pachiri, hydes in the leste Asia.

Pachorus, a hynde of Idarthis, slain in Syria, after the death of Traianus.

Rachynus, a mountayne in Sicilia, on the sea syde, of an elbowe of the lande there, wherby the name is called Capo paculo.

Pachysos, a tyner of Sicile.

Pacideianus, a swoorde player.

Pacifer, ra, li, that byngeth of significeth peace.

Pacificatio, onis, an appeasing, a swagynge, a pleasing, a peace making.

Pacificator, oris, m. g. he that assuageth, pacifieth or maketh peace.

Pacificatorius, a, um, that dooth pacifie.

Pacifico, auis, are, to pacifie, to make peace, to sette at one.

Pacificare, absolutely, to increase of peace.

to conclude or make peace.

Pacificatum veniunt, they come to conclude of peace.

Pacificus, a, um, that maketh peace.

Pacinus, a mannyng tyme.

Pacio, was of olde wyters used for pacio.

Pacificor, sceris, sci, to make couchant, to be gayne, to pacify, to indent.

Pacificam ab hoste, to subduke hym to his enemy, his lyfe onely saved, or on condition to save his lyfe.

Cum Xerxe nuptias filie eius pacificatur, he agreed to marry the daughter of Xerxes.

Pactus est duo millia, he covenanted to geve two thousande.

Inducias aliquot dierum cum hoste pacifici, to make a tresp with they enemies to endure for certayne daies.

Paco, auis, are, to mitigate, to appease, to accord, to please.

Pactilis, le, platted.

Pactilis corona, a platted garlande.

Pactio, onis, an accord, agreement, a treatise, a covenante.

Pactionem nuptialem facere, to agree upon a marriage.

Pactitus, a, um, doon upon condition of agreement.

Pactiolopes, exceedinge epheffe.

Pactolus, a river in Lydia, haungynge golden grauell.

Pactor, oris, m. g. he that maketh a covenante, or agreement.

Pactum, ti, n. g. a covenante, a convention, a bargayne, agreement.

Pactum transicionis, a fault conduct, to passe from one countrey to an other, a passyng.

Alio pacto, otherwys.

Nullo pacto, in no wyse.

Eo pacto, in this maner of wyse, or by that meanes. Hoc pacto, by this meanes.

Pactus, a, um, covenanted, promised.

Has ubi nos pactus legibus dare iussit, he comanded us to geve this money by a covenante.

Pacuvius, a famous wyter of tragedies, borne at Brundisium in Calabria, lyer sonne of Ennius the poete: he is comended of Quintilian for the grauitie of his sentences, the ponderousnesse of his wordes, and the authoritie of the personages, which are in his tragedies and comedies. That his stile seemeth somewhat rude, so to be ascribed to the tyme, is not to his fault. he liued by the age of 90.

per before the coming of Christ.

Padus, a famous river in Italy, which is there named Po. Cato in originibus sacris, that the Etruscans called it Boiigon, the Ligurians Boigam. Plinius calleth it Bodincum, that is to saye, haungynge no bottom, the Etruscans calle it Eridanus, he cometh out of the

Apennines.

hills called Vesulus, which is the highest part of the mountains called Alpes, and renneth by the marches of Liguria, and so passeth under the ground, and speeth etheonnes, in the countrey called Vibonensis, and carrieth with hym. x. other epures into the Venetian sea, named Adriaticum.

Padua, a citie in Italy called Padua.

Padula, a river, whiche some saye is an arme of the Po.

Pagan, paganis, m. g. an hymne in the playe of Apollo. sometime the same Apollo. He is now taken for an hymne, made to the laude of god of our lady.

Paganus, a, um, of Apollo.

Paganus, pious bones, called also Gemonies.

Pagagium, g. n. g. lodging for seruantes and cyphons. amonge lawyers it is taken for a bondeman.

Pagagogus, g. m. g. he that is appoynted to teachen cyphons, to see them well ordered, a teacher of cyphons, a schoole master.

Pagagum, a thing, wherein children be caried. In which the child is to be taken for a tender child of delyng.

Pagatus, a mannes name.

Pagatus, a house of children in dishonest wife.

Pagatus, a virtuous house of children.

Paderes, a pious stone, called also Opalium, that appereth in it the fyre brightnesse of the Carbuncle, the shynng purple colour of the amethyst, the greene sea of the emeraude, all shynng together with an incredible myrrour. Plin. l. 37. c. 6. There is also a byemite and herbe, whereof Plin. maketh mention l. 19. c. 3. and Dioscorides l. 3. c. 4. cantharides, some suppose it to be a kind of cantharide.

Paderes, a contradiction and institution in good doers, as Celsus teacheth, sometime childhode.

Paderes, a, are, to committe buggery.

Paderes, a, are, to committe buggery.

Paderis, a, are, to committe buggery.

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Paderis, a, are, to committe buggery.

the other, after some, he that hath buconduces, collig. & turning now hither now thither.

Paganalia, orum, n. g. plur. plough menues hoig bates, as walke be now adates.

Paganus, a, um, pertaining to villages.

Paganus, n. m. g. a man of the countrey, of the village. It is also he that despyeth to be in the numbre of souldiours, and is not yet admitted of rather euery manne, that is not a souldiour, and by translation, he that is not perfect of cunning in any science.

Pagala, a town of Cheshire, which after was called Demetrias.

Pagafus, and Pagafus, a, um, of Pagafus.

Pagatum, village by village.

Pagina, n. g. f. g. the spe of a leaf in a booke. It is also the place in the temple of a vine, where euery bunch is fastned.

Pagella, g. and Paginula, g. f. g. a litle spe of a leaf in a booke.

Pago, g. s. p. p. g. g. e. pactus, to make couenaunt of contracts, to parite, to indure.

Pagrus, a certayne fresh water fysh.

Pagus, g. m. g. a village. also a diction, loydes.

Pagus, m. g. a village. also a diction, loydes.

Pagrus, a certayne fresh water fysh.

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Pagrus, a certayne fresh water fysh.

knowledge. Res palam est, the matter is openly known of the thynge is manifest.

Palam populi, for coram populo.

Continuo palam est, by and by it is abyode, I hepe no counsaile.

Palam est pices audire, it is evidently known, that fishes doo here.

Palam mentiui, to lye evidently, and manifestly.

Palam aduersarius, an open aduersary.

Palam, and Obscure, contrary.

Palamedes, the sonne of Nauplius, kyng of the yle Cubola, a valiant capytayne of the Grekes, at the siege of Troie, where by the false surmyse of Ulysses, he was slayn of his people. It is written that he founde certayne letters of greke, by the ordre of a syghie of cranes.

Palang, leauers, of posters, wherewith they lyfte or beare tymber, also rollers to conuey thynge of great weyghe.

Palango, a, arc, to beare on leauers of posters.

Palangari, men whiche doo beare on leauers of posters thynge of great poise of weyghe.

Palans, antis, o. m. g. rennyng of wandyrng a byode, as they that be discomfited in battaile.

Palatina, a countrey by Rome.

Palatinus, a, um, of Palatina.

Palanteum, a citie buylded on the hille called Palatinus.

Palantia, a citie in Aragonia.

Palas, the daughter of Euander.

Palatha, a, f. g. a taste of fygge.

Palatum, an aduerbe, signifiyng scattered, and wandyrng here and there.

Palatina officia, officers within a pyncees palatse of court.

Palatinus mons, an hyl at Rome.

Palatium, n. g. an hyl in Rome. also the palatse of an emperour of heng.

Palatio, onis, f. g. a foundation made in a manerise geoid, or in the water with piles of tymber.

Palatuar, of Palatual, a sacrifice doon at Rome on the hyl called Palatium.

Palatualis, a pylit consecrated to the goddess, that had the custodie of the palatse in Rome.

Palatium, n. g. the route of the mouth.

Subtile palatium, a fine taste.

Lingua deest palato, he can not speake.

Exfurdant palatum vina feruida, hott wine hurte the taste.

Palatus, us, m. g. is red in Cicero, if the booke be not false.

Palca, a, fr. gen. chaffe of coine. sometime straws. also a griddell, which hangeth downe from the necke of a rocke or capon, a rocke beards.

Palca aris, the scrumme of sal of bjaile, whiche is bounde of tresp.

Palcar, aris, ari, n. g. the hewe lapp of a robe, becr beaste, hangyng downe under the throte.

Palcarium, n. g. a place wherein chaffe is kepte.

Palcaus, a, um, made, myste, of couered with chaffe.

Palca, the goddess of shepherdes and pasture.

Palene, a citie, so called of Pallena, the daughter of Syphon, and wyfe of Meno.

Palephos, a citie of Cyprus dedicate to Venus.

Paleframander, a river in Crete.

Palfarius, an oiaour.

Palicenus, a countaine in Sicilia.

Palici, two bytherne, the sonnes of Jupiter, and the nymphe Thalia.

Pallia, of Pallia, orum, n. g. plur. shepherdes holy dates kepte in the honour of Palca.

Palimbacchus, a foote in meter, haungng the two first syllables longe, and the last shorte.

Palimpilla, pitche twise lode.

Palimpsestus, n. m. g. parchement calked that was before written in.

Palingenesia, a regeneration of seconde nature.

Palinodia, a, f. g. a contrary songe, of retracing of that whiche one hath spoken or written, now of some men called a recanyng.

Palinodiam canere, to retrace that whiche one hath spoken or written.

Palinurus, the master of the Shyppe, wherein Theseus came into Italy. also an elbow of the lande of Sicilia into the sea.

Pallurus, n. m. g. a byper, whiche beareth a cobbe, wherein are thye of foure blacke scro.

I suppose by the description bothe of Theophrastus, and Dioscorides, that it is the title of gosse, although in some one place it may be greater than in another place.

Palla, g. f. g. a womans gowne of robe. also a garment that frenche men vied muche lyke a shoyte cloke with sleues.

Pallace, ces, of Pallaca, c. f. g. a concubine.

Palladium, n. g. the image of Pallas.

Palladius, a mans name, whiche wyote of huf bandy. also of another, whiche was excreas byng swyfte.

Palladius, a, um, that longeth to Pallas.

Pallancana, a sharpe opunt, whiche causeth the eyes to water.

Pallantia, a towne in Spayne.

Pallas, anis, the sonne of Euander. sometime kyng of Latines, also a byant.

Pallas, adis, the daughter of Jupiter. called goddess of battaile, and also of wysdome.

Pallene, a countrey by Macedonia, and a citie in Sicilia.

Pallens, entis, that is pale of wanne.

Palleo, lui, lere, to be pale. sometime to feare.

Palleco, scere, to become wanne of pale.

Pallas, n. g. Pallia

Palladium, a coursemantell hygroz.
 Pallarius, a, um, cladded in a mantelle, robe, or cloke.
 Pallare fabulz, comedies or enterludes made in dactyls, and the personages therein were Dactyls: as Togara fabule, were enterludes in iktos, and the personages Iktosines, so called because the uppermost habite of Grækes was called Pallium, of the Romaynes Togas.
 Pallidus, a, um, somewhat pale.
 Pallidus, a, um, pale.
 Pallidus, a, um, arc, to conceale or hyde, to cover.
 Palliolatum amictus, cladded in a palle of eide.
 Palliolatus, a, um, cladded in a robe of mantill.
 Palliolum, i, n. g. a short mantill, or a wollen whorde, used in olde tyme to couer the head.
 Pallium, i, n. g. a mantill, such as knyghtes of the garter booke weare, a longe robe, a garment that philosphers use, a cope, sometimes a cloke.
 + Tunica pallio propior, a proverbe when a man will signifie, that he is more bounde to one frende than to another.
 Pallor, i, n. g. a paleness of colour.
 Palma, a, um, the palme of the hande. It is oft tyme taken for a hand. Also a measure called a handby, a byth, also a palme tree, or date tree, whiche is alwaies greene, and was wont to be given to them that had woonne victorie. Sometime it significth the price or reward of victorie, also victorie it selfe. Palma, is also a great vine branche, that beareth grapes. Hence egariter conulo palman do, in latyn I have purche and pryce to this dwisse of countie. Palmam ferre, to have the pryce of victorie, to be most excellent.
 Palmam palmam homo, he that often myght hath victorie.
 Palma, is sometime used for a date.
 Palmam principere, to take the pryce of honoure from another.
 Palma Christi, called also Buchaides, an herb of the kind of Satyrion, but having rootes like the palme of ones hande.
 Palma, a towne of Spayne.
 Palmaris, re, that is given to one for victorie, or woorthy a garland for victorie.
 Palmare facinus, an act woorthy palme of signe of victorie.
 Palmaria, an yle in the Tuscan sea.
 Palmarium, i, n. g. the reward or signe of victorie, or a thing woorthy a garland or signe of victorie.
 Palmarius, a, um, and Palmaris, re, of Palmus, that is the measure of xii. fingers.
 Palmaria spacia, an handbende space.
 Palmatus et palmaris vestis, a garment of handbende, whiche the Consul byd weare in tyme of peace, and the victorie in tyme of

warre.
 Palmarius, a, um, woorthy the signe of token of victorie, woorthy to be crowned.
 Palmes, ius, m. g. the byaunche, most com-
 mune of a vine.
 Palmetum, i, n. g. the place wherein date trees doo growe.
 Palmeus, a, um, of palme or date tree.
 Palmifer, a, um, that beareth palme or date trees.
 Palmipedalis, a measure of a foote, and an handbende, a foote and an halfe.
 Palmipedes aues, all byrdes that have wholle feete, as commonly all water foules have.
 Palmipes, pedis, that hath a playne and flatte foote, i. plate footed.
 Palmo, a, um, are, to bynde together, also to doo any thing with the palme of the hande.
 Palmosus, a, um, full of palme trees.
 Palmula, a, um, i. g. the bynde ends of an eye of frulle, also a date.
 Palmus, m, m. g. a measure, Maior et minor. Maior, after Bubeus, is. xii. fingers, after some a spanne. Minor, is fourte fingers, or halfe a foote.
 Palmyra, a greete castell of foote in the wyddia of Egypte.
 Palmyrena, a countreie in Syrie.
 Palo, a, um, arc, to hyde or pale in. Also to wander.
 Palor, aris, ari, to goe a lunder here and there scattered.
 Palpau, onis, i. g. flattery.
 Palpator, onis, m. g. a flatterer.
 Palpebra, arum, i. g. plur. the heares that doo growe on the eyes doore.
 Palpiatio, onis, panting, beating, mowing of the stomache.
 Palpito, aui, are, to beate as the stomake doeth.
 Palpo, aui, are, et Palpor, aris, ari, to fele, stroke or touche softly, as a man dooeth an horse or other fierse beast. By transfection, to flatter, to deceyue with false woordes.
 Palpum, i, n. g. a flatterer.
 Obtrudere palpum, to flatter, to deceyue with false woordes.
 Palium, a reuer in Britayne.
 Paludamentum, i, n. g. a cote armour. It was also a womans garment.
 Paludatus, a, um, cladded in a cote armour.
 Paludifer, a, um, that causeth a vyche of marke.
 Paludosus, a, um, full of byches of marke groundes.
 Palumbarius, a certayne hauke that is longe and blacke, and tyeth the most part by night.
 Palumbes, bis, m. et. f. g. a woodde culuer.
 Palumbus, and Palumba, idem.
 Palumbinus, a, um, of a wood culuer.
 Palumbina caro, the fleshe of a wood culuer.
 Palus, i, n. g. a stake or post.
 Palus, iudis, i. g. a fence of marke.

Palus

Paluster, stris, are, perteynynge to a fenne of marke.
 Locus palustris, a marke grounde.
 Pambasia, a perfect kyngdome or dominion, a kyngdome where one hath all in his power.
 Pamilius, one of the three principall reueres of Cheliffa.
 Pamphagi, people in Ethiopia, whiche doo eat of all manner of thynges.
 Pamphilia, a region in the lesse Asia, lyngge on the southe syde of the mountayne Taurus, and marcheth on the realmes of Phrygia, and Caria.
 Pamphilius, a, um, of Pamphilia.
 Pamphilus, significth all loue, or a loue of all men, euery mans frende and loue. It was the name of Phocles sonne Diatros scholar, at so a priest of Delarta, whiche was martyred.
 Pampillum, a chariotte.
 Pampilona, a cite in the realme of Auvergne.
 Pampinaceus, a, um, that hath byrds byaunches.
 Pampinariu, i, n. g. the tender byanche that groweth out of the body of the vine, whiche beareth nothing but leaues.
 Pampinarius, a, um, and Pampinius, a, um, of ope-
 renyng to a vine byanche.
 Pampinatio, onis, a cutting of, of vine byan-
 ches, or pulling of of the superfluous leaues.
 Pampinator, onis, he that cutteth of the super-
 fluous byanches of leaues of a vine.
 Pampinatus, a, um, the participple of Pampino.
 Pampino, aui, are, to cut of the small branches of a vine, or to pull away the leaues that the soone must come to the roote.
 Pampinula, an herbe called also Pimpinella.
 Pampinus, m, f. o. m. g. a vine leafe or grene byanche. Also the bysiles of the fythe Polipus.
 Pan, panis, called the god of Mephetheides.
 Panaces, cis, n. g. and Panacia, a, f. x. g. idem quod Panax.
 Panarius, a sothe philospher.
 Panaxolium, an hyll of Aetolia, also the whole countreie of the countreie of Aetolia.
 Panaxolicus, a, um, of the countreie of Aetolia.
 Panagron, a great sweete nettle that taketh all manner of fythe.
 Panaria ebrictas, Cælius wytteth that he hath redde for Arrogancia et licentia.
 Panariolum, li, n. g. a basket of panper wherein bynde is caried.
 Panarium, i, n. g. a panete where bynde is kept. Also an hutch where bynde is kept.
 Panathenæum, a bynde of opmentes.
 Panatheneæ, were among the Atheniensis, cer-
 eapne solemn ceremonies, wherof som were great, and kept euery fyfte yere. Some were lesse, and they were yearly celebrated. They were sometime called Athenæa.
 Panax, a, um, an herbe whiche hath a leafe like

to a fygge tree. It hath also a long stalk, mes-
 sy, and on the top a knappe wherein are sweete
 seedes with a cheere taste. It hath a yellowe
 floure, a groweth in drye partes of Grecia.
 Pancarpia, garlandes made of diuers floures,
 or of all floures that may be founde.
 Panchæi, people in the desertes of Libya, whiche
 the eate serpentes.
 Panchæus, and Panchæus, a, um, of Panchæa.
 Panchæa, a region in Arabia, called also Sabæa.
 Panchæstium, i, n. g. a medicine good for all
 maner diseases, a salve for euery soie.
 Panchros, a precious stone havinge alwaies all
 coloure.
 Pancratistes, a man experte and excellent in
 dooing of all thynges of activitee. Also he
 that is countynge, in the bynde of wyntynge,
 called Pancratium.
 Pancratice, myghty, stronge.
 Pancratice ualere, to be in good helth a lusty
 Pancratium, i, n. g. exercit in all feates, as
 wyntynge, cennynge, leaping, eastynge of the
 barre, and other lyke exercises of strength. It
 is properly a bynde of wyntynge, wherein one
 doeth his endeavour by all meanes bothe with
 hande and foote, to caste the other.
 Pancreum, is betwene fleshe and hewell lyngge
 betwene the stomake and the liver.
 Panda, a cite in India where the great Alex-
 ander buildd the thyrde cite of his name,
 the bettermoste ende of his tourneye. Also in
 the same place were austers buildd by Saca-
 thus, a after by Hercules, than by the queene
 Semiramis, last by Cyrus.
 Pandana porta, a gate of the cite of Rome,
 whiche was first opened, and laste thure for
 all thynges to be brought into the cite.
 Pandarip, onis, a booyng of crookynge.
 Pandatoria, an yle in the sea Tyrrhenum.
 Pandectar, arum, i. g. plur. comprehending all
 thynges. It is also the volume of the lawes
 called the Digestes.
 Pandiculatio, onis, a gaulpyng and stretchynge
 ones selfe.
 Pandicular, aris, ari, to gape and stretche ones
 selfe, as they doo that come from slepe.
 Pandion, onis, the soonne of Erechtheus, kyngge
 of Athens.
 Pandionia, the countreie of Athens.
 Pandionius, a, um, one of the cuntry of Athens.
 Pando, didi, ere, passum, to open, to set a bynde
 Viam pandere, to open the waye.
 Pando, aui, are, to boowe downe, as one doeth
 under a burdenn.
 Pandocheus, chei, m. g. an Inholder, an hostie.
 Pandochium, i, n. g. an Inne or commune lod-
 gyng, an hostie.
 Pandosia, a cite in Italy, another in Egypte.
 Pandora, the mother of Deucalion, unto whom
 Gynge godde gave Gynge wyfe. Pallas
 Asell. gave

gave his wisdom, Venus beauty, Apollo musicke, Mercurius eloquence. And therefore he was called Pandora, which signifieth hauinge all graces. Heliodorus the poete writeth, that Jupiter sent him into the world to deceiue mankind.

Pandorus, a poole in Aetolia.

Pandus, a um, crooked, bowed.

Panegyrius, a um, that praiseth, that contemneth praise and commendation.

Panegyris, a commune assemble of people, be it a fairs, marts, or markette, hygh feasts or sessions, also a place where those assemblies be.

Panegyricus oratio, or panegyricum carmen, that which was recited in praise of vertue, at such an assemble to the praise of any person.

Paneros, a precious stone.

Paneus, a towne and a river of Colchis.

Pangrus, an elbowe of Thracia.

Pangra, prelight, or panxi, ere, to sette, to plant, to ingreffe one thing to another, to fasten, to digue in, to wryte, to sing, to tell, to make.

Pangere clauum, to digue in a nail.

Pangere oleum, to presse.

Inductus pangere, to make true.

Pangere veritas, to digue in a nail.

Pangere pacem, to make peace.

Pangere societatem, to make alliance.

Pannolus, a g. that which doth hang downe of some herbes or trees, longe and rounde, as on great oles, also on peach trees a pine apple trees, colts, and reedes, also any thyng that groweth out rounde and long, made be called Pannula.

Pannulus, a Godyne frace, whereby men be brought, or out of their wittes.

Pannulus, a g. a germe which groweth like a nutt, and hath at the least tenne leaues, the fruite small with a redde pendant sul of coyn, some purple, some redde, some black or white.

Que Pannulus doth callit Melica.

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five crownes, as his rewardment, and that he beareth aboute hym.

Pannicularius, a diaper that selleth clothe.

Panniculus, a m. g. a peece of clothe, a cloute, a ragge.

Pannonia, the countrey now called Hungaria, whiche toke that name of an other Hungaria now called Julia, a countrey in the north parte of the world, not farre from the ryuer Tanais, and is tributarye to the Moscovites. The boundes of Hungary is now much larger than it was of olde tyme, and hath on the west Ostrie and Beame. On the south the parte of Slauius that lyeth on the sea Bosporum, on the east Serbia, on the north Polonia, and Moscouia. The countrey is eyght fertile of grapes, and eyche of golde and silver. And as the inhabitants doo say, there is a ryuer, wherein if you be of tentymes dyed, it will be touned into copper. This noble realme is now beleied and under captiuitie of the Turkes, whiche is sore to be feared all christendome shall repente. For it was sometye repared the puissance boultwarke of all christen realmes agaynst the intolerable violence of Saracyns and Turkes.

Pannonia superior, the countrey called Austria.

Pannonies, Hungarians called also Prones.

Pannofus, a, um, that wearthe poore as a parasite.

Pannuleum, leij, n. g. an handkercher.

Pannuntius, a, um, idem quod pannofus.

Pannus, ni, m. g. clothe.

Pannolechia, viter destruction.

Pannomphus, a, um, a name of Jupiter, signifying that he heareth all mens voyces, or because he is worshipped of all men.

Panope, a ctee of Idios.

Panope, and Panopæa, a nymp of the sea.

Panoplia, all armour belonging to a manne of armes.

Panormita, Panormitanus, and Panormius, one of Panormus.

Panormus, and Panormum, a ctee of Sicilia now called in Italian Palermo.

Pansa, a, one that hath a playne foote, or that is spilage footed.

Pantebaiton, a precious stone.

Pantelmos, the full moon.

Pantaces, a ryuer in Samos.

Pantacratista, he that fighteth with handes and feet, he that excelleth all games.

Pantagias, a ryuer in Sicile.

Pantanus, a poole of Duell in Italy.

Pantathlus, he that contendeth in all maner of games.

Panthea, the wyfe of Abjadara, a Persian.

Pantheon, a temple of all the goddis.

Pan

Panther, theris, m. g. and Panthera, a f. g. a beast hauing on his shynne litell round spottes, some blacke, and some white. It is said that herbes of cattail doo meruagiously deleyte in the sweete savor that cometh frome theim, and in beholding of theim. And therefor sayng by the sweete savor where they haue thei refect, theyther wille all bestes come, fearyng nothing but thei fierse looke, and therfore the panthers hydynge thei heades, doo suffer the reite of thei bodies to be lonked on, that they maye the more easly take thei praye of the cattail beeyng dismayed. The people of Aethiopia dooeth more often kill theim with a popson called Aconium, than with weapon. But the Panthers feyng theim selues popsoned, doo sette for the dung of a nianne, whiche if they fynde and eate, they bee forthwith deluyced. They bee so lyeu, that they lyue a great while after thei bodys be cleane oute of thei bodies. It is writen that the Panther will not touche hym that is washed with thei bothe wherein a cocke is boyled. In the west part of Aethiopia towards the sea, is a people called Agriophagi, whose hynges hath but one eye in his forehead, whiche lyue with eatyng the fleshe of Panthers and Lyons.

Pantherinus, a, um, of a panther, or spotted lyke a panther.

Pantherum, i, n. g. a netts, wherewith all maner of foules are taken.

Panthelila, a queene of Amazonas.

Panthoides, the name of Pythagoras, whiche said that he was ones the sonne of Panthosus the Troiane.

Panthous, or Panthus, a Troiane, the brother of Hecuba.

Panticapes, a ryuer of Scythia.

Panticapeum, a towne not farre frome the same place.

Pantices, a great heale, also the fluxe.

Pantocrator, oris, m. g. almyghthe, vanquyshe all thynges.

Pantomatium, a towne by the sea side in Cadix.

Pantomimus, ni, m. g. a disorde that cannot feigne and counterfette euery mans gestures.

Pantrepes, a ryuer of Scythia.

Panurgia, f. g. subtilite, craftynes, gile, deceit.

Panurgus, gi, m. g. he that is practised in all thynges, a crafty and deceitfull fellow, a wyse person, also a rounde thyng growyng oute of a tree lyke a musherom.

Panus, ni, m. g. a kernel in the shere of gerne of a man, or behynde the eare. It is also a weaues roll, wheron the webbe of clothe is rolled or wounden.

Papæ, an intersection of wondyrng, wylt you see a wonderfull thyng.

Paps, in the tuge of Scythia signifieth Jupiter.

Papare, to call bad as a chyld dooth.

Papas, a father as chylden doo callad.

Papauer, paueris, n. g. and sometyme m. g. an herbe called wylde poppe.

Papauerilida, wylde papp.

Papaueratus, a, um, lyke poppe.

Papauerata veritis, a garment not pure white but of the colour of poppe.

Papauereus, a, um, of poppe.

Paphages, a kyng of Ambrosia.

Paphlago, paphlagonis, one of Paphlagonia.

Paphius, a, um, of Paphos.

Paphilagonia, a countrey in the lesse Asia, tynnyng to Galatia, where dwelled the people called Meneti, of whom came the Menetians.

It is bounden on the east with the ryuer called Halys, rennyng out of the south betwene Syria and Paphlagonia.

Paphos, a ctee in the Ilande of Cypre, whiche was dedicate to Venus, wherof she was called Paphia.

Paphus, he that baptised the ctee Paphos.

Papia, a ctee in Lombardy, called Panie.

Papilio, onis, m. g. a butterflye, also a tence or paupson.

Papilla, a, f. g. a litell wheale or pushe in the skyn of a man, also a cocke in the eundye, wherout water cometh. Wherof the uppe ple of teate of a womans byaste. Somtyme it is taken for the breast.

Papinianus, a famous lawyer in the tyme of Severus the emperour.

Papinius, a poete of Naples.

Pappa, a, f. g. pappemade with wyke & flour.

Pappo, aui, are, to eate, to call one father or bad wantonly.

Pappus, a philosophier of Alexandria.

Pappus, i, m. g. a grandfater or grandfather. It is also an herbe called groundswell. Also the flour of thistles, whiche lyke to fether dooeth flye awate with the wynde. Somtyme the mofynesse of cecayne herbes.

Papula, a, f. g. a wheale or pushe.

Papyrifer, a, um, that beareth the rushe called Papyrus.

Papyraceus, a, um, of paper, or of the said rushe.

Papyrius, the surname of a noble man.

Papyrus, ri, f. g. seu Papyrum, i, n. g. a greete rushe that groweth in the fennes and marles groundes in Egypte and Syria, ten cubites in heighe, wherof the best paper was made, wheron men ded wryte, we haue growyng in our fenny groundes, lyke rushe with blacke knoppes long and rounde, whiche are called cates carles. Now Papyrus is called paper, wheron men doo use to wryte or print bookes.

Par, ari, n. g. a payre, a couple.

Par, ari, n. g. lyke, equal, mete, even, reasonabie, equant. Par est, it is lyke. also it is mete or convenient. Par erat, of one age.

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Paribus animis, of the affection, with the good will or courage.
 Paringenium nactus, he hath founde one of his own faction, or like to him selfe.
 Paripicua ad formam, as wife as he is face or tall.
 Par premium tanti laboris, the recompence or reward was such as was equivalet to so great a labour.
 Paridem, all one.
 Pares esse nostro exercitui non poterunt, they might not bee so stronge as our hoste, they were not able to resist our armie.
 Pares, matches, two, the one like the other.
 Par magis fuerat, it had ben more mete.
 Vt par erat, as reason was, as it was convenient.
 Pares cantare, like cunnynge in musike or singing.
 Suntque pares in amore, they love one other equally, or like hartly.
 Pares cum paribus, matches together.
 Paremi esse, to be able to resist, susteine, forbeare, or abyde a thyng.
 Par laboribus corpus, a body able to susteine and amare with labours and trauples.
 Male in crentu par erit, to hym that doeth ill, he will render ill agayne.
 Vnde in scribendo in par mihi sis, See that thou writt as muche as asoften to me, as I doe to you.
 Pariter, to make amende, to requite, to paye one thyng for another, also to make a like match, to serve one as well agayn.
 Pariter par, a game that theydorne bfe, called ayn or ebbe.
 Parum oblectam gratiam, wherein I may requite hym or thewe hym the pleasure.
 Parum paritum, one for another.
 Pariter uterque uidetur, to answer the same woordes, to saye as muche as the other saied.
 Paresimus, the superlatius, used sometyne of plantes.
 Para, a greche preposition used sometyne for Apud, sometyne for Prater.
 Para, looke Parra.
 Parabasis, sis, f. g. ppeuarication, transgression.
 Parabilis, ic, that maye be soone gotten or will bee soone redde.
 Vicius parabilis, mente that maye bee soone gotten.
 Parabola, ic, f. g. a comparison or resemblance, a parable.
 Parabolani, certayne ministers.
 Paracletis, an exhortation, a consolation.
 Paracletus, i, m. g. an exhorter, a comforter or aduocate.
 Paraclytus, ti, m. g. a man inflamed, ill reported of, one that hath an ill name.
 Paracentesis, a cure doon with the Surgians owne hands, or when the bealpe of one that

hath the dyspse, hath an hole made in it, to leat out the water.
 Paracenterium, the instrument wherewith that cure is dooen.
 Paracelos, the great dassy with the knoppe in the myddes. It is of the apothecaries called Consolida media.
 Paradiastole, a dilatynge of a matter by an interpretation.
 Paradigma, atis, n. g. an exemple.
 Paradilus, i, m. g. or after some f. g. Paradise, it signifyeth a garden.
 Paradilus, a towne in Syria.
 Paradoxum, i, n. g. a sentence contrary to the opinion of the more part.
 Paradoxus, a, um, a thyng meruapulous strange contrary to the moste commune opinion.
 Paradromis, mias, f. g. an open galleys, here four, or walke.
 Paracelis, a pcept conteynyng an exhortation or admonition.
 Paraceticus, a, um, conteynyng suche pceptes of instruction.
 Paralitaceni, people in the uttermoste boyders of Media.
 Paratonius, a great haue of Syrenaica, also a towne of the same name.
 Paragandes, or Paraganda, a certayne kynde of Myxco, peptores, or ynnen vesture, that they used in olde tyme.
 Paragoge, ges, f. g. a figure whan a letter or syllable is added to a woorde, as Dicer, for Dici.
 Paragraphic, es, f. g. a thyng written before a sentence, an annotation in the margent.
 Paragraphus, a paragrase.
 Paralipomenon, leste out, vnspoken, or vnwytten, which ought to haue ben spoken or wytted.
 Paralion, an herbe called also Eula.
 Paralios, a kynde of spurge.
 Paralleli, lyne in the sphere of the world equally distant, wherby the soones passynge, causeth variation in the houres of the daie.
 Paralielus, li, equally distant.
 Paralus, his name that first inuented galleyes.
 Parangaria, looke Angaria.
 Paralysis, sis, f. g. a sickness called the palsey, wherein ether all the body or one membre, or many membres be moystified, and be deuyied of feeling and meuyng. It hapneth ether of an impostume stoppynge the rootes of the synues, that they beynge deuyied of the spirites animall, whiche serueth for them, becomme losse: or elles of the fleumatie humoy, grosse and vndigested, whiche stoppeth the stated places. Sometyne of a stroke or fall, wherby the synues of the backe bone are losed, and the sinewes, whiche come from the necke or nape of the head, are stopped. Otherwhise the synues and the rootes of them hurt with a dyspse.

a dyspse, induceth the palsey, especially in an olde man.
 Herba paralytica, the litell white dayse which redde toppes.
 Paralyticus, a, um, that is take with the palsey.
 Paralytes, a certayne precious stone.
 Paranympus, i, m. g. he that is the mediator in matrimony betweene the man and the woman. He that is on the womans parte, is called Pronuba.
 Parechium, a lisse cloke.
 Parapherna, orum, n. g. plur. all thynges that the woman byngeth to her husbnde besides his dower, called also in latine Peculium.
 Paraphrasis, sis, f. g. an imitation of woordes, setting out the sense or meaninge of the authors more playnly and largely.
 Paraphrastes, a, m. g. he that dooeth not teate state woordes by woordes, but explyeth the sentence of the author more openly.
 Parapotamia, a countreie nere to Tigrid.
 Pararium, es, was double wages geue to hofesmen for haupynge two hofes.
 Pararius, ti, m. g. a bycher.
 Parafanga, a, f. g. a myle in Persia conteynyng fifty furlonges. Herodotus saith, xxx.
 Parascetur, es, for, g. a preparation. Also good seydape.
 Parasiopesis, sis, for, g. a figure in speakynge, whan we feigne that we will not speake, and yet conuertly it is declared what we do meane.
 Parastira, a, f. g. the feminine of Parastius.
 Parastus, i, m. g. an haunter of other mennes tables vncalled for. Also he that to stile his bealy with meate and dynt, speaketh alway to the appetite of hym, with whom he dyneth or suppeth, a parasite.
 Parasitor, aris, ari, to holde by an other mans estate, for a dyner or supper, to play the parasite.
 Parasitaster, tri, m. g. he that countesfasteth hym that is called Parasitus.
 Parastades, stones wherby the dooe susteine bothe the synes of a doore called the lambes.
 Parastax, certayne stones in pylars.
 Parastax, one of the bones in the shanke of the legge.
 Paratela, the stemme of thynges intituled.
 Paratimos, a kynde of punishment used to poore men taken in aduoutery.
 Paratid, promptly, redly.
 Paratragedia, aui, are, to byasse or state, to speake great of hygh woordes.
 Paratum, i, n. g. pposition, a thyng made redy.
 Paratus, a, um, ready, made ready.
 Vir in quouis loco paratus, a man ready at all aduises, or redy to doo what so euer a man woulde haue hym.
 Paratus et promptus.
 Paratus ad omnem aduentum, ready to ashyde what chaunce so euer will fall.

Paratus ad omnia, ready to dooe any maner of thyng.
 Paratus, us, m. g. pposition, preparation. Some tyme apparaple.
 Paraxonium, i, n. g. a kynde of swoordes, a hanger, a woodkniffe.
 Parce, ladies of desente. also it signifyeth the selfe desente or disposition in pposition of moeyng of lyfe. The names of the ladies be Clothos, Lachesis, Atropos.
 Parce, scarcely, nyggarde, nyghely, fapye and softly, sparngly, saupngly.
 Parce ac duriter viuere, to lyue sparngly and hardely. Parce parcus, a verate nyggarde.
 Parce vii verbis, to speake fewe woordes.
 Parco, peperi, a parsi, cere, to spare, to forgoe of pardon, to lette of prohibite, to leaue, to beare of adsteyne, to shewe fauour.
 Parcere precio, to spare cost.
 Sumpui ne parcas, spare for no coste.
 Parcere ualendum, to take heed to thyng heithly.
 Parcere voci, not to speake louds.
 Parcitur, impersonale.
 Neq; parcitur labori, they will styke for no laboure.
 Parcere metu, to put awaie feare.
 Parcere gladio, to absteyne from murther.
 Parce metu, be not so muche afearde.
 Aliquantulum tibi parce, spare of fauours your selfe some what.
 Lamentis parcere, to leaue wepyng of wayes lryng. Parcite oues nimium procedere, Let not the sheepe go to farre, or kepe in the shepe that they go not to farre.
 Vt cedibus et incendijs parceretur, That they woulde absteyne from murder and fyre.
 Supplicibus parcere, to shew fauour to them that make humble intercession.
 Parcere, and perdere, contrap.
 Parcere et Spoliare, contrap.
 Auxiliu allicuius parcere, not to vse ones help.
 Parcas, atis, f. g. frugalitee or moderation in lryng, sparng, saupng.
 Parcas animaduersionum, selidome punysment of chastysynge.
 Parcus, i, m. g. a nyggarde, an hepye.
 Parcus, a, um, nygh or nygarde, scarce in expences, sparng, saupng, sometyne it signifyeth selidome.
 Parcus comitatu, he that hath a small trapp.
 Parcus opera, an easy workeman, he that is more ydell than occupied.
 Parcisimus honorum, he that passeth not for honour and pphortion.
 Parcisimus estimato beneficiorum, uolunt, one that dooth litell esteeme the benefites that he dooeth a man.
 Pardalanches, the venomous herbe called Aconitum, also a certayne kynd of popson.
 Pardalios, a precious stone.
 Pardalium, a certayne oynement, saunourynge

like a panther.
 Pardalus, i. m. g. a byrde of dunne colour, why
 che tip th in thiecke.
 Pardus, i. m. g. a lybarde.
 Parechalis, circution, of handling of a matter
 that perceiveth not to the purpose.
 Parectatus, i. m. g. he that is newly issued out
 of his childe pence, and begynneth to haue
 the coloure of a man.
 Parectonia, the mother of Plato, the most no-
 ble philosopher.
 Parcelon, the making long of a woode by the
 adding of a syllable, or by adding of a word
 in a sentence, which seemeth to be superfluous.
 Parens, entis, com. g. a father, mother, or any
 other aunclester. sometime it is used for hym
 that takech much care for an others welthe,
 and defendeth it.
 Fieri parentem, to haue a childe boyne.
 Magna parens, the earth.
 Frugum parens, idem.
 Parens cunctorum terra, the earth nourisheth
 of byngeth forth all thynges.
 Lyne parens, alchecure.
 Parens, entis, com. g. of Parco, obedere.
 Parentalia, orum, n. g. feastes made at the by-
 ring of auncellours.
 Parentalis, le, of or pertaining to auncellours.
 Parentis, i. m. g. auncellours.
 Parenthesis, is, of seos, f. g. a sentence compo-
 sed within an other sentence, without as
 up determineth therinto, beeyng marked with
 one halfe circle at the begynning, and an o-
 ther at the ende, in this wyse.
 Inhilado principum decet (quod omnes
 quidem latetur, quantum iustitia, prudenz
 na, aq. h. l. erian aqualiter conijuncta, no-
 thing to well becometh a pynce (whyche all
 men haue in comyn) as iustice equaly togyned
 with wysdom and bounteousnesse.
 Parenchyma, i. m. g. he that murdereth his fa-
 ther or mother.
 Parentis, aui, are, to celebrate the funerals of
 auncellours or frendes, to kepe diriges.
 Parentor, aui, ar, idem quod, Parento.
 Pareo, iui, etc, to appere, to be scene, to obey.
 Eius primum sententia non est, They dyd
 not accordyng to his sentence and iudgement.
 Dicto parere, to be obedient, to do that one
 is commaunded.
 Promissis parere, to fulfill that one hath
 promysed.
 Parer oppidum illud regi, that towne is vnder
 subjection of the kyng.
 Parere cupiditibus, to folowe his wanton
 appetites.
 Parerur, the impersonall.
 Parergum, i. n. g. somethyng added to, beeyng
 nothing of the matter, as when a peynter
 dooth make an image, he addech to trees or

colours.
 Parerga horologiorum, thynges made in
 byalles for the ornament and streyng forth
 of theim.
 Parethonium, a white colour that peynters do
 late. It is founde in Egypte.
 Paribit, for pariet, the wall byng forth a chyd.
 Parici, iudges assigned for capitall causes, as
 murder or felonie that requyrethe deeth.
 Paricida, x, com. g. he that hath slayne father
 or mother. also a murderer that hath slayne
 any man.
 Paricidalis, le, belonging to murder of parents
 also cruell.
 Paricidium, n. n. g. murder of parentes, kyn-
 men or countrey men, wooryng of mischief,
 and destruction of his countrey.
 Paricidiosis, lyke a wylful murderer, that hath
 slayne his parentes.
 Parienna, a towne in Germany called Fryden.
 Paries, entis, m. g. a wall of an house.
 Pariculus, i. m. g. thou speakest to the walle,
 whyche may be fared of hym, whych will not
 estones reherse that, which he hereth spoken.
 Paries intergerinus, a walle standenge be-
 twene two neyghbours.
 Paries craticus, a walle made hurdle wyse,
 with endes of other thynges overthwart.
 Parieraria, an herbe called pulstoye of the walle.
 Paristina, x, f. g. an old wall half broken downe.
 Parilia, orum, n. g. plur. festiual dayes whyche
 the Romaynes kept, for preseruacion of theire
 catralls.
 Parilis, le, equal.
 Parilitas, aui, f. g. equalitee, similitude in quan-
 titee or qualitee.
 Pario, peperit, partum, et paritum parere, To
 byng forth chydren, the lyke thyng in dea-
 sten, to whelpe, to farrowe, to hatche, to lay
 as an henne layeth egges, to calue. ec. some-
 tyme to byng forth generally, to geat, to
 purchase, to byede.
 Parere sibi gratiam apud aliquem, to geat a
 mans fauour.
 Tibi mille passus peperit moræ, He hath
 caused thee to tarpe whyles thou moughtest
 haue bydden or gone a myle.
 Parere periculum pedibus, to saue hym selfe
 by rennyng away.
 Parere uerba, to speake woordes not spoken
 before, to inuente newe woordes.
 Terra parit fruges, the earth byngeth forth
 coyne. Parere oua, in henne to laye egges, in
 sylles to byede spawne.
 Parere fastidium, to make one to lothe, or to
 disdaine, to byede a lothyng of lothsomnes.
 Pariumur uoluptates pecunia, pleasures are
 purchased or procured with money.
 Parere odium, to purchase hatred.
 Immodica seueritas parit terrorem, Dure-
 muste

mucheyng breedeth feare.
 Canis peperit canulos, The bytche hath
 whelped.
 Paretorium, a citie in Egypte, with a great
 haue.
 Parion, a citie in Ibellespont.
 Paris, idis, the sonne of Pyramus kyng of Troi-
 ans, whose historye is so commonly knowne,
 that I neede not to write it.
 Parrhasius, an excellent peynter, contended
 with Zeuxis in cunypng. Zeuxis brought forth
 a table wherein he had so craftily peynted gra-
 pes, that byrdes flew to them, and picked
 on them. Parrhasius brought forth an o-
 ther table, wherein was peynted onely a Me-
 tes so finely wrought, that all men iudged it to
 bee a verate Meete. When Zeuxis requyred
 hym to take awaie the Meete, and shew forth
 his warkie, wherat Parrhasius laughed and
 jested at Zeuxis meely. When Zeuxis percey-
 uing it, acknowledged his errour, and gran-
 ted the victorie vnto Parrhasius, sayng, Ye
 sterate, I deceyued byrdes, but to day thou
 hast deceyued me byng a craftie man.
 Pariter, together, likewise, equally, semblably.
 Quatum pariter his vii decuit, It was mete
 that my sonne should haue as muche parte of
 these thynges as I.
 Pariter cum omni animante nascitur, It is
 geuen euery lyuynge thyng of nature in his
 bytche, or it is naturally in euery lyuynge cre-
 ature. Crescent pariter cum luna, they en-
 crease together with the moone, or they en-
 crease as the moone dooth.
 Vt pariter disperiantur bona parentis, that
 theire fathers gooddes myght bee diuided e-
 qually. Or that the one myght haue as much
 of theire fathers gooddes as the other.
 Trucidant feminas pariter ac viros, They
 slea as well women as men.
 Pariter patribus ac plebi gratus, acceptable
 as well to the senators as to the people.
 Reliquit filium pariter moratum vt pater,
 he left a sonne that had the condicions of his
 father, or that was in maners like his father.
 Mecum pariter moleste ferunt Siculi, The
 Sicilians be displeased with it as well as I.
 Parithmia, he kenneth in the innermost part of
 the rootes of the tongue called also Tonfillar.
 Pario, aui, are, to prepare often, the frequen-
 tation of Paro.
 Paritura, x, f. g. byngyng forth.
 Parium, a citie in Asia in the countrey of Mysia.
 Parius, aum, of the ple Parus, from whence is
 brought marble stone called Parium marmor.
 Parus lapis, a touchstone.
 Parma, a citie in Italy.
 Parma, x, f. g. a litell rounde tergate, whyche
 foote men byd vse.
 Parmatus, aum, that weareth suche a tergate

or buckelar.
 Parmenides, a philosopher, the disciple of He-
 raxogoras.
 Pamenio, one of Alexanders capitaynes.
 Parmeno, a mans name in Grece.
 Parmenies, inhabitants of Parma in Italy.
 Parmula, x, f. g. a buckelar, a diminutive of
 Parma.
 Parmularius, n. m. g. he that maketh a bucke-
 lar, or he that vseth a bucklar.
 Parnacides, apparaple belonging to maydens,
 a pey core of bytche eatment belongenge to
 menches.
 Parnades, the nine muses of ladies of sciences.
 Parnasus, aum, of Parnasus.
 Parnalus, or Parnassus, a mountayne in Grece,
 hauynge two toppes, vnder the whyche the ix.
 muses byd inhabyte or dwell.
 Parnes, nehis, m. g. of f. g. an hyll in the coun-
 trete of Athens.
 Parnus, one that for a boate whyche he had lost,
 sued euery body that he met, wherof rose
 this prouerbe.
 Disceptare ob Parni scapulam, to make
 greates lute and busynesse, for matters of
 small value.
 Paro, aui, are, to prepare, to geat, to purchase,
 to procure, to bye, to apparaple, to make rea-
 dy, to byesse, to aray.
 Parare fortunas magnas, to geat great sub-
 stance and rychesse.
 Cupio aliquos parare amicos, I wold fayne
 make, geat, or purchase some frendes.
 Bellum parare alicui, or Contra aliquem, to
 make prouisiō and prepare for warre against
 one. Parare prandium, to prouide or make
 ready a dyner.
 Parare exitium alteri, to procure or purchase
 ones death or destruction.
 Fugam parare, to bee aboute to flee or renne
 away.
 Parare necessitatem, to purchase frendes or
 acquaintance.
 Se ad aliquid parare, to adbyesse, facion, or
 dispose hym selfe to a thyng.
 Hisce ego non paro me vt rideant, amonge
 suche men I doo not so order of facion my selfe
 to make them to laugh at me.
 Iane parasti te? Haste thou so behaued or
 ordered thy selfe?
 Alios vtm parantes occidit, Other whyche
 endeuoured to defend them selues with strong
 hande, he slewe.
 Parare iter in Macedoniam, to prepare hym
 selfe to go into Macedonie.
 Paro, onis, m. g. a litell byppe or bygantyne.
 Paroculi, orum, they that haue lyke eyes.
 Parochus, chli, m. g. an officer that prouided for
 wood and felle for ambassadours. also it is
 nowe used for a pylete, whyche is a curate or
 parson

Parum est vi in curiam venias, &c. *He is no great matter to come into the courts.* ac.
Parum benefacere, to doo amittle.
Parumper, a littell while oꝝ tyme, also verp lles-
tell, some tyme quickely, speedely.
Parumper optine me hic, take for me here
a littell while.
Parvulum, adverbium. Parvulum differt, *He*
is but a small difference, is differently littell oꝝ
nothing.
Parvulus, li, m. g. a littell chyld, a litle babe.
Parvulus, a, um, verbe littell, small, puerile.
Pecunia parvula, a small summe of monete.
Tam ob parvulam rem, for so smal a matter.
Parvula manes, a small compagne oꝝ bendes
of manne.
Parvus, a, um, littell oꝝ small, of littell price
oꝝ value.
Parva sunt fortis arma, nisi est consilium do-
mum, *Armour is a small matter aboade, if*
there be not good counsaile at home.
Parva consuetudo, litle oꝝ small acquaintaunce
the milti parvam habet fidem, *he doeth haile*
most trueth me, he dooeth not well beleeve me.
Parvus et angustus locus, a strait and nar-
row place.
Preco parva vendere, to sell at a low price.
Quæ eximia videntur, parva ducere, *To es-*
treme thynges that seme to othyr excellent, to
be of litle value.
Parva fumo, 3 passi littell, *I care not geenty*
for so, I littell esteeme oꝝ sette by.
Parva pendere, to sette littell by, not to passe
bypa. Parva relet, it maketh no great matter
in parva, for here, almoste.
Parva et tenuis, hec est, terre, vel parva ab-
est quæ, there lacked but littell.
Parva odoris res, a thyng that hath but a
small laoure.
Parva sumus, the superlativ, to vrb of Lus-
cinus.
Parytus, the daughter of hyng Trisus.
Parchale, that cometh here and there aboade.
Parchale, g. oꝝ Parcha, ans, n. g. pallenge oꝝ
thopping ewer, the fealt of *Caith.*
Parchalis, pertaining to *Caith.*
Parcholis, gammone of baloun.
Parcholus, li, m. g. a leather bagge: oꝝ after
some, a littell purse oꝝ purse within a bagge
oꝝ great purse.
Pascio, au, are, to fede often, to go to pasture
Pasco, pui, pascere, to fede, to care, neutral-
ly, propely in beades, to go to pasture, also
to hepe at pasture, also to geve meate to an o-
ther, to nourishe, to byng by, to augmente,
to translatioun, to delite, to please.
Pascere oculos, to content oꝝ please the eyes
with the beholding of a thyng, to delite the
eyes. Pascere fues, to hepe oꝝ fede swyne.
Pascitur herba equis, the horse is fede with

grasse. Pascere animum, to helpe the mynde.
Ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fauti, I am here
belited, and as it were fedde and nourished
with fauillus library.
Non oluculus nos soles pascere, ye were not
wont to feede by with herbes.
Discordis ciuium pasci, to bee belited with
the debate and discorde of his countreys men.
Pascor, feris, pascus sum, pasci, to fede as beas-
tes dooen. sometime to increase.
Pascuum, cui, n. g. and plur. pascua, orum, n. g.
a pasture or place, where beastes feede.
Pascuus, a, um, that ferueth to fede cattell.
Pascuus ager, a pasture, or a feld, to feede
beastes in.
Pasiphaë, es, or Pasiphaa, f, the wyfe of Minos
kyng of Crete, who haupng compayns
with a bulle, brought forth the monstre cal-
led Minotaurus, whiche was halfe a man,
and halfe a bulle.
Pasiphaëus, a, um, of Pasiphaë.
Pastiores, a famous grauer boine in Crete.
Pasithea, one of the graces.
Pasithoa, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus
and Cethæa.
Paser, feris, m. or f. g. a sparowe. also a feld
called a pascie, or after some a sole.
Paterculus, li, m. g. a littell sparowe.
Pasterices, a kynde of stones found in Italy.
Pasuli, a littell greape called batches of stiches.
Pascim, here and there. sometime it signifyeth
from all places, sometime indifferentlie. also
ouer all. sometime for Quomodolibet, euen
ey man as he listeth.
Pascim et ordinam, contrary.
Credidit ei pascim, euey man belueth hym,
or he is beleued in euey place.
Pascio, a passion, greefe.
Pascius, a, um, that whiche signifyeth passion,
or causeth passion or greife.
Pascui amatores, they whiche do loue all wo-
men indifferentlie.
Pasum, si, n. g. a wyne made of grapes much
withered in the sunne it is also a licour made
with great reasons thieped long in deap good
wyne vntill they swell, and than to be pressed,
and the spoure pressed out: and sometime they
put thereto some water, and than is it called
Secundarium.
Passus, a, um, of pando, spied abyshe, or open.
Capillus passus, his heare discheueled about
his eares.
Pasis manibus, with his handes open or hol-
dyng by his handes, as a man dooeth in beas-
teechynge.
Racemi pasci, pressed grapes, rassons.
Pascus, a, um of pascior, that hath suffered.
Passus, us, m. g. a pace, whiche dooeth conteyn
foue fete.
Mille passus, a myle.

Pastils

Pastillum, li, n. g. a kinde of round cakes bled
 in sacrifices.
Pastillus, li, m. g. a rounde piece of dough, of as
 up other thyngs ype a lofe.
Pastilli medicinales, pyllles.
Pastilli odoratorij, pomaunder balles, sweete
 wasching balles, muske balles.
Pastillo, aui, are, to make pyllles oyle round
 balles, o, to intinsler pyllles.
Pastinaca, ex, f. g. an herbe called parsenyppes,
 also a fyssh.
Pastinatio, onis, f. g. deluyngge o, dyggynge the
 grounde.
Pastinator, oris, m. g. a deluer.
Pastinatum, ri, n. g. a place that is delued.
Pastinatus, us, m. g. deluyng.
Pastino, aui, are, to delue in a gardeyne.
Pastinum, ni, n. g. a dybble of setting spyke.
Pastinum insinuere, to delus o, dygge a ground
 to sette o, plante in.
Pastio, onis, pasturynge of feedynge of cattall, o,
 the pasture for cattall.
Pastomis, minis, f. g. an instrument, whiche is
 sette on the nosespyllles of horses, that wylle
 not be ruled, called barnacles.
Pastophori, certayne pyllles in Aegypte, per-
 teynyng to Isis.
Pastophorium, the chaumbe of the sexten, o,
 hym, whiche keepeth the temple, after some
 the byde chaumbe, and therfore Venus is cal-
 led Pastophoros.
Pastor, oris, m. g. a shepherde o, herdeman,
 a pastour.
Pastoralis, le, perteynyng to the shepherde o,
 herde man.
Pastorius, a, um, and **Pastorius, a, um**, idem.
Pastoriam vitam agere, to be a shepherde,
 to leade a shepherdes lyfe.
Pastus, a, um, that hath eaten, fedde, nourished,
 also that hath ben eaten.
Pastus, us, m. g. weate, feedynge, pasture, passu-
 ernge of feedynge of beastes.
Homines, quibus in pastu est, in enne whyche
 eate it.
Paragiata, idem quod **Paragium**.
Paragium, gi, n. g. a clothe of clothe of golde,
 bled to be weorne on ryche garmentes.
Paragiani, they whyche doo weare ryche clothes
Paragiani, the craftes menne that make suche
 clothes.
Parata, a citee in the countreie of Lycia, tohera
Apollo was chieftly honoured.
Patanium, a citee in Italy called Padus, wythe
 into Venice. also a citee in Berthania, called
 nowe **Pötschen**.
Parauini, men of the citee of **Paule**.
Parauinitas, the propriete of the language of
 them that dwell at **Paule**.
Patefacio, feci, facere, to make open, to declare,
 to disclofe, to discouer, to reuele.

Patefacere fenestram, viam, adium, iter, tas-
nuam, &c. to open a wate, to make a gippe
of wyndow, to geue an occasion of any thyng
Patefacere viam hostibus, to leaue theyr en-
mies haue passage.
Patefacere aures attentatoribus, to geue eare
to flatterers.
Patefacere odium suum in aliquem, to shewe
and utter his malice and hatred agaynst one.
Patefaciendum mihi esse arbitror, I thinke
that I muste declare or reuele.
Patefactio, onis, an opening, a declaringe, a
reuealing.
Patefactus, a, um, opened, declared, reueled,
manifested.
Patefio, heri, to bee disclosed or discouered, to
bee opened.
Patella, æ, f. g. a lyttell panne or a skillett, or ras-
ther a pottenger of brasse, as it appeareth by
Baptist, and the places that he rectifieth. Be
it also a faulte in trees, that cometh of bur-
nyng of the sunne, called also Clausus, and
Fungus. It is also a littell vessellic used in la-
crispee.
Patellarius, a, um, belonging to a pottenger.
Patena, loote Patina.
Pateo, mihi, &c. to be open, to be manifest, ope-
rant, or euident, to be discouered, to be eas-
ie to come to, to be in daunger, or subiect to
daunger.
Pateo locus tria stadia, the place is foure furs-
longe in breadthe or lengthe.
Pateo omnibus ad uisendum, euerie manne
maie see thesam.
Acute morbis adolescentia magis patet,
pouthe is moze subiecte to sharpe or daunges
eoues spekenesses.
Postulo, ut tua domus mihi pateat semper,
I require that poure house maie bee open for
me at all tyme.
Huc tibi aditus patere non potest, thou canne
not haue entraunce hither, and by translation
you can not attayne to the vnderstandyng of
these thynges.
Patere et oblitui, contrary.
Patere et in promptu esse.
Pateo aures iuxta gurgelis omnium, pe are
ready to heere euerie mans complaynt.
Vt mihi tui libri pateant, that I maie come vn-
to poure booke, or haue access into poure li-
brary. His honoribus excludi, que seruis pas-
seant, to be kept from those promotions and
dignities, that be often geuen to seruantes.
Late patet, it serueth for many thynges, or it
maie bee used in many thynges.
Fugge non patebat locus, they coulde not flee
any wate, or they had no place to escape.
Omnia me tibi patent, id est, sunt in tua po-
testate, All that I haue is in your handes, or
at your commaundement, to vse as ye wyll
good

Mille passuum in longitudine parere, to be a myle longe.
 Parent prestigis, pour disceptes of wyles bee discioles and students.
 Patens, entis, om. g. open, in daunger.
 Patens vulnere, in daunger to be hurte.
 Campi patentes, open fieldes.
 Longe lateq; patens locus, a place both long and wyde, a large place.
 Patenissimi oris dolum, a tunne with a beere bode mouthe.
 Patens vulnere equus, an horse that is in daunger to be wounded.
 Patenore vis, by a moze open wate.
 Patienter, openle, plainly, largely.
 Pater, tris, m. g. a father. Under this name is conteyned Aulus, abauus, proauus, & arauus.
 Patres, in patres is sometime taken for the fathers of great men of a citee.
 Pater, a, f. g. a bode peere of bolle, of golde, of siluer.
 Paternitatis, as, o, f. in genit. the good man of the house.
 Pater patratus, was he, to whom it perteyned, whan tref. should be taken, to receiue the othes and appointment of bothe parties, and was therewith and principall ambassador.
 Pater patrum, he that is a father, and hath his father living.
 Gradus pater, Mars.
 Patres conscripti, the senators.
 Patres alicui, senators for necessitee, chosen out of the other of gentlemen.
 Patres, a, um, pertaining to a father.
 Patrum, a, a name of Spayne, called comon: to Spaniards.
 Patens, fere, to be open, also to be opened.
 Patens, reuoluit in vexation of mynde, affliction, passion.
 Patientia oratio, an oration, mouing the hearer to indignation of pitee.
 Patibilis, he, that may be suffered.
 Patibulus, li, of some olde wyters was used for a bedde.
 Patibulum, li, n. g. a wodden loche of a dooze, or a barre, where with the dooze is made fast, also a place of tourment, a gibbet, galows, or crose. also a receyue instrument that they used in gathering grapes.
 Patens, entis, that can suffre, abide, or endure.
 Patens laboris, that can abyde trauaile and peynes. Nulli patientius reprehenduntur qui. &c. None suffer moze patiently to be rebuked or told their fault, than they which &c.
 Patens nauium Tyberis, Tyber may beare shippes.
 Patens operum, he that can indure to labour.
 Patens uultus, that which endureth tye.
 Patienter, patiently, moderately.
 Patienter amare, to loue moderately, and

with measure.
 Patientia, a, f. g. patience, constancy in abyding of indurynge aduersitee of labour.
 Patientiam prestare, to suffice and bear paffe.
 Rumpere patientiam, to byake patience, to byente out in an anger.
 Paullum, li, n. g. a pye of tongues or othes like instrument, wherewith coles are taken up.
 Patina, na, f. g. a dysh, wherein meate is caried, a vessel of pannes, wherein they dyd bothe seethe meate, and bying it to the table.
 Iam dudum animus est in patinis, my mynde is on my dyner, and hath been a good while.
 Patinarium, meate whyche is stewed vpon a chaffynge dysh.
 Patinarius, tris, m. g. a glutton, one that delicteth to fill the bealy, or that myndeth nothing but eatynge and bynyng.
 Patinarius, a, um, that is kepte betweene two dyshes, or in a dysh.
 Patior, patieris, pati, to suffice, to endure, to suffer, to abyde, to forbeare.
 Pati a vita, to suffer hunger, to lye poorly.
 Pati a gre, to be pite content.
 Pati a quo animo, to be well content.
 Pati forment, to suffice patiently or valiantly.
 Pati in quo animo, to be angry for a thyng.
 Indigne pati, to be discontent.
 Pati facile, not to be discontent, to be very well content.
 Patior non moleste, I am not discontent.
 Nullum patior esse diem, quoniam in foedice, I dooe leat no date passe, but that I please some matier.
 Pati quum, to endure well.
 Grauius accusas, quam patitur tua confusio, pe doo accuse moze greuouly than ye be woult, or than your customs is.
 Nec vlla segetum minus dilationem patitur, There is no corne that suffer moze halpye, or woult be moze sooner be reaped.
 Pati febrem, to haue the feuer.
 Pati iacturas, to haue haue had losses.
 Pati impedimentum, to be lette.
 Pati imperium, to be vnder subjection.
 Pati supplicium, to be put to death.
 Pati solitudinem pro aliquo, to take thought for one.
 Pati poterunt oculi me cum Gabinio sententiam dicere? Adeo I endure to sytte with Gabinus in iudgement?
 Patimur et silemus, wee suffice or forbeare, and saie nothing.
 Ne istuc tam iniquo patiari animo, take not this so vnkyndly.
 Pati non possum, I can not abyde it.
 Non possum pati, quin ubi demulcam caput, I can not forbeare, but that I must needs stroke thy head.
 Abortum pati, to traunche before the tyme.
 Cona

Concubitus pari, fornicarum est.
 Consequens paritur, the custome of facton is Quo ad paritur dignitas, as farre as you maye with your honore.
 Dilationem res non paritur, the matier can abyde no date.
 Falcem pati dicuntur semina, to be reaped or mowed.
 Exilium pati, to be banished.
 Famem pati, to suffer hunger.
 Necem indignam pati, to be cruelly putte to death.
 Pari repallam, to be put backe in a suite of request, not to obteyne.
 Pati aliquem esse desertum, to forsake one.
 Parior, suffer thou.
 Pariter, a Persian, whiche made his brother Smerdes hynde of Persia, after the deathe of Cambyses.
 Pator, oris, m. g. an opening of gappynge.
 Patrum, a, a citee in Behata.
 Patror, oris, he that bootech a thyng.
 Patrus, a, um, doone, committed, accomplisshed, brought to passe, achieved.
 Patria, a, f. g. ones countrey, a citee of towne where one was borne sometime the countrey or region, but vnproprie.
 Patrianus, a, um, of the citee Patrae.
 Patriarcha, tris, m. g. a ynter of chiefe men of the fathers. It was also the name of dignitee of fise chiefe Archebischoppes, as of Rome, Antioche, Alexandria, Hierusalem, and Constantinople.
 Patriarchatus, the dignitee of a Patriarche.
 Patriatus, a, um, the state or dignitee of Senators, or of them that descended of Senators.
 Patricius, m. g. he that hyleth his father.
 Patricium, di, n. g. the murder of a mannes father.
 Patrici, nobis, of lyke a noble man.
 Patricius, tris, m. g. a Senators sonne, or comen of Senators.
 Patrici Francie, the twelve peeres of France.
 Exire a patricijs, to be made one of the commonalties.
 Patricius, a, um, belonging to the state of Senators, or them that be descended of the Senators.
 Patrimonium, nij, n. g. gooddes comen by inheritance, patrimonie.
 Patrimonium dissipare, effundere, exhaustare, to consume and spende awaie riotously at that his father lefte hym.
 Patrimus, or Patrima, he of us that hath his father living.
 Patrimus, a, um, of the father, or pertaining to the father.
 Patritus, a, um, that whiche hapneth to one by his father, that is of or belonging to a father.

Patrus, a, um, of ones countrey.
 Mos patrius, the custome of the countrey.
 Institutus patria, the ordinance of his countrey.
 Seruo patrius, his countrey.
 Patrius, a, um, of the countrey. Also of or pertaining to a father.
 Patria obligatus bonis, he that is bound to his fathers gooddes in makinge good chere.
 Hoc patrium est, this father poyntes of office of a father, this is a fathers parte.
 Patris filius, a, f. g. to be like his father in maners, to be his fathers owne childe.
 Patro, aut, are, proprie dare operam liberis, also to dooe, to committe, to performe, to accomplishe, to achieve, to byng to an ende.
 Patrare facinus, to committe a mischeuous dedde.
 Promissa patrare, to performe his promyses.
 Patris consilis, whan they hadde taken counsaile of aduise: When they haue brought these purposes to passe.
 Necem patrare, to committe a murder.
 Victoriam patrare, to achieve and geat his ctoye.
 Perit bellum patrari, id est, debellari, the warte maye be achieved or brought to an end.
 Pacem patrare, to make peace.
 Operibus patris, whan they haue doone, achieved, or made an ende of theyr woorkes.
 Patrare expugnationem, to wpyr by assaile.
 Patrocinor, tris, m. g. to defende them, whiche be poore, or be falsely accused, to supporte, to beare out.
 Visceroto patrocinaretur, that he might supporte and beare out a naughtie felowe.
 Patrocinium, nij, n. g. the defence of men being in trouble and suite, supportation, bearyng out, maintenaunce, attourneyship.
 Plurimorum patrocinijs defenditur, many men speake in the defence of it.
 Suscipere patrocinium alicuius, to take vpon hym to defende or mainteyne one.
 Patroclides, a mannes name.
 Patroclus, a noble man of the greekes, companion to Achilles.
 Patronus, nij, m. g. he that is aduocate on the defendantes parte, an attourney, a spokesman, he that defendeth one in trouble and perill. Synonyma he that manumpleth or maketh free a seruant of bondes manne.
 Te mihi patronum cupio, I woulde fayne haue you to defende and helpe me.
 Patronus and Client, contraries.
 Patrona, f. g. the feminitee of Patronus.
 Patronymicum nomen, a name taken of an ancestoure: as, Priamides the chyldren of Priamus.

Patruclis, his, com. g. a cousin germane, or
eighth cousin on the fathers side, a brothers
sonne of child.

Patruclis, le, of o. belonging to cousin germane
Patruus, trui, m. g. the fathers brother, an
uncle by the fathers side.

Patruus magnus, my fathers uncle.

Patruus maximus, my grandfather's uncle.

Patruus, a, um, belonging to an uncle.

Patruagia, a rupture in the side.

Patricius, the name of Janus, because that in
the time of warre the doores of his temple
floode open.

Patulco, a, u, are, to be opened.

Patulus, a, um, wyde open, that is alway open,
broad, large.

Patulus, a, u, anore of a cowe, whose hoines
doe stande wyde open.

Patula arbor, a hynde tree that hath a great
compass.

Campi patuli, broad and wyde fieldes.

Patulus, f. g. a perga henna.

Patulus, f. g. a perga henna.

Patulus, f. g. a perga henna.

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Patulus, f. g. a perga henna.

Patulus, f. g. a perga henna.

Paude, fearfully, timorously.

Paumento, a, u, are, to make a pavement of
a floor.

Paumentum, ti, n. g. a pavement, a place pa-
ved, a floor.

Paumenta panica, floores paved with mar-
ble of Numidia.

Paulo, pauli, uir, to strike, to beate.

Paulo, a, u, are, to be soe afterde, to be soe from
bled in body and mynde.

Paulatim, lytell and lytell, lesteper, by lesteper.

Paulisper, a verate lytell whyle.

Paulisper mane, tarp a lytell whyle.

Paulo, a lytell.

Paulo ante, a lytell before. also for Dudum,
or Nuperrime, of late.

Paulo ante vidimus, it is not longe sene we
sawe it.

Paulo magis aifabre, somewhat counnyngly
myght, more artificially made, than the co-
mon soye of thynges be.

Tardior paulo, somewhat to slowe.

Paulo post for paulo minus.

Paulo post eum numerum, somewhat fewer,
not all thyng so many.

Paulo magis, for nimium: as, verbis uti pau-
lo magis prulicis.

Paulo minus consideratus, a lytell out-
seene, somewhat negligent, not in compuncte
enough.

Paulo minus, for Propemodum, or Fere.

Paulo minus octogesimo annis anno, His
most the fourth score yere of his age, of being
well nere foure score yeres olde.

Paulo minus per quatuordecim annos per-
pessus, whan he had suffred hym well nere of
almoste. xliii. yeres.

Paulo minus q priuatum egit, He behaued
hym selfe almoste lyke a priuate person.

Paulo mox, id est, statim, by and by, a lytell
whyle after, shortly after.

Paulo nimium, a lytell too muche.

Paulo pecuniis conductus, hyed with a smal
deale of money.

Paulominus, lytell lasse.

Paulo prius, a lytell earlie.

Paululum, a diminutive of Paulum, verap
lytell.

Paululum modo, neuer so lytell.

Paululum erat contenta, He was then con-
tent with a verate lytell.

Paululum abscede itoc, goe a lytell asyde
this wale.

Paululum operitric, si uis, p se well eay ne-
uer so lytell.

Si paululum modo quid te fegerit, p se uen-
oneere to any popete, bee it neuer so
lytelles.

Paululus, a, um, lytell, verate lytell.

Homines paululi et graciles, menne smalle
in sta.

in stature, and fewe in numbye.

Paulum, lytell.

Paulum a liquid, a lytell whyle, a lytell space.

Paulum holium impetus tardatus est, The
violence of our enemies was somewhat stop-
ped. Paulum cum eius villa abessemus, whan
we were but a lytell wape from his seeme of
manour.

Quasi vero paulum differat, as though there
were but small difference.

A te paulum allatum est noui, you broughte
some newes.

Paulum infra columbas magnitudine, some-
what lasse than culures.

Post paulum, a lytell whyle after.

Abesse paulum, to be a lytell wate of.

Admodum paulum, and Paulum oppido,
verate lytell.

Paulus, a, um, lytell, smalle.

Paula pecunia, a lytell money.

Paulo momento, with the least thyng in the
world.

Paulo sumptu, with lytell coste.

Paulus, a name of dyuers Romans: one was
moste excellent, named Paulus Aemilius, son
of Lucius Paulus. He ascending by all his
gnties unto Consul, was captayne of the
warres in Spayne, where he fought two ba-
ttles, wherein were slayne. 30000. Spanis-
ardes, and wonne. 250. walled townes, and
not withstanding returned to Rome, not one
grate the richer: for he was liberal and sum-
ptuous, and not v. rate reche. Afterwarde he
made warre against the Ligurians, whiche
were aboute Peane, where hauyng with hym
but onely. 3000. he put to flight. 30000.
and broughte them to subiection. After this he
foughte against and vanquished Perseus
king of Macedonia, and broughte hym and
his chyldren prisoners to Rome, and trium-
phed in this soyme. The senators apparied
in white silke, sat in ragges about the mar-
ket place, to beholde the triumph: all the temples
wer set open, and filled with floures a foote
perfumies: the triumph was diuided into. iii.
daies. The first daie was sufficed to the be-
holding of images, almoste painted as wynges
in stone and metall, by most excellent work-
men, whiche were caried in. 250. chariottes:
The seconde daie was brought forth the har-
neys and artillery of the Macedons, and the
apparail of hoies, whiche was in such soye,
that it was in a maner terrible to the vanqui-
shed to beholde. After folowed. 3000. men,
whiche bare siluer coynes in. 350. vessels of
siluer, every vessel beyng in weight. iii. talen-
tes, which was. 240. li. after. 80. li. to carry
talens, every vessel was boyn of. liii. men.
After this bare greate coppes and pottes of
siluer, The thirde daie the trumpettes came

before, blowinge bloudy soundes. After them
came. 120. oxen, their hoines gilt, and ther
pon were set silken and garlandes, and were
ledde with yonge men, girls and prepared to sa-
crifice them: and chyldren bare cuppes of golde
and siluer, to offer to the sacrifice. After this
folowed they that bare money of gold in golden
vessels, every of them weighing thre talen-
tes, also the numbye of the vessels were. 240.
Then folowed they that caried the porte, whiche
the Aemilius had sette make all of pious sto-
nes, weighing ten talentes, whiche was. 800.
li. also they that bare all the plate of the hynges
Antigonus, Seleucus, Thersicus, & Perseus,
whiche was innumerable. After came the cha-
riottes, wherein was Perseus hoyns, with his
diademe set therevpon. Soone after his two son-
nes, and one daughter ledde, and with them a
great numbye of nouices mayders and gouer-
nours, wepyng and holbreyng by their handes
to the people. Whereof many were moued to
teares, so that the triumph seemed to bee myn-
gled with gladnesse for the victorie, with hea-
uynesse for compassion. After his chyldren and ser-
uantes folowed for the which Perseus in a blacke
garment, trembling and troubled in spirite:
whom ensued a great company of his countey-
sours and officers, beholdinge hym sorrowfully
with teares, whiche more condescendeth: His
maines to wepe for pite that they hadde of
this mysf. After hym wer boyn. liii. L. crow-
nes of golde, whiche were giuen to Aemilius
us by the citizens of Grece for his vertue and pio-
wesse. Then folowed Aemilius hym selfe, pres-
tyng in a charpote verate reche apparay-
led, hauyng a robe of purple pnfite, and bea-
cragge in his hande a bounce of laurelle, as
a manne besyde that honour woorthly to be loo-
ked on. Then after came the innene of warre,
whiche hadde been with hym, in order of such
bendes and companies as belongeth to battayle,
every of them beapng in his hande a boun-
che of laurelle, and synagys verate myrre
with meep tauntes: Some spynge the play-
ses of Aemilius, whome they behelde, and
moued at, for his excellent qualities.
But now beholde, Aemilius beapng in that
state and condition, that nothyng lacked in hym
that man coude wyshe for: yet his life was
not withoute aduersities. His hauyngs fower
coornes, of the whiche he hadde geuen twoo
in adopcion to Scipio Africanus, and Fabius
Maximus: the other twoo he kepte at home
with hym: The one of them dyed sene dapes
before the triumph, beapng synagys pteas
olde: The other beapng twelue yeres olde,
dyed the thyrde daie after the triumph. The
whiche reuelles of fortune, all manne laude-
d, that hadde thoughte to greente heuyn-
nesse in to the house reple with such glorie
Bbb. ii. nall.

nelle, reioyng, and noble reuolues, and had
meddled reares, to woe, and lamentation,
wey vnto, top, and triumph. But therfore
Almitus neuer abated his courage, but cal-
ling the people together, made to them a no-
ble oration, declaring that he was nothyng
deceyued by fortune, for as much as when
they seemed to hym more fauourable, he than
more feared it than any thyng elles: And at
length he had taken from hym good sonnes,
to whom he appointed to succede hym, yet sente
he haue shewd his extreme malice to hym and
his blood, he had good hope nowe, that the
people of Rome shalde remayne prosperous
without any perill. Noble heree, *Val-
ant* courage, woorthly to bee left in remyn-
dour. He brought so muche golde and sil-
uer into the Treasurie of the Romans, that
they needed no talke to be sette on the people,
therfore after and about, yet helde in pa-
sermones vntill. 62. It and in treasure lit-
till of nothing. This history I haue writen
in the booke notable saynges therein contei-
ned, with the vntyre of prosperitee, where-
in I haue be hys eie, that despye to haue it.
Whiche may be remembred. Although
I haue be a traueller of the nobilitie, yet
was I neuer out of the people, thanne
was I despye, who once had to see the
purpose. For his humilitie equally myte
be remembred he was brought to the earth,
not with any preparation, but with
hys and fauour that eue of his cuntry men,
that was his enemye. For as many of Li-
guria, Spain, and Macedonia, as were than
in Rome, that they were pong and strong by
the old men to be old, calling
him benefactor and conseruator of the
people, and counterite.

Paulus, the apostle of Christe borne in Judea,
in a countie called Betsalis, of the tribe of Ben-
iamin, the countie being taken by the Roma-
nes, went with his parentes to Cæsaria a ci-
tie of Syria, and dwelled there. But after-
warde he was sent by them to Jerusalem to
learne the lawes, and was ther taught of one
Gamaliel, a great learned man. He beeryng
with other at the martirdome of St. Steuen
receyued letters of the bishop, willing hym
to go to Damascus, there to persecute them
that belued in Christe. And in the waye, he
was by reuelacion chaunged, from a persecu-
ter to a vessel of election. Afterwarde when
he had conuerted, *Sergius Paulus* (than be-
ing Diocletian at Cæsar) to the faith of
Christe: by hym he was called Paulus, where
before he was named Saulus. *Synaul* he suf-
fered martyrdome by beheadinge, after the
passion of Christe. xxviii. peeres, and the xiiii.
yere of the reigne of Nero. Marc Hieronima

mus et Sophronius. The residue of his lyfe
appereyth in the actes of the apostles. His les-
sonyng and myttall wysdome, to witte the word
in his epistles, in the which (as sapient Petrus
saith) be some thynges hard to bee vnder-
stande, and that menne vntaught and inco-
stant booe depraue, lyke as they doo the o-
ther partes of scripture, to theirowne per-
dicion.

Paulus Samosatenus, an horrible heretike, by-
shop of Antioche, a man of exceeding pride
and intollerable vanitie, aboute the yeres of
our lorde. 267. his heresy was, that Christe
beganne of our lady, and toone his feyt o-
gynnyng of the earth, and was a man onely
of our commune nature. Which heresy was
condemned by a generall counsaile holden at
Antioche, and Paulus excommunicate by all
the counsaile, and an other byshop put in his
place. And he by the commaundement of the
emperour Aurelianus was of the people pul-
led out of the church.

Paulonis, et Paulus, ui, m. g. a petoch.

Paulonaceus, a, u, of belonging to a petoch.

Pauor, oris, m. g. extreme feare.

Pauor cepit me, I was soe afearde.

Incurere pauorem, to make afearde.

Lenire pauorem, to alluage ones feare.

Pauper, eris, com. g. of after some om. ge. a
poore man, poore.

Pauperies, ei, et Paupertas, atis, fem. gene.
pouertie.

Duram pauperiem pati, to suffer greate po-
uertie. Lenare pauperiem aliquid, to ease
of helpe one that is in pouertie.

Pauper, ra, rum, poore, is redde in Plautus.

Pauperculus, a, um, verate poore.

Paupero, aui, are, to make poore, an old woold.

Paupertinus, a, um, poore.

Paula, x, fem. gen. a pause, leysure, a reste,
a stoppe.

Ego paulam feci, I made a pause, I stopped
Frigida paula vitæ, death.

Paulanias, the generall captayne of the Ace-
demontane in the great battaile agaynst Eres-
tes, and yet afterwarde he was condemned
of treason.

Paularius, ri, m. gen. one that getteth a signe
when we shuld pause or cesse in doing a thyng.

Paulia, or Paulæ, x, f. g. a kynde of oylure that
yeild no oyle, except they be knocked or beaten.

Pauliacus, a, um, of Paulias.

Paulias, a noble peincter.

Paulo, aui, are, to pause, to reste.

Pauxillanum, by litell and litell.

Pauxillulus, a, um, a diminutue of Pauxillus,
weep litell.

Pauxillum, an aduerbe, verate litell.

Pauxillus, a, um, a diminutue of Paulus, be-
cause litell.

Pax,

Pax, acis, for g. peace, a quiete libertie. *Somes
tyme for tragas, also pardon, forgeuennesse.*

Dum in faciem pacis veniretur, so that they
would come in penible wyse.

Explorata pax, certayne and sure peace.

Propterea pace aduenio, therfore I come to
you in penible wyse.

Agere aliquid cum pace, to doo a thyng pen-
sibly and quietly.

Componere et consiliare pacem inter ali-
quos, to set men at one, to reconcyle men that
be at variance.

Agere pacem sine de pace, to intrease of
peace. Dimittere cum pace aliquem, to leaue
one depart penible.

Excitare pacem orbi, to set all the world on
tumulte and waere.

Eripere pacem alicui, to conteeigne one to
make waere.

Aeternam pacem exercere, to lye alwayes
in peace.

In spem pacis venire, to conceyue an hope to
haue peace.

Pacem et veniam petere a deo, to despye par-
don and forgeuennesse of god.

Pace tua, and pace tua dixerim, with youre
fauoure, saunge your displeasure, with
your leaue.

Pax, retribus verbis volo, God speede, I
woulde speake two of the wordes with you.

Pax sit rebus, make no steryng of busynesse.

Pax sequera, a tence betwene two hostes.

Pax, aduerbiatly, signifieth Tantummodo,
as, Vnus est dies, dum argentum eripio, pax
nihil amplius, I require but one daye to geat
the money from the olde man, than no moe.

Paces, is vied of Plautus and Terence, in the
plurall numbre.

Pax Iulia, a towne of Portugall, called some-
tyme Babotoz.

Paxillus, i, m. g. a litell stake.

Peccatum, i, n. g. a syn, an offence, a fault,
a trespass.

Recte factum et peccatum, contrarie.

Sic est nostrum peccatum, yf it be our faulte,
yf we haue offended.

In eo est peccatum ipsius, he so faulte in that
of therein it is that he hath offended.

Peccatus, us, m. g. idem quod peccati. In Cic.

Pecco, aui, are, to offende of synne, to faile in
any thyng, to dooe amysse, to commytte a
faulte, to faute.

Peccatur, the impersonall.

Dupliciter peccare, to comit a double offence

In matrona peccare, to commytte auourtrye
with a mannes wyfe.

In istam partem peccato potius, Offendit

ther in this possitie.

Si quid in te peccauit, I haue committed a-
ny faulte towards you.

Si vnam peccauisses syllabam, yf thou hadst
best sayed one syllable.

Nihil peccare, to offende nothing.

Magna peccare, to commyte great faultes.

Magno tuo periculo peccabitur, it wyl be
to your great perill, yf any thyng be dooen
amysse: Or yf there chaunce any faulte to be
committed.

Peccatur, passiuè dictum.

Quo in genere multa peccantur, many thyn-
ges are don amysse, or many faultes are comitted

Pecorarius, a, um, pertainyng to cattall.

Pecorarius, ri, m. g. an heardman, also he thate
dooth lye cattall.

Pecorinus, and Pecoreus, a, um, of rother beas-
tes, or of cattall.

Pecorolus, a, um, full of cattall, or where bee
many cattall.

peccen, peccenis, m. g. the stay of a weauers
loom. also acombe, it is also the place about
the pisse membes, where heere groweth. It
also the stiches, wherewith a manne stryth
doublemies, when he dooth plate on them.

also a fyssh called Scalop. also the long grayn
of a tree, by the whiche the wood cleareth.

also a rake with yron teethe, a dygge or har-
rowe, or a facion of speyes or hookes vied to
reape corne.

Veneris peccen, an herbe, the leaues wherof
be lyke the teeth of acombe.

Peccinam, in the facion of acombe.

Peccino, aui, are, to hemb. also to harrowe corne
whyles it is in graile.

Peccinus, a, um, hembid of harrowed.

Pecco, xui, or exi, ere, to hemb or tym heare,
to carde woulle, to sette on harpe or other lyke
instrument, to strepe the doublemies of harpe

Peccere equum, to curry an horse.

Peccere lanam, to carde woulle.

Peccere vestes, to reple the woulle of clothe,
to sepe of cotton garmentes.

Pectorale, lis, n. g. a breast plate.

Pectoralis, le, pertainyng to the breast.

Fascia pectoralis, a breast hercheuse.

Pectorium, ri, n. g. a certayne carte, somtyme
vied in freuence.

Pectorosus, a, um, that hath a grete and bryde
breaste.

Rectanculus, li, m. g. a litell scap.

Pectus, oris, n. g. the breast. somtyme the heere
of courage.

Toro pectore, with all my herte.

Amicum pectus, a frendly stomake.

Nisi apertum pectus ostendas, Excepte you
shewe of open your whole stomake and mynde
without dissimulation.

Generosa pectora, noble stomakes.

Sub. iii.

Cons.

Constanti pectore, with a constant heart
and courage.
Ab imo pectore dedit gemitum, he sette a
sigh or groane euen from the bottom of his heart.
Obuia pectora gemitus, we be hard hearted
to see curas pectore, to bee disquieted in
minde with care of diuers thynges.
Corpus sine pectore, a bodie without cou-
rage or heart.

Pecunia pectora, false and persecuted persons.
Pecunium, h. n. g. a lytell breast.

Pecun, indeclinabile, Pecunia plurali, cattail,
beastes.

Pecunia, orum, n. g. plur. great floze of cat-
talle, herdes of beastes. Also amonge the
Romans, all thynges wherof reuenues came.
Pecunia, x. f. g. the maner of science, to kepe,
gouerne and nouryshe cattail. & rather craft.
also a place or pasture where cattail go.

Pecunius, ij. m. g. a byrde of cattail, a grasslar.
Pecunius, a. um, belonging to cattail.

Canis pecunius, a shepherdes or an herdes
dogge, that keepeth the herde of floche.
Rem pecuniam facere, to hyerde cattail.

Peculator, oris, m. g. he that stealeth a com-
mune treasure, or the treasure of a pynce.

Peculatorius, m. g. robberie of the commune
treasure or of a pynce.

Peculiaris, re, proprie speciall, apperteynyng
to one, peculiar. Sometime belongng to ser-
uants, scutle.

Peculiaris edictum, a peculiar commande-
ment, a proclamation concernng one certayn
man or persone.

Peculiaris quadam ratio, a certayn pecul-
iar maner of act.

Peculiaris, or, proprie speciall, particularis.
Pecunia, uere, to punishe by the purse, to take
maner of gooddes.

Pecunia, h. n. g. diminutiu of Pecunium

Pecunium, h. n. g. sustenance, that pynesse,
wherby is onely in money and cattail, a man-
ner of propie gooddes, also all that a man hath
woonne by his labour and traualle, or gathe-
red together by sauing and sparng. After
some monie or ware, that the seruants hath
by his maysters lyece to traphike with.
Cauteris pecuniam, gooddes that a manne
hath gotten in warres.

Peculor, aris, ar, to steale a commune treasure,
or any thyng from a pynce.

Pecunia, x. f. g. monie. It is taken of the olde
Romans for all thynges that we call cattail,
or all gooddes mouable and unmouable.

Pecuniam conuere, to make money, to lea-
ue monie. A numerare pecuniam alicui,
to pay one money.

Pecuniaris, a. um, belongng to money.

Res pecunaria, monie.

Pecuniosus, a. um, rich, that hath much money

Pecuniosus et Tenuis, contrary.

Artes pecuniosae, craftes that geat money
apace.

Pecus, udis, f. g. all maner of cattail. Sometime
the multitude of floche of cattail. Sometime it
is taken onely for sheepe or goates, by trans-
lation a naughty person, not worthy to bee
called a man. Ennius used Pecus in the mas-
culine gender. Olde wyters used Pecuda, n.
g. plur.

Pecus, oris, n. g. idem quod pecus, udis. also
a floche of sheepe or byrde of beastes. Sometime
a sheepe, and as it appeereth by Plinius, it is
vponely used for sheepe.

Peda, x. f. g. a step or token of a mans foote.

Pedrus, Antiochus bastarde sonne.

Pedalis, le, of a foote.

Spacium pedale, a foote space.

Pedamen, nis, et Pedamentum, i. n. g. a stake of
fyrre, wherby a byrde, hoppe, or other lye-
thyng is susteyned or borne by, a prop or stay.

Pedana, a countreie by Rome.

Pedaneus, a. um, of the quantitee of a foote in
length or disaunce.

Pedani iudices, inferiours Judges whiche
went on foote.

Pedarij, were senators, whiche dyd not shewe
theyr opynion in wordes, but onely meupngs
thelr selues towards those persones, whiche
had reasoned, whose sentences they dyd ap-
proue, lyke as they dooe in the parlamente
house. Gellius reciteth an other cause of this
name, Libro. 3. cap. 18. also certayne gentyl-
men, whiche came into the Senates house, and
were not admitted by the Lensors, to be of
the numbre, were called Pedarij.

Pedalus, the soone of Bucolion, also a citie by
Pylos. also one of Achilles hofes.

Pedarim, where one foote goeth with the other,
foote by foote.

Pedatio, onis, f. g. the setting by of vines.

Pedarum, i. n. g. a compng to one agayne.

Tertio pedato bellum nobis fecere, Hoc est
tertio reuerfi.

Pedecolum, full of fyre.

Pedepressim, a footpace, softest.

Pedes, an aduerbe, significth on foote. se mox
hereof in Pes.

Pedes, edis, m. g. a foote man in battayle.

Pedester, stris, m. g. he that goeth on foote, a
footeman.

Pedestris, stre, on foote, that goeth on foote.

Pedestris oratio, a numerous speakng of
wrytyng in the fountne of a well or meter, al-
though it bee not a well.

Pedecentum, softely a fap, by litle and litle.

Pedica, x. f. g. any thyng, wherewith the foote
is tyed, a snare or gynn, a fetter, a paye of
gyss or flocks.

Pedicillus, a litle woyme that byedeth betwene
the

the thynne and the fleshe.

Pedicularis, re, belongng to lyes.

Pedicularis morbus, the lousy sykenesse.

Pediculus, a. um, any thyng that hath a stalk
as the moste part of fruite.

Pediculosus, et pediculus, a. um, lousy, full
of lyes.

Pediculus, li, m. g. a lytell foote, a fyfthe, the
stathe of an appoit of pease, or other fruite.
also a louse.

Pedio, dire, to stampe with the foote.

Pediolus, li, m. g. a lytell foote.

Pedilqua, x. f. g. a woman seruauit that wat-
teth alwaies on hie maystresse.

Pedisequus, qui, m. g. a seruauit that foloweth
the alwaies the mayster or maystresse.

Peditatus, us, m. g. an hoste of foote men.

Pedo, aui, are, of olde wyters was used to go,
also to underfet vines or trees.

Pedo, pēdi, pedere, to farr, to leat a farte.

Pedum, i. n. g. a shepe crooke.

Pedilculus, i, m. g. a litle foote.

Peganon, the herbe called rue, or herbe grace,

Pegasi, a towne of Chelaita.

Pegasea, the wypp of the Argonautes was
so called.

Pegaseus, and Pegaseus, of Pegasi, swyffe.

Pegaseus sinus, a bosom of the sea in Chelait

Pegases, the wypp.

Pegasi, i, m. g. an hoste, whiche was feigned
to haue wynges. It is also a signe of numbre
of sterres in heauen. It is also an instrument
in an house, wherupon garments and other
thynges be hangd.

Pegma, or Pegma, asis, a flage, wherupon pa-
ges duns bee sette, or wheron plate and iewels
doe stande to bee lookd on.

Pegmates, they that plate on such flages.

Peterano, onis, periturie, a foyswearyng.

Petio, aui, are, to foysweare, not to dooe that
one hath swoyne to dooe.

Petior, peius, warfe.

Peius, an aduerbe, woofe, muche moze, moze
vehemente.

Pelagia, a womans name of Antioche.

Pelagia, x. f. g. a fyfthe called also Purpura.

Pelagium, ij. n. g. a lyttle of fyre that cometh
of the fyfthe called Pelagia.

Pelagicus, and Pelagus, a. um, that is of the
sea, or that lyueth in the sea.

Pelagus, i, m. g. et n. g. the sea.

Pelamus, midis, f. g. fyfthe called Turp, befoze
it be an yere olde.

Pelargus, i, m. g. a byrde called a stoke.

Pelaghi, people whiche came oute of Grece,
and inhabited Zaipe, they bee also In-
cubians.

Pelagia, a countreie in Grece, called some-
tyme Chelaita.

Pelagias, adis, one of Pelagias.

Pelagicus, a. um, of Zaipe.

Pelagis, a countreie in Grece called Zaipe.

Pelagus, i, a byrde of laurell or hair.

Pelecinum, a webe growng among come.

Pelethronij, the Laphites were so called.

Pelethronium, a towne of Chelait.

Peleus, the soone of king Eacus, and father
of Achilleus.

Pelias, adis, of Achilleus.

Pelias, x. a byrde of Chelaita, vnde to Salom.

Pelicanus, i, m. g. a byrde called a pellicane.

Pelcus, a pynce, of whome the people called
Peligni, tooke theyr name.

Pelides, the surname of Achilleus.

Peligni, people in Zaipe, whiche came oute
of Illiria.

Pelignus, a. um, of that people.

Pelion, li, n. g. an hyl in Chelait.

Pelios, and Peliculus, a. um, of Pelion,

Pella, a citie in Macedonia.

Pellacia, x. f. g. fapre speche to deceyue.

Pellax, acis, on. gener. that deceyue with
fapre wordes.

Pellectus, a. um, meud, tempted, allured.

Pellego, idem quod perlego.

Pellene, a towne of Acaia.

Pellex, pellicis, fur. gen. he that is a wedded
manne hartott.

Pellicator, oris, a deceyue with fapre wordes.

Pellicatus, us, m. g. the yte compagne that a
wedded man leadeth with an other woman.

Pelliceo, cui, cere, to obteyne with flatterng
wordes, almost neuer used.

Pellicus, a. um, of a shepe or lyrde.

Pellicio, pellexi, cere, to deceyue with fapre
wordes, to moue a manne pleasantly to
doe a thyng, to assure of pyncke with fapre
wordes.

Pellicula, x. f. g. the thynne.

Curare pelliculam, to chepthe hym false
mynde.

Veterem pelliculam retines, Thou keepst
thyne olde facton, thou art the olde man still.

Conuincere in sua pellicula, id est intra sua
am foitem se continere.

Pelliculo, aui, are, to couer of stop with a thyn.

Pellio, quis, m. g. a thynner, he that maketh
thynges of thynnes.

Pellis, lis, f. g. a thynne, a fell, a hyde.

Sub pellibus, id est in castis stans.

Detrahere pellem alicui, to disclose of disco-
uer ones wynde.

Quiescere in propria pelle, to bee contente
with his owne conditon or estate.

Quina pellis, a Marpesa felle.

Pellus, a. um, clodde in thynnes.

Kello, pepuli, pellere, pulsus, to put oute of
explet, to thurst, to dephe, to tyge away.

to make to resule, to styre of moue, to bere
of greue.

used for a wyng, not onely of byrdes, but also of fygges, beetles, and suche other. Penae renascuntur, by translation spoken whan one recouereth the authoritie and dignite that was taken from hym before.

Pennarium, a pennar.

Pennatus, a, um, that hath feathers.

Pennatulum, an arrow of dart feathered.

Penniger, a, um, that beareth feathers.

Pennipes, pennipedes, that hath rough feathers.

Pen, or that hath wynges on his feete.

Pennula, e, f, g. a littell feather.

Pennus, that whiche se payde for a thyng.

Pen, the payment.

Penna, in the penitall nombre, threedes of flaxe or wooll whan it is spunne, whiche may be called garys.

Pennis, a, um, ponticery, waighing.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a wayer, an examiner.

Pennis, a, um, pondered, waped, conspyed, examyned.

Pennulace, with good examination.

Pennulace, a, um, m, g. he that examyneth or pondereth a thyng diligently.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. he that pondereth a thyng, idem quod pennis.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. he that hangeth or hangeth on byrdes.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a gremme to the upper part of ones hande, where some is kept.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a man hangyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a gremme made upon pillers, as in a church, or in a window.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a gremme that to holdowe under a thyng, as in a church, or in a window.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Pennis, a, um, m, g. a hanging beede, or other lightes, hanging under a thyng.

Penso, aui, are, to weigh and ponder diligently and ofte, to examyne, to reue the weyght, also to examine a thyng, sometime to byc. also to recompence.

Pensare uicem alterius, to be of serue in the steede of an other.

Veteribus beneficiis noua pensantes malicia, recompensare noue displicentes with othe benefices of pleasures.

Pensare singula, to ponder and consyder euery thyng by it self diligently.

Pensare aliquid ex alio, to chaunge one for an other.

Pensare argento, to cheape of byc for money.

Quae crimina una laude penat, whiche fauored he recompenseth with one thyng woorth the laude.

Pensus, a, um, weighed, examyned. Somtyme it signifieth good and wyle.

Pensum, h, n, g. of Pendo, the flaxe whiche is bounden on the distaff, out of the whiche the threde is drawen. Somtyme it signifieth the threde that is spunne, pennis. It is also the execution or ministracion of an office that is committed to one to dooe, or that one saith upon hym to dooe, a task of wooll.

Carpere pensum, to spynne of the distaffe.

Trahere penna, idem.

Pensum absoluerit conficere, peragere, to woothe out his task that he is appointed.

Accipere pensum, to apply his office, or that he is enioyned to.

Pensum, h, n, g. of Pendo, that one hath welled, pondered, or consydered in his mynde.

Pensu habere, to consyder, to palle on, to care for. Pensu esse aliquid, idem.

Vobis quid facialis, minus pensu est, pe passe not, care not, or consyder not what ye doo.

Neg dicere, neg facere quicquid pensu habet, he neyther passeth what he saith, nor what he dooth.

Pentacontarchus, a captayne of fifty men.

Pentadactylus, a booke of fiftie in five partes with one handit. It is also an herbe like a tree of som called Ricinus, of som Helioscopium.

Pentadoron, a kynd of ryle or bysch, true handfull boade.

Pentapharmacum conuiuium, a donce or supper, wherein are five sundry dysches of meate.

riade Spartianum in vita Hadrian.

Pentaphyllon, or Quinquelobium, an herbe called cinastrophe, whiche hath five leaues.

The phisicians of late tyme supposen it to be Cormentill, wherewith I am not satisfied.

Pentapolis, a cuntry betwene Palestina and Arabia, wher in were the citis of Bodoome and Gomo, bourned by the vengeance of god for synne agaynst nature.

Pentarchus, he that is captayne of five men.

Pentateuchus, a volume of five bookes. It is used

used for the five bookes of Moyse.

Pentachilum, h, n, g. the exercis of five seaten or games.

Pentachilus, h, m, g. he that exerciseth these v. games, calling of the ball or trible, rennyng lepping, wapsling and thowping the darts.

Pentecoste, tes, f, g. the fiftieth. It is used for whysontide.

Pentelici hermae, were fittell pygmes of Aesculapius made of marble, called Pendelicus, whiche was one of the most fayre stones that pygmes mought be made of.

Pentheus, disyll. the sonne of Echion.

Penthesilea, a queene of Amazons, whiche was slayne at the siege of Troie.

Penthemimeris, a parte of a beete, where a sentence is fynished in the laste syllable of the thirde foote.

Penthylos, the sonne of Demonus, whiche came to the ayde of Xerxes, with xii. mygges, and was taken prisoner by the Grekes.

Pentiremis, a galee that hath fyue oyes in euery seate.

Pentorobon, an herb called also Peonia, ptonp.

Penula, f, g. a cloke woyn whan it is new.

Penulam scindere, used proverbielly, to hold one so fast, to the end to make hym tary, that he teareth his cloke.

Penula scorica, a cloke of leather, such as the fleminges dooe use, called communisly byodes.

Penula gausapina, a thicke frysle cloke, to weare in the wynter.

Penularium, rij, n, g. a cloke bagge.

Penulus, a, um, cloked.

Penuria, e, f, g. extreme necessitee, penurie, lacke of thynges necessarp.

Penus, ni, o, Penus, us, m, o, f, g. and Penus, penoris, o, penum, ni, n, g. all kynde of vitaples, meate and drynke, those and piousson of vitaples for householde.

Penusime, vterly.

Peplion, an herbe called also Portulaca, wylde purselane.

Peptos, an herbe, haupnge smalle leaues, lyke rue, somewhat byoder, the toppe round, spred on the grounde the lengthe of ones hande, the seede byng vnder the leaues lytel and round, lesse than wylde poppe, som apothecaries name it Esula rotunda.

Peplus, pli, m, g. of Peplum, pli, n, gen. a herbst, or other lyke couereng of the head.

Pepo, onis, m, g. a kynde of Melones, called pompones.

Pepsis, sis, f, g. concoction.

Peptica, a medicine, whiche maketh good concoction in a man, that the meate eaten maye digest well. also a solue and ointement, whiche maketh impostumes crye.

Per, signifieth by: somtyme in, with, also bes

stewent, vnder the presence of colour. Per, compounded with a nomine of aduerbe, signifieth

Valde, as, Perpulchrum, verbe fayre. Peropus est, it is needfull to any wyle. Perdoctus, verbe learnedly. Compounded with a verbe, it becometh

perfection, as, Pericubere, to wyle to the ende. Perpeti, to suffice to the vtermoste.

Per aetatem, for of by reason of his age.

Per aetatem non potuit, he coude not he was so yonge: or he coude not he was so olde.

Drum per aetatem licet, whyle his age serueth hym. Per fidem, per fortunas, per dexteram te oro, I praye the for the loue of god.

Cesar mihi ignoscit per literas, Cesar wylleth to me that he hath pardoned me.

Per maturitatem delitescens, It is clouen by to smuche ripenesse, or by reasone that it was to ripe to ripe that it claueth.

Per me licet, I am contente.

Per multas aetates, of a long tyme.

Per metum, for feare.

Per nebulam scire, to knowe the one halfe, or not certaynly.

Per noctem lucet, it shyneth in the nyght, or by nyght tyme.

Per omnes dies, euery date, or date by date.

Per otium, at leysure.

Per potitatem, vnder colour of nuctostee.

Oblecto, vt per pacem liceat te alloqui, I praye you, leat me talke with you, without displeasure, or I praye you here me patiently.

Per fas et nefas, by ryght or by wronge, by one way or another.

Per se sibi quique charus est, euery man of nature loveth hym selfe.

Per silentium adesse a quo animo, to here with out speahing one woode, to here quietly.

Per silentium eo deducti, broughte thither with out noyse.

Per stadia duo, the space of two furlong.

Per speciem venandi vibem egressi, they went out of the towne, by making semblance to goe on hunting, or as though they went on hunting.

Per summum dedecus, with greatte shame or dishonour.

Per te fecit, it saie in the.

Volo, ne per me ita credat, I would haue hym thynke, that there was no fault or let in me.

Per tempus, all at tyme, in tyme, in very good season. Per cernu facibus infundito, poure it into his mouth with an hoine.

Per alium ostendere suam sententiam, to shew his mynde vnder the colour or name of an other man. Per ea tempora, in those days, or during that tyme. Per hos annos, per hos dies. Per viginti annos, the space of xx. yeres.

Per causam, vnder the colour of pretence.

Sed propra per deos, but make speche for goddis sake.

Per ego te deos oro, I praye thee for goddis sake.

fake. Per fas & fidem decipere, to deceyve
vnder the colour of religion and faithfull pro-
mise. Per gratiam abire, to depart with good
will, or without displeasure.
Per invidias, by recation.
Per invidiam depelli tribunatu, to be putte
by the Tribunaill for enuy.
Per nam aliquid facere, to dooe a thyng in
ones anger, or whyle he is angry.
Considerare aliquem per ludibrium, To aske
countsaile of one in mockage.
Per ludum et iocum, in tell, merp, in game,
in sporte and plaie.
Per ludum et negligentiam peruenire ad as-
sumptu, to attayne a thyng and neuer sue opla-
bour for it.
Per luxuriam eludere, to spende for couisly,
or to confute in sporte and bancketing.
Per me nudi est mora, I am ready, there is
no leat or henderance in me.
Per me percontans mori, id est ex me ipso,
of my selfe, without motion of other.
Nisi per necessitatem rem agere noluerat,
Whylle it were of necessity, or if necessitie
had not constrained.
Per nos, by our meanes.
Per nos egebit, qui scilicet he shall lack for vs,
wherhe. &c.
Quamper omnium, as it were dooen for due
reuerence and honour.
Singuli per ordinem, euery one in order.
Per tantum rationem ei datur, id est, hoc mo-
do, in this wyse, after this faction.
Cum ipso Forum, per se vidi libentissim-
me, tum, &c. for his own sake, or for the loue
that I beare to hym selfe.
Per te aliquid ponere, by it selfe without helpe
of other.
Per simulationem vel speciem amicitie ali-
quem pro dolo, to betray one vnder the co-
lour of frendship.
Per omne tempus, quo sumus vna, All the
whyle that we were togyther.
Per ver, in the spyring tyme.
Per viam, id est, in iunere, goyng by the way.
Per vias, id est, viasim, by course, one af-
ter another.
Per vias annorum, euery one his pere.
Per visum, in a vision or dreame.
Virescit per ambas, id est, inter, betweene
bothe, Per eum magni animo, for Perma-
gni. Per multum, for Permirum.
Peras, f. g. a scruple or bagge, a satchell.
Perabundus, a, um, verate absurd, verate foo-
lysh, contrary to reason, contrarie to it selfe.
Peracer, a, um, ere, verate sharpe, egeere, or behe-
ment Peracere iudicium, a verate quicke of
good iudgement, a great subgement.
Peracerbus, a, um, verate egeere of sower, lyke
scuttle that is not ripe.

Peracesco, cul, scere, to bee verate egeere of so-
wer: by translation to be very displeasent.
Peracidus, a, um, verate egeere of sower.
Peracticum, a, um, a kinde of gumme.
Peractio, onis, accomplishment of perperformace.
Peractus, a, um, accomplished, perfourmed,
dooen to the ende.
Peracuo, acui, acuer, to make verate sharpe.
Peracutus, verate sharple, verate wylde, in-
gentouly.
Peracutus, a, um, very sharpe, also witty, sene,
or quicke witted.
Peraxa, the uttermoste parte of Iudaea, toward
Arabia and Egypt.
Peraxidico, aui, are, to buyde by, to make an
ende of an house or buydyng.
Peraxatores, they that leaue of gather head
moneys.
Peraxque, verate equally, all alphe, euery lye,
euen the one as muche as the other.
Peraxque florere, to flourish the equally.
Peraxquo, aui, are, to make equal oylphe.
Peraxquus, a, um, verate equal of taste.
Perago, peragis, egi, agere, to perfourme, to
make perfite, to consider, to byasse of cause to
bee drawn with force, to singhe, sometime
to thrust through, also to passe through, to
bere, to dyue violently.
Peragere eum, to accuse one, and to sue hym
to a condemnation.
Peragere omnia secum animo, to consider,
to digest euery thyng in his mynde.
Peragere cibum, to digest of concocte meate.
Peragere mortem, to dye.
Peragere res gestas, to write at that is doon.
Vbi sententiam meam vobis peregero, Af-
ter that I haue shewed you thoghly myne
opinion.
Inceptum peragere, to synpthe of bypunge to
an ende that one hath enterprised.
Latus enle peregit, he thrust hym thoghly
the syde with a swoorde.
Mandata peragere, to dooe of saye that he
was commaunded.
Naum peregit in portum, he brought the
Shyppe into the haven.
Noctes peragere insomnes, to lye whole
nyghtes, and slepe nothing.
Partes suas peragere, to doo his office, due-
tyer of charge.
Peragere laboris pensum, to wooyke out, of
make by his tathe that he is appoynted to.
Peregit deinde postulata, afterwarde he be-
maunded of requyred those thynges, that he
was sent for.
Tot volumina peregit, he redde ouer of per-
used so many volumes.
Peragiro, aui, are, to make, moue, or seere be-
mently ofenymies.
Peragro, peragras, graui, are, to walke, go, of
renue

enne about a place.
Orator na peragrat per animos hominum,
an orator in his oration dooeth to touch the
partes and affections of mens mynde.
Peragrar latebras suspitionum, to seeke all
coniectures, wherof suspition may happen.
Peragrar Aham, to wander ouer all Asia.
Fama peragrar, the rumour of byasse went
abroad.
Peragrar animo, to compasse in the mynde,
to consider, to ymagine.
Peragratus, a, um, gone aboute.
Peragratio, onis, a goyng about.
Peragrans, ansis, om. g. one that loueth herselfe.
Peramanter, very thoughly, lyke an earnest and
hertie frende.
Perambulo, aui, are, to go thoghly. sometime
to ryde thoghly of about a countrey of fildes,
to walke thoghly of ouer and ouer.
Peramo, aui, are, to loue well, to loue thoghly-
ly, or euen to the ende, to loue perfectly.
Peramplus, a, um, verate ample large of great,
very honourable and magnificient.
Perangit, verate strictly and narrowly.
Perangustus, a, um, very strictly of narrowe.
Peranno, aui, are, to lye a pere to an ende.
Perantius, a, um, very auncient.
Perappositus, a, um, very apt, mete, of fitte for
the purpose.
Perardeo, dere, to bourn out of thoghly.
Perardus, a, um, very difficult and harde.
Perargutus, a, um, verate subtle and ingent-
ous, verate witty.
Perarco, aui, are, to dy by, to be very dy.
Perarico, perarui, scere, to waxe verate dye,
or dye thoghly and thoghly.
Perarius, a, um, verate dy of thoghly dy.
Peraro, peraras, aui, aui, are, to tye all thoghly,
to care ouer and ouer. sometime to write.
Peraratus, a, um, tyed ouer and ouer, of wylde
ten thoghly.
Perasper, ra, um, verate tough.
Peralturus, a, um, verate subtle and crafty.
Peraltus, verate subtilly and craftily.
Peratente, verate attentively.
Peratentus, a, um, verate attentiae and dis-
gent to hware.
Perbacchor, aui, are, to be ofen tymes drunke,
to vse bancketing and byrnyng very muche,
to passe the tye in byrnyng and makinge
good cheere.
Perbeatus, a, um, verate happy and blessed, es-
usen in heauen.
Perbelle, verate well, right well.
Perbellus, a, um, verate good, right good, right
honeste.
Perbene, verate well.
Perbenigne, verate liberally, verate courtisly,
and gentill, verate graciously.
Perbibo, perbibis, perbibis, bibere, to quaffe of

byrthe all out. sometime for Bibere, to byrthe.
Perbitere, for perire, to go byrthe.
Perblandus, a, um, verate pleasant and coue-
teps in woordes.
Perbonus, a, um, verate good, right good.
Perbreuis, ue, verate short of byrthe.
Perbreuit, verate shortly, very byrthe, in be-
rate fewe woordes.
Percala, f. g. a fyllie called a perche.
Percaletio, feci, tacere, to make thoghly
warne of horre.
Percalico, callu, lere, to be waxen harde, to be
so accustomed to a thyng, that he feeleth no
moie the pere of it.
Percallere vsum aliquid rei, to knowe per-
fectly the vse of any thyng.
Percaudus, a, um, verate white. also verate
pleasant and gentill.
Percautrix, tris, f. g. a synnyng wenche. also
an enchaunteresse.
Percautus, a, um, verate subtilly of witty, verate
ware and circumspere.
Percedere, to departe.
Percelebro, aui, are, to publyshe in all places.
Perceler, a, um, verate swift, quicke, a spide.
Percello, perculi, perculsi, lere, to strike and
ouerthrowe, to moue, to stirre, to perce.
Perculit eum illud, that abated his courage,
or strake hym to the herte.
Percellere pectus pauore, To trouble one
greatly with feare, and make hym foie abas-
shed, to perce and strike one to the herte with
feare. Percussus animus et abiectus, his sp-
rite was troubled, and his courage abated.
Percellere ei euertere.
Perculit milianimum, it wente euen to the
verate herte of me.
Sine dolor aliquis perculerit, if any grete of
sorrowe doo perce, peryne, bere, or come vpon
the. Perculsi me, it delighted me, it moued my
spirtes.
Quam vnam et alteram pestis perculerit,
When the pestilence hath infected of attached
one of two of them.
Perculeris iam tu me? wylt thou ouerthrow
me nowe?
Percellere, for Differre, as, Ad nouum hoc
percellit annum, he deferreth this vnto an
other pere.
Perencilo, censul, ere, to recompt of recken, to
reherse ouer, to numbe by.
Totum perencilit orbem, id est peragrauit,
Pericle, pericles, ciui, ciere, to moue of spyr-
greatly.
Percingo, cingis, gere, to gyde about.
Perfino, nere, to spang by, to continue synnyng,
to spang to the ende.
Perpio, cepi, ere, to perceps, to take ope-
scure, to comprehend, to leaue, to vnder-
stande, to knowe.

Neq̄ agri, neq̄ vrbis odium me vñq̄ percipit, I am neuer throughly weete, neyth̄r of being in the countrey, nor in the citee.
 Percipere vñm alicuius rei, to vse a thyng.
 Percipere opinionem, to conceyue of haue an opinion of a thyng.
 Diligenter quæ dicuntur percipere, to heare and vnderstande diligently what one dooth saye.
 Percipere artem, disciplinam, doctrinam, to learne, to perceyue, to vnderstande.
 Acerbissimos dolores percipere, to take of haue great sorowe and trouble.
 Fructum ex arbore percipere, to haue, gather, or take fruite of a tree.
 Memoria percipere, to comprehend in the memorie.
 Nomina omnium ciuim percipere, to comprehend and receyue in memorie all the citees names.
 Oculis percipere, to see perfectly.
 Percipere voluptatem, iucunditatem, lætitiā, &c., to take pleasure, &c.
 Perclam, verate p̄m̄, to.
 Percamo, aut, are, to crepe out.
 Percipio, onis, a taking, receyuing, a perceyuing of vnderstanding.
 Percipio animi, knowledge, intelligence, when the mynde comprehendeth of compasseth a thyng.
 Percipio fructum, the taking of the p̄ofite of fruite.
 Perclusus, aum, stirred, greatly moued of besed in perclus, & a bili percitus, verate angry, wroth angry.
 Perclusus infama, madde.
 Perclausus, aut, are, to byng into a little come, to beare beate hard together.
 Perclausus, aum, wel bolled, throughly colled.
 Percognosco, noui, scire, to knowe throughly, and perfectly.
 Percolo, lat, lere, to woysupp muche, to loue and reuerence greatly, to make p̄fecte, to requyte, to polyphe, to synpse.
 Percolo, aut, are, to straine through.
 Percomis, me, verate gentill and gearstone.
 Percomode, verate well, epghe welle, verate easyp. Percomode facis, thou doest wonderfull well.
 Percomode accidit, it hath chanced epghe welle.
 Percommodus, aum, verate good, verate easyp of handsonie.
 Perconditus, aum, obscure, hydde.
 Percontatio, onis, an inquerieng of searchynge, an asayng of demaunding.
 Percontator, onis, m. g. one that requirerth of askerth many questions.
 Percontor, aris, ari, to searche busyp, to enquire, to hem aunde diligently. Percontor for Expedare, to abyde and looke for.

Percontatum ibo ad portum quo ad se recipiat, I will go and tarye for hem as the haue until he come: or I will go knowe and inquer at the haven, when he will reuene.
 Percorari aliquid aliquem, to aske of inquer a thyng of one.
 Percontari de, ex, ab aliquo, idem.
 Percontumax, acis, omni. g. verate subburne.
 Percopiosus, aum, verate copious, abundant, pleneplull.
 Percoquo, percoxi, coquere, to seethe of boyle throughly, to concoct perfectly, to make thorough epghe.
 Terra dicitur percoquere messem, dum ad maturitatem fouet.
 Sol percoquit fructus, the sunne ripeth fruite.
 Percolus, a, forthlater, whyche fauoured the Troianes.
 Percolius, aum, that dwelleth in the citee Percoite.
 Percote, a citee of the countrey of Tross.
 Percubescio, lui, scire, to be published of forwen abode in al places, to be commonly known and calked of abode.
 Percubuerat antiquus, the bytte was in olde tyme.
 Quum fama per orbem terrarum percubus fieri, when the bytte of fame was sowne thowough out all the world.
 Percupo, lui, are, to make a great hope.
 Percresco, ui, scire, to increase euen to the ende.
 Percrucio, aut, are, to tourment greatly.
 Percrudus, aum, verate rawe, nothyng epghe.
 Percudo, di, dere, to byate in percedo.
 Percullus, aum, stricken, ouerthowen, soze as biffed of atoned.
 Percunctatio, onis, an inquerieng of demaunding.
 Percunctor, aris, ari, to enquire, to demaunde diligently.
 Percupidus, aum, verate desyious.
 Percupio, percupis, cupiui, ere, to desyre greatly.
 Percuriolus, aum, very curiose, very p̄shed.
 Percuro, aut, are, to cure of heale perfectly.
 Percurato vulnere, when the wounde was throughly and perfectly made whole.
 Percurro, curri, of cucurri, ere, to renne apace, to renne stille and neuer reste, to renne euery foote, to passe of renne ouer a thyng quickly, to recite a thyng byself of roundly, to tell of reade a thyng quickelp of apace.
 Curriculo percurrere, to renne euery foote a great pace.
 Percurram breui, I wyl renne ouer, of recite it byself.
 Per omnes ciuitates percurrit oratio mea, id est, recenser omnes ciuitates.
 Percurrere animo, to vnderstande, know, of perceyue perfectly.
 Ad te porperans percurro ad forum, I ran to you euery foote, to the common place with all

all speede possible.
 Percurrit, the impersonali.
 Percurrere mensas, to bee muche vsed, of a commune seruite at the table.
 Percursatio, onis, a rennyng ouer in haste.
 Percursio, onis, a quich vnderstanding of thynges. A byste reuerbering of thynges.
 Percursio, aut, are, to ouer renne often.
 Percursus, a, um, ouerrenne, passed through, quickelp recited of tolde.
 Percursum animo, perfectly known.
 Percursio, onis, a stryunge, an hitting.
 Percussor, onis, m. g. a murderer, he that is hipped to hyl men.
 Percussus, us, m. g. a stryking, a beating.
 Percussus, aum, stryken, beaten, byte, stricken with lighnyng.
 Percussus forma aliqua, royned, that hath a ny foume pyned in it.
 Percutio, percuis, cutere, to stryke of smite, to hitte.
 Percutere fores, to knocke at the doore.
 Percussit animum, it byake his heet, it strake hym to the herte, it made hym suspect, of put hym in a fantasie.
 Percutit ydere, to be taken, of haue the vse of his members taken frome hym, to bee stryken with a planet.
 Percussa de celo turres, the towres beaten downe with thunder.
 Percutere fardus, to make a league of alpace, one prince with an other, of one countrey of ceter with an other.
 Percutere fossam, to dygge a dyche of trench.
 Fulmine percui, to be strith with lighnyng.
 Palpe me percuis, thou flatterest me.
 Litteris atrocissimus percui, to be soze troubled of abashed with letters that byng beate heaute of thynges. To haue veris headynges a brought to hym in letters sobauly.
 Perdecorus, aum, verate comely and honest.
 Perdenas, a, um, verate thycke.
 Perdelpuo, spui, spure, to mocke, contemne, to detest greatly.
 Perdicas, a noble man of Asacodonie.
 Perdicum, ci, n. g. an herbe called pelytoxe of the wall. reade Helixine, et Parietaria.
 Perdifficilis, le, veris difficile and harde.
 Perdifficiliter, very difficultly.
 Perdignus, a, um, very woxyth, right woxyth.
 Perdilgens, entis, verate diligent.
 Perdiliger, epghe diligently.
 Perdisco, didici, scire, to learne perfectly, to learne to the ende.
 Perdit, extremely, corruptly, desperatly, greatly, vehemently.
 Se perdit gerere, to behaue hym selfe naughtly and corruptly.
 Perdit amare, to loue desperatly of out of measure.

Perdit cotari, to endeoure verate earnestly and spetially.
 Perditio, onis, p̄rdicion.
 Perditor, onis, m. g. one that destrōteth of byngeth to naught.
 Perditor et conseruator republicæ, contrarey.
 Perditus, aum, loste, perph̄s, without recouerte, out of hope, vncely vndoon and cast away, desperatly naught.
 Perditus homo, a mischeuous and desperate knave, in whome is no hope of reconre.
 Aere alieno perditus, vndoon with debte.
 Perditus nihil est, There is no manie in the world more desperatly naught than he is.
 Tu rem impeditam et perditam restituas, Canst thou restore a thyng incate and past hope of reconre?
 Perdit valerudo, suche sythenesse that a mā disparerth of his helthe.
 Perdiu, verate longe.
 Perdiues, perdiuitis, verate epghe.
 Perdius, m. g. that abydeh of watcherth all the daye longe.
 Perdix, icis, f. g. a parteyche.
 Perdo, didi, ere, to lose, to stra, to corrupt with ill maners, and (as we saye), to strepe, to marre, to calke away, to make vnhyppit, also to afflicte, to vndoon, to byng into muche wo and trouble.
 Perdis gratum, pe lese pour sonne, and make hym an vnhyppit.
 An id lauci tibi fore putat, si perdidit. rit gnatum? If he byng his sonne to constation?
 Cur perdis adolescentem nobis? why dost thou marre corrupt of caite axate this pouge man our sonne?
 Perdere aliquem, to byng one in dangler of his lyfe, of in so muche trouble that he canne not escape it.
 Vbi ille est scelus qui me perdidit? where is that vngarouse knave, that hath vndoon me? of brought me into all this trouble?
 Quem ego capitis perdam, whome I wyl slea of hylle.
 Aquam perdere, p̄ouer bally to spend tyme, to lose tyme in bayne.
 Litem perdere, to lose his p̄ofesse of suite.
 Famam perdere, to lose his fame of name.
 Fidem perdere, to lose his credence.
 Formam perdere, to be no more so well fauoured as he hath been.
 Gratiā perdere, to haue no more that grace that it was wonte.
 Nomen perdidit, I haue forgotten his name.
 Oculos perdere, to lose his sygh.
 Operam perdere apud aliquem doctorem, to lose his labo under one that techerth hym.
 Operam et oleū perdere, to labour in bayne to lose his labour and colle.
 Nisi id verbū in omne tempus perdidisse, If I

It had not lost and forgoe that woide for
en: and a date.
Mores perdere, to chaunge his manners.
Libertatem perdere, to be brought into ser-
uitude and bondage.
Prandium perdere, to lose his dince,
Stomachum perdere, to be in that case, that
he can be no more moved to anger.
Perdere verba, to lose his speache.
Perdocco, docui, docere, to teache or instructe
perfectly.
Perdocto, verbe connyng.
Perdoctus, a, um, verbe connyng.
Perdocto, perdoctus, lui, here, to be verate soyle.
Perdomitus, a, um, made verate tame, utterly
subdued, brought into full and due obedience.
Perdomo, muli, are, to make verbe tame to sub-
due utterly.
Prouinciam aliquam perdomare, to bypnye
a ppointe of countrey in subjection of due o-
bedience.
Terram perdomare, to tryl grounde that is
rough, tough, and stubburne.
Perdomitio, are, to slepe a full slepe, to slepe
all night longe euen to the morning.
Perduco, duxi, ere, to byng to an ende, to byng
or leade by force or other meance. Promerere
to induce or persuade.
Aduentum animum vitam perduxit, he
traid full an hundredth peres.
Perducere ad exitum, culmen, vel summum,
to finish, to make perfect, to byng to an end.
Perducere omnes in unum sententiam, he in-
ueder byngt them all into his opinion.
Ad mentem am perducere, to be persuaded of
mende to make a lie.
Perducere ad ducenta talenta perducere
omnes patrem meum, that I would induce of
byng them to paye. 24000. li.
Perducere, to make one hated of
obscure.
Oppugnatio ad mediam noctem perducta
est, the assault was continued tyll midnight.
Nihil altercationem inferum perduxisset, if he
had not prolonged the altercation, tyll it was
longe in the night.
Murus in sexdecim pedum altitudinem per-
ducere, to reyse or make up a wall. xvi. score
highe.
Perducere ad aliud iudicium, to byng before
other iudge.
Nequis perducere, thou canste not be perswas-
ed or induced.
Perduco, aui, are, the frequentative of Perduco
Perduco, oris, a, g. he that byngt one to a
man against his will. a bande that byngt
women to men whether they will or no.
Perductus, a, um, leade or brought through, or
to an ende. also induced.
Perduellio, onis, m. g. treason against the byng

of the countrey. also a traytoure.
Perduellis, lis, m. g. an enemye, a stubburne
ennemye that mainteyneth warre.
Perduro, aui, are, to continue throughly of to
the ende.
Perduratus, a, um, hardened, strenghtened, con-
spymed.
Peredo, peres, or peredis, peredi, peresse, vel
dere, to cate all, to cate through.
Peredia, and Biberia, Plautus vsd for a greedie
appetite to cate of dygnie.
Peregre, out of a mans propre countrey.
Peregre vado, I goe out of the countrey of
on pylgrimage, or into a strange countrey.
Peregre venio, I come out of strange coun-
treys, or from pylgrimage.
Peregre sum, I am farre out of my countrey.
Peregrinabundus, a, um, that is wont to goe
dwell in strange countreys.
Peregrinatio, onis, pylgrimage goynge in to
strange countreys.
Peregrinator, oris, m. g. he that is wont to go
into strange countreys, a pylgrime.
Peregrinitas, atis, f. g. straungenesse, byng in a
strange countrey, also straungenesse of pro-
nunciation that sheweth one to be of an other
countrey.
Peregrinor, aris, ari, to go into strange coun-
treys or on pylgrimage, to dwell or bee in a
strange countrey.
Ventre aures peregrinatur, your eares bee
on pylgrimage, or you set to tittill by the mat-
ters of the cite, that you heare not that whys
the euey man speaketh.
Longe lateq; peregrinari, to go farre aboade
in diuers strange countreys.
Peregrinus, a, um, a stranger or alian, that is
of an other countrey, strange.
Facies peregrina, a strange fauour.
Perelegans, atis, om. g. verate elegant, verbe
prieate, that hath a great grace.
Pereleganter, with a great grace.
Perelequens, entis, om. g. verate eloquent.
Peremptalia, among Augustus, were those light-
nynges, whiche byd viceroy desceop and putte
away the signification of other lghnynges
and tokens presyng.
Peremptorius, a, um, that killeth, deadly.
Peremptorium edictum, a peremptorie, war-
nyng geuen to him that maketh default of ap-
pearance, after the which he shall neuer haue
any date geuen hym, but the iudge shall pro-
ceede to the knowledge and determination of
the matter.
Peremptus, a, um, slayne, killed.
Perendie, the date nexte after to morowe, the
thirde date after.
Perendinus dies, idem.
Perendinus, a, um, belonging to the thirde date.
Perenne, for euer, alwaies, perpetually, constan-
tially.

qualite.
Perennia, orum, contains eternities obserued
of the diuinities.
Perennis, ne, om. g. perpetual, euer burning,
continual.
Perennis fluuius, a river that renneth alwaies,
lghnyng, Perennis riuus, et perennis fons.
Studium perenne, continual studie.
Perenniferuus, he that ferueth one matter al-
waies.
Perennitas, atis, f. g. continuance, long abiding.
Perenno, aui, are, to dure or continue for euer.
Perco, iui, and perij, are, to be lost or consumed,
also to die, to perishe, to wither awaie, to
miscast, to be caste awaie.
Perite ab aliquo, to be slayne by one.
Perisita ades, the house is downe or in ruine.
Peris illi pudor, he is not ashamed, he is past
shame. Nullus otio perit dies, no date is lost
with idleness, or he passeth no date idly.
Tua arte viginti minz propaltria periere,
by thy craft I haue caste awaie. xx. li. vpon
the spynge wench.
Ne pueri periant fame, that the chyldren dye
not for hunger.
Quod si fit, perco fundius, if it be so, I am
bitterly vndoone.
Perire morbo, to die of a sykenesse.
Periam, I would I shoulde die than.
Perit ab animo, his courage faileth hym.
Perire mulierem, to die for the loue of a wo-
man, to loue a woman desperately.
Prudens, sciens, viuus, vidensq; perco, I am
wisfully caste awaie.
Perij, alas! I am caste awaie or vndoone.
Ne illi nihil prolis, et tu peras, lest thou dooe
hym no good, and cast awaie thy selfe.
Perij animo, alas! my here is doone.
Crudellius perire, to be more cruelly slayne.
Fortiter perire, to die manfully.
Perequito, aui, are, to ryde rounde about or on
querry parte.
Pererrans, a, um, that hath been wandred of
gone ouer.
Pererro, aui, are, to go or ryde about, to wan-
dre ouer and ouer.
Luminibus pererrare aliquem, to loke round
about one.
Pererudius, a, um, verbe connyng, ryght well
learned.
Perexcruco, aui, are, to torment one greatly.
Perexiguus, a, um, verbe little or small.
Perexiguum tempus, a verbe shorte tyme.
Perexilis, le, verbe slender or small.
Perexpeditus, a, um, verate prompt or ready.
Perfabrico, aui, are, to make an end of a buildig
Perfacere, verate pleasefully.
Perfacetus, a, um, verbe pleasefull.
Perfacile, verbe easly, verbe lightly.
Perfacilis, le, verbe easly.

Perfacil, the aunciente wyllow used for the
cyle, lightly.
Perfamiliaris, re, verbe familiar, of long great
acquaintance.
Perfectio, perfectly.
Perfectio, onis, perfection, fully dispatching
or simplifying of a matter.
Perfector, oris, m. g. he that byngteth a thyng
to passe or to appoynte.
Perfectus, a, um, perfect, accomplished, obtayned.
Perfero, tuli, ferre, to beare or suffer to the ende
of throughly, to bynge in conclusion. Also
to bynge or tell thynges, to endure or abide
patiently.
Opem perferre, to ayde.
Litteras perferre, to bynge letters to hym,
to whom they were sent.
Clamor per totam conclonem fertur, there
was a great shoute or crye ouer all the conclon
of assemblye.
Laudem in urbem perferre, to cause his citty
of countrey to haue the prayse of commendation
of a thyng, or to do a thyng to the hono-
r and praise of his countrey.
Legem perferre, to make a lawe.
Mandata perferre, to beare a message.
Nuntium perferre, to beare thynges.
Omnium nuntijs perferretur, euery man felt
test, or euery man byngteth that thynges.
Rumor hoc perulit nobis, we heare this by
the rumour and speachyng of the people.
Patri omnem rem illuc perferat, leat hym go
thither to my father and tell him the whole
matter.
Deficere animo, et perferre, contrary.
Perferre famem ac sitim, to suffer, susteine or
abide hunger and thyst.
Perferre crudelitatem, crudelitate, frigus, vi-
gilia, dolorem. &c. to suffer, to abide, to
endure. &c.
Supplicium pro meritis perferre, to be pun-
ished for his offences.
Perferre rogationem, to declare the matter
to the people and aske theys opinion.
Perferre fructum, to beare fruite.
Cum ad eam fama perlata esset, when he
hearde that rumoure.
Perferuidus, a, um, verate hote.
Perficio, feci, ficere, to accomplish, to byng
to appoynte, to obteyne, to bynge to passe
or effect, to attaine his purpose.
Cibum perficere, to conuoc of dygest meate.
Promissa perficere, to accomplish and per-
forme promys.
Quam rem voluisti me, quin perfectio e-
st? what thinge desired you euer requyre of me,
that you had your purpose? what thinge
haue you euer desired me to doe, that
you haue had your purpose, or that
you haue brought to passe or effect?

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Perfect sibi ut inspicundi esset copia, he dyd
so muche, that he had licence to beholde it.
Pelles perficere, to dyssesse fyllow and make les-
ther of them.
Perfidelis, le, verate falshefull and treulie.
Perfidia, a, f. g. falschode, againste p'ompt of
treulie, dissolutes, untrueth, unfaithefulness,
treason.
Perfidiole, dissolally, traiterously.
Perfidiosus, a, um, full of dissolutes, full of falshe-
hode and untrueth, traiterous and false.
Perfidus, a, um, false of p'ompt, that dooeth
any thing againste the trust that is put in him,
dissolally, traiterous.
Perfidus, a, um, perced, stricken throughe, thrust
throughe, stricken throughe.
Perfidabilis, le, that wate be blowne throughe.
Perfidus, us, m. g. a great blasse of wynde.
Perfo, aui, are, to blowe vehemently of strong-
sp, to blowe throughe.
Perforatio, aui, are, to slowe of ren ouer muche.
Perforo, fluxi, etc, to renne out as water dooeth
out of a broken vessel, to renne out on euery
parte, to leake on euery syde.
Plenus rimatum sum, hac atq; illuc perfluo,
I am full of chappes of holes, and renne out
of leake at this place and that place on euery
syde.
Perfluere voluptatibus, to swymme in sen-
suallites, to leue all at pleasure.
Perfluere, somespe for Fluere.
Perforatio, perforas, fodi, dere, to boze of
perfe throughe, to stricke throughe, to dygge
throughe, to the bottm of deppth of any thing
Perforare parietem, to bryake a walle, to
make an hole throughe a walle.
Perforare montem, to make a wate of pas-
sage throughe a mountaine of hyl.
Perforatio gladii, to be stricken of goyed in with
sworde.
Perforare tetram, to dygge deepe in the
grounde.
Perforatus, a, um, bozed of perced throughe,
that hath a hole made throughe.
Perfore, to come well to passe.
Performidatus, a, um, greatly feared.
Performo, aui, are, to facton out a thyng.
Perforo, aui, are, to perce of to make an hole
throughe, to boze throughe.
Perforatus, a, um, perced throughe, stricken of dig-
ged throughe.
Perfractio, of after the better copies. Præfractio,
Rubburnely, obstinately.
Perfractus, a, um, broken in pieces.
Perfremo, fremui, etc, to make a great geyne
of cooyng.
Perfrico, aui, are, to passe ouer of throughe.
Perfrictio, omis, f. g. a rubbing of froosing hard.

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Perfrico, fricui, are, to rub muche, to rub hard.
Perfricant sale minuto, thet powder is with a
littell sale.
Perfricui faciem, aut frontem, aut os, to a
prouerbe, as muche to sale, as he hath sayed
a parte of hys, of hys Chamelle, of without
abatement.
Perfricta frontis, without shame of honestie.
Perfrigefacio, feci, facere, to make verie colde.
Perfrigeo, frixi, gere, to be greatly of throughe-
ly a colde.
Perfrigero, aui, are, idem quod Refrigero.
Perfrigesco, scire, to wate verie colde.
Perfrigidus, a, um, verate colde, throughe colde.
Perfringo, fregi, gere, to bryake in pieces.
Ne perfrigerit aliquid, least he haue broken
any thyng.
Perfruo, perfruius sum, perfrui, to take all the
p'osite of commodites, to take greates plea-
sure of recreation in any thyng.
Perfruius est, he hath taken the fruite of plea-
sure of a thyng, he hath used of exerceise thereof
a thyng, or els, hath lest the vse of exerceise thereof
Perfuga, a, m. g. he that fleeth to the contrary
part in battayl, of that forsaketh his captain
Perfugio, perfugis, fugi, etc, to renne vnto one
for succour.
Perfugium, ij, n. g. a place wherunto a man ren-
neth to haue succour, of to be kept from daun-
ger. It is also taken for any thyng, wherby a
man may be succoured, a place of refuge.
also a sanctuarie.
Perfugium et spes, refuge and hope.
Laborum omnium perfugium somnus est,
sleepe to the rest and quiete of all labours.
Portus et perfugium miseræ fortunæ, a place
of refuge in aduersities and trouble.
Vti perfugio, to saue hym selfe in a place.
Illo perfugio vti possit, he may use this
excuse.
Perfulcio, ciui, ire, to state of holde by wyl.
Perfunctio, omis, f. g. a doynge of exerceysing of a
thyng euen to the ende.
Perfunctio laborum, induring of labour and
trauaile euen to the ende.
Perfunctorie, passyng ouer lightly, negligently,
for a facton onely, to be quiered of dispatched
of it.
Perfunctorius, a, um, that whiche passeth lightly
away, of lasteth not longe. That is done
negligently, of onely for a facton.
Perfunctus, a, um, he that hath done his duties
of office diligently, also dispatched, deliuered.
Perfunctus consiliu, he that hath ben consail
Perfunctus honoribus, he that hath bene in
great office & authoritie in the comon weale.
Perfunctus fato, drabe.
Perfunctus laboribus, he that hath endured la-
bours euen to the ende, that hath doon his
labours, deliuered of his labours.

Per

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Perfunctus a febris, deliuered of a feuer,
whole of the feuer.
Perfundo, fudi, dere, to poure out, dyappe out,
of spill out, to poure out on euery parte, to
wasthe all about, allowasthe, allowasthe be-
pon, to poure vpon all ouer and ouer.
Perfunditq; genas lacrymis, the teares
dypped downe on his chikens.
Perfundere animum religione, to make seru-
pulous of religiose.
Perfundere animos inuauitate, to delpte men-
myndes verie pleasauntly.
Perfundere testis auro, to gyfte houses.
Aceto quempiam perfundere, to ke Acetum
Perfundi iucunditate, letitia, &c. id est re-
pleri, to be verie iouande and pleasaunt, to
be merie. &c.
Perfundi voluptatibus, to tye all in volup-
tes and pleasure.
Perfundere aliquem iudicio, to foze one to
come before a iudge and make his answer.
Qui me horror perfudit & hunc fore atropis
was I & hunc dyd all my bodie tremble.
Aqua feruenti perfunditur, he hath hot wa-
ter cast of poured vpon hym.
Perfundor, to be all embued.
Perfundor, functus sum, fungi, to doo hys duty
eue, office and charge euen to the ende.
Perperet perfungi, to suffer and endure e-
uen to the ende.
Perfuro, perfuris, perfurere, to bee in a great
fury of woodnesse, to rage extremely.
Perfusio, omis, f. g. a medynge vpon.
Perfusorie, confusely, obscurely, not with suffi-
cient declaration of the matter.
Perfusio, a, um, allowasthe, embued.
Perfusio cruore, all bloudie.
Perfusio metu, soe afraide.
Perga, a towne in Pamphilia, wherof Diana
was called Perga.
Pergama, orum, the toures of Troye. It is
taken also for the citie of Troye.
Pergameus, a, um, and Pergamenus, a, um, of
Troye.
Pergamena charta, parchment.
Pergamus, of Pergamum, the citie of Troye.
The ruler Silius passeth throughe it.
Pergaudeo, gausus sum, gaudere, to eslopes
greatly, to bee verie gladd.
Pergigno, pergenui, perignere, idem quod
Gigno.
Pergo, perexi, pergere, to go, to p'ceede, to
endure to doo a thyng, to continue as one
hath begonne, to make hast, to assaie.
Perge, go to, passe tooyth.
Perge in usum, plate the mdy, go to tye a
man, go to hardlie.
Pergin & vlt thou not leaue & vlt thou not
be gone.
Si pergis abiero, if thou make anye moze a

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doe I will be gone.
Quo pergam, whether I go.
Qui hic pergit, whiche cometh hither.
Hac pergit, go on this wate.
Obuiam pergere alicui, to go to meete with
one. Pergam quo corp hoc iter, I will con-
tinue in this iourney as I haue begonne. of
I will p'ceede in the matter that I haue
begonne.
Ad litora pergens, goynge forwarde toa-
wards the sea syde.
Perge porro dicere, tell on thy tale, go to
tell vs.
Eadem via pergere, quo ceteri, to p'ceede
of go on the same wate that other doo.
Tenere viam quam instituit perge, go to,
keepe on the wate that thou haue begonne.
Perge ad castra, go to, tell on the residue
that is behynde.
Pergit ire ad Phauorinum, id est incipit, he
begynneth to go.
Pergit domos eorum, &c. they go to theys
houses. &c.
Pergo praterita, I will leat passe and will
not speake of those thynges which are passed.
Domum ire pergam, I will make haste to
go home.
Pergracilis, le, verie slender of small.
Pergracior, aris, aris, to be riotouse in eatyng,
dyncyng, and hauncyng of harlottes.
Pergrandis, de, verate great.
Pergrandis natu, verate auncient.
Pergraphicus, a, um, verate counnyngly made,
as it were wrought with a pensill.
pergratus, a, um, verate acceptable, verate
pleasaunt.
Per ingram gratum secetis, you shall doo
me great pleasure I sale, of ye shall doo euen
as I would haue it.
Pergrauis, ue, verate greuouse.
Pergrauiter, verate greuousely.
Pergula, a, f. g. a close of open galerie, where
men vied in olde tyme to set wate to still, of to
todde. It is also the place in a ship, wher
men doo walke. Also a vine rayled in the
fourme of an hearber. somespe the company
of woymen obsege to the chafe woymen
mak, after Calceps.
Pergulanus, a, um, that resteth on a frame.
Pergulana uis, a vine rennyng on a frame.
Perhibeo, perhibes, perhibui, ere, to sale, to
geue, to assente, somespe for Exhibere, of
offerre. Nolenibus nobis se perhibere, it offer-
teth it selfe to vs, whether we will or no.
Pretium perhibere, to see a pyce.
Perhibere testimonium, to beare wytnesse.
Vt verba perhibes, so far as I heare you say.
Si vos uultis perhibere probos, if you will
be called good and honest men.
Vt perhibent, as they sale.

Per

Per

Suo nomine aliquem perhibere, to call one by his name.
 Potius quibum perhiberem, rather than I would geue meare.
 Alta uerba perhibeas, thou wouldest saie of the wyle.
 Honorem perhibere, to geue honour.
 Perhibendus, a, um, worthy to be spoken of.
 Perhonorifice, verbe honourable, verbe wooyz supfull, with great honour.
 Perhonorificus, a, um, verbe honourable, that byngeth great honour and wooyz.
 Perhorreo, perhorrei, perhorre, to be soze as fraide, to make of tremble in all the body for feare.
 Perhorresco, idem.
 Perhorridus, a, um, verbe horrible.
 Perhospitalis, le, that wyley greatte hospita lities.
 Perhumanus, et perhumaniter, tpght gently.
 Perhumanus, a, um, verate gentill, verate hys manne.
 Perhyemo, aul, are, to endure all the wynter.
 Peri, a geake ppepotion, (signifying some tyme, De, some tyme Ultra, some tyme Circum.
 Perander, one of the. bll. wylmen of Greece and byng of Lomith.
 Periboeon, famous, muche spoken of.
 Peribolus, a compasse of circuite.
 Pericarpum, a kynd of herbes that haue round heade as lyke onyons.
 Pericles, the noble and valpant capteyne of the Atheniens, excellent in wytte and naturell enquence: he was enstructed in philosophy by Anaxagoras, so that therby he attaynted into meruaylouse great knowlage, noble courage and patience, in so muche that when a lowed persone, folowed hym to his house, sending hym all the wate: when he was come to his doye (than byng nyghte) Pericles commaunded one of his seruautes to take a toyche, and byng hym (who had rebuked hym) home to his house. Also he byng in great estimatione a authortie among the people of Athens, wold neuer be at any feales of banheringes, nor receiue of any mē, any presentes or giftes, nor did go to euery assēble or counsaill, or byng there, byd speake of reason in euery matter, but referred hym selfe to thynges of verate great importance. And perferred he than to be verate timorouse. But yet his eloquence was so excellent, his voyce and pronunciation so pleasant, his sentences so ponderouse and vehement, that he neuer spake, but that thereto all men consented. And therfore it is written of hym, that he dydde summate his wooydes, that is to saie, that they proceeded from hym as thunder, and lyghtenings, he was of such temperance, that all though he seemed to haue all the

Atheniensis at his commandement, yet he neuer increased his owne reuenues, the woythe of one farthyng, but augmented the commune treasure credyngly. And such people as came to his parte in the warres, he dydde employe vpon grayne and vitayll, by whichenge it amonge the people in the tyme of necessitee. He was infortunate onely in his owne chyldren, his eldest soonne Xantippus, persecutynge hym with sundry displeasures, and openly mockyng hym. Notwithstandyng (as it was reason) he dyed miserably before his father. Finally Pericles byng speke unto deathe, the noble menne came to comforte hym, whichenge softly they commaunded of his pious, where he had blessed hym in nyne great battaylles. He hearpyng what they spake, saied unto them, that he muche meruayled that they so greatly extolled that thyng, whereof the moze parte perspeyned to fortune, and hadde hapned to dyuers other capitaynes as well as to hym, and that they spake nothing of that which was most to be ppyled. For neuer man, saied he (by myne occasion) hadde cause to put mouyng garment vpon hym. Plutarchus in vitis. He was also the incarnation of Chyriste. 4 + 1. peeres.
 Perichatio, onis, for. ge. experience of assaie, a pious, aduenture.
 Perichitos mores, for Spectatos, dixit Tullius, pious, tried.
 Perichitos, a, um, put in daunger, also pious, saied, aduentured.
 Perichitor, aris, ari, to bee in peryll, also to experience of pious a thyng, to assaie, to aduenture, to scoparde.
 Perichitor fama, I am in daunger to lose my good name.
 Perichitor sui, I am almoste deade of lyke to die for thurde.
 Perichitari cancro, to bee in daunger of a canker.
 Perichitari omnia, to aduenture of assaie, all thynges.
 Rumpi perichitur, it is in daunger to bee broken.
 Ne inops fieri perichitur, leaste he bee in daunger to bee made a beggar, or a verate poore man.
 Periclymenon, an herbe called woodhyne, which beareth the honysuckle.
 Periclymenus, Nestors brother.
 Periclinos, a shyppe that compasseth all the skulle.
 Periclor, aris, ari, to bee in daunger, or to put hym selfe in daunger.
 Periculose, daungerously, peryllously, with great daunger.
 Periculose facere, to dooe a thyng wyllyngly

great daunger.
 Periculose agrotans, to sayke that he is in teoperdie of his lyfe.
 Periculosus, a, um, daungerous, peryllous, full of daunger, full of peryll.
 Periculum, i, n. g. perill of daunger, some tyme experience of pious.
 Periculum facere, to pious, to assaie, to teaparde a tynge.
 Periculo, meo, tuo, suo, on myne, thyne or his perill. Subtrahere periculo, to deliuer out of daunger. Huius periculo sit, all to done on this mans peryll. Venire in periculum, to come in daunger.
 Creare periculum, to put one in daunger.
 Facere et facessere periculum alicui, Ducere et Adducere in periculum, and Adferre alicui periculum, to bynge one in daunger, to woyke one mischefe.
 Ingere alicui periculum mortis, to put one in daunger of his lyfe.
 Moliri periculum alicui, to go about of endeuour to woyke one displeasure or mischefe.
 Periculum fortunatum negligere, not to passe for the hasard, daunger and losse of all his gooddes and substance.
 Propulsare periculum, to put awate daunger that is lyke to ensue.
 Subicere periculo, to put in daunger.
 Haud sane periculum est, there is no daunger of it is not to be feared.
 Nihil tibi periculi est, I wyl dooe the no harme, thou needest not to feare any thyng that I wyl dooe to the.
 A securi negat ei esse periculum, he saied he was in no daunger to lose his lyfe, or to be beheaded, or that he neded not to feare the daunger of his lyfe.
 Fac periculum in litteris, pious hym in learyng.
 Alijs aliunde est periculum, some bee in daunger one wate, some an other.
 Periculum famæ mihi est, I am in daunger to lose my good name. Si periculum vllum in te est, if thou be in any daunger.
 Non procul abuit a periculo vitæ, he was in great daunger of his lyfe. or it had almoste colde hym his lyfe.
 Peridoneus, a, um, verate sitte of conuenient.
 Peridromis, idis, a walke of galarie about the place of exercyse.
 Periegesis, a compasse of circuite.
 Periergos, verbe curious.
 Periergia, to much piositie, to much diligence.
 Perillus, an artificer, which made a bull of hyalle, wherinto (being glowyng hotte) men shoulde be put, that in comyng of theym, by they cryng, a noyle shoulde issue out, lyke the lowyng of a bellweyng of a bull. The which engyne whan Perillus hadde geuen into Calaris the cruel tyrante: he

caused hym selfe to be put into it, to pious his owne experience.
 Perillustis, stre, verate nobis, tpght notable and famous.
 Perimbecillus, a, um, or Perimbecillis, le, verbe weak of feble.
 Perimo, emi, ere, to kyl, to take awate.
 Perimere reditum alicui, to let of stoppe one of his wate.
 Perimere consilium alicui, to byake of dissapointe ones enterpryse.
 Perincommodus, a, um, verate ill of incommodious.
 Perincommodus, verate incommodiously verate vnhansomely.
 Perinsequens, entis, nothing consequent of ageeyng.
 Perincertus, a, um, verate vnertaine.
 Perinde, so, in lyke wyse, euen lyke, verate muche, euen as, in this facton: and requere after hym, Acti of arg si, and with a negation: if it haue none of these, it is taken for egge. Perinde arg capta uibe, lyke as if the stre had been wonne.
 Nulla re perinde motus quam responso, he was not so muche moued with any thyng, as with the aunswere.
 Sed perinde erit ut acceperis, but it wyl be euen as thou wylte take it.
 Aduentus non perinde gratus fuit, his comyng was not verate pleasant or acceptable.
 Perinde quasi factum sit, as though it had been dooen. Hoc perinde est, tanq si ego dicam, this is euen as though I shoulde saie.
 Et perinde dominos laudare, castigare, id est, la, and so, or, and by that meanes.
 Et perinde reliquas committere, and likewise shoulde chaunge the other.
 Perinde ut dicā, euen so as I wyl speake them.
 Clarissimi ciuis et perinde felicitis, id est, ga que, of paier.
 Facis perinde adeo, ut me uelle intelligis, see that you bee euen as you knowe that I woulde haue you.
 Perinde tuebatur, acti vltus esset, I dydde defende it, euen as though it had done me fremiter.
 Perinde conlectaram de moribus suis homines facturos, pro u hoc uel illud egerint, that men wyl for conlecte of they maners, as they do behaue them in this or that.
 Perinde diu lauare, so long as that wylte.
 Non perinde, id est, non multum, non valde.
 Perindulgens, entis, he that so verp gentill and perdoneth muche. Perindulgens in patrem, verp obedient, and showyng great reuerence to his father.
 Perinephra, the fat places about the hyddets.
 Perinamis, me, that hath a verate stynge.
 Perinamis, a, u, verp feble, of that force of wate.
 Peringeniosus, a, um, verp wyllyng.
 Perino

P A N T E E.

Periniquus, a, um, *perle vnlike*.
Perinignis, ne, *verale notable*.
Perinteget, gra, *gruin, verale entice, pure and vncoſrupte*.
Perinthus, a, um, *of Heracia*.
Perinthus, a, *citee of Chyace, whiche nowe ſe called Heracia*.
Periocha, chg, f. g. *a biſefe argument, conteynng the ſumme of the wholle matier*.
Periodicus, a, ſi, *that goth a cometh by courſes*.
Periodica febris, a, *feuer, which cometh by courſes, as tertiane, and quartane*.
Periodus, a, *clause, a circuite in woodes, or continuance in ſpeakinge, a periode, a full ſentence. Also a certaine game of exerciſe amonge the Greekes*.
Perioeci, *companions of dwellers together in one houſe*.
Peripateticus, a, *philosopher of Ariſtotles ſecte of opinton*.
Peripetasma, atis, n. g. *the hanging of a houſe, capelle, or other ſuche thynges*.
Periphas, a, *a mannes name in Cilgill*.
Periphenia, a, *a circumference*.
Periphetoma, or **Periphetroma**, atis, n. g. *a ſequence, whan a parte of a ſentence nothyng neceſſarie, is added vnto a verſe*.
Periphrasis, teos, f. g. *circumlocution, one word expreſſed by many*.
Peripneumonia, a, ſc. f. g. *an impostume in the lunges, proceeding of thicke humours, and commonly followeth pleuriſie*.
Periplemonicus, a, um, *that hath that diſeaſe*.
Periplema, matis, n. g. *the powder of duſke that cometh of filings or ſhaupings of metall of lead, alſo the paring of a houſe, entre, or other place, which cometh by reaſon of goping*.
Peripetis, ldis, *ſloppe, which women were wonte to weare*.
Peritologia, f, f. g. *a ſuperfluous ſpeakinge*.
Periton, vnquall, *breuen*.
Peritrea, *houſe colour of doores*.
Peritreocon, a, *a coultre houſe*.
Peritricus, rei, f. g. or **Peritrieron**, onis, m. g. or **Peritricum**, rei, n. g. *an herbe, called alſo Verbenaca, or Verbenia, Eſcum*.
Peritrotrophium, ij, n. g. *quod Peritreocon*.
Peritroma, atis, ne, g. *capitric or coultredice of Trae or Eſcudre*.
Peritylium, ij, or **Peritylum**, li, n. g. *a place ſet about with pillars, a cloſet: alſo a longe entrie in an houſe*.
Perite, aduerb. *wiſſely, counnyngly*.
Perito, aui, ar, *to perſuade or be loſte*.
Perithous, *the companion of Theſeus*.
Peritia, æ, f. g. *counnyng in any ſcience*.
Peritus, a, um, *counnyng, perfect in a ſcience, experte*.
Multarum rerum peritus, experte in many thynges. **Peritus, operum, iuris, legum, &c.**

P ANTE E.

Peritus vfu, counnyng and ready by expery-
ence and vfe.
Periucunde, verate pleafantly.
Periucundus, a, um, verate pleafant.
Periuratio, onis, foſſwearing.
Periurancula, le, a diminutive of Periuratio.
Periurioſus, a, um, that is often foſſwoyne.
Periũro, aui, are, to ſwear vniuſally, to be pe-
ſwured, to breake ones othe, not to dooe that
he hath ſwoyne to dooe.
Periurus, a, um, foſſwoyne, periured, that hath
broke his othe.
Periurior, moze foſſwoyne.
Periurium, ri, nen, gen. perſurie, foſſwearing,
breaiking of ones othe.
Perizoma, atis, n. g. a byſtoche, a codpiece.
Perizonium, a, coſe of byode girth, wherewith
maiden were wont to bee gyrd vnder theyr
pappes.
Perlabor, laboris, bi, to flowe oren by a place,
to ſlpe downe, to ſlpe by.
Perlatus, a, um, verate merle, verate gladd.
Perlare, verate bjoade, faare abjoade.
Perlare pater, to perſpire to many viſes.
Perlatus, a, um, verle bjoade.
Perlecebra, s, f. g. a tynge whiche pleaſantly
dwaweth a man to fauour it.
Perlecto, aui, are, to allure to it often.
Perlego, perlegis, legi, legere, to reade ouer,
to reade from the beginning to the ende.
Perlegere oculis, to view & behold diligently
ouer and ouer.
Perlepidus, a, um, verate pleafant, that hath a
good grace.
Perleuis, ue, deep lpght o fobafne, of very litle
value. Perleuiſe momento fortunę, with
the leaſt chang of fortune that can be.
Perleui momento victi ſunt, they were ou-
uercome with the leaſt thynge in the world.
Perleuiter, verle lighly, verate quickly.
Perlibens, bentis, that dooſeth a thynge with a
verate good will.
Perlibenter, with a verate good will, verate
gladly, eryght gladly.
Perliberalis, le, verate liberal.
Perliberaliter, verate liberally.
Perlicio, lexi, licere, idem quod Pellicio.
Perlicere in amicitiam, to allure one by ſaue
meanes to be his friende.
Perlibro, aui, are, to weighe diligently, to make
euẽ, to leauell, to erie by the plumme rule
o leauell.
Perligo, aui, are, to bynde harde o faſte.
Perlinio, perlinis, linui, nire, to rubbe o an-
nopenne harde with an lioure.
Perlino, lini, linui, o leui, linere, to annopnet o
ſmere all about.
Perlito, aui, are, to do ſacrifice pleaſantly with
at accuſtomed ceremonies, to ſleme god with
ſacrifice, and obſeque his deſyre.

PLANT E.

Perlitus, a, um, ^{and} hypocrisied lyeke.
Perlonge, verbe faire.
Perlonge est, it is verate faire hence.
Perlonginquus, a, um, faire of, that is great
wate hence.
Perlongus, a, um, verate longe.
Perlongum est, it is verate faire hence, it were
verbe longe to faire.
Perloquor, qui, to speake out all to an ende, to
speake perfectly.
Perlubet, it lighteth me well, with a verbe good
will.
Perlubet hunc hominem colloqui, I wolde
verate sayne, or I haue a great desyre to
common with the man.
Perlubens entis, that is verate well content to
doode, or suffer a thyng to be doode.
Perlucce, luxi, lucere, idem quod Pelluceo, to
shyne byghte, to shyne through.
Perlucidulus, a, um, a diminutiue of Perluc-
cidus.
Perlucidus, a, um, and Pellucidus, a, um, clere,
thate a man make see through, as water, glasse,
hoone.
Perluctuosus, a, um, verate lamentable, full of
sorrowe.
Perludo, lusi, ludere, idem quod Ludo, to playe
all about.
Perlucio, perlui, luere, to washe ouer all, to tynke
of washe cleane.
Perlucro, aui, are, to behold at about disgently
Perlustrare oculis, to vñew of iohis rounde as
bout disgently.
Perlustrare animo, to regarde of consider ex-
cellitly in the mynde.
Perlutus, a, um, washed all ouer, tynsed cleane.
Permacer, cra, crum, verate leane, verate bare
septe of byte.
Permadesco, idem quod Permadeo.
Permadesacio, feci, cere, to make verate moyst
of to wete muche.
Permadeo, permades, dui, dère, to be wete of
use and ouer, to be thynghe wette.
Permagnus, a, um, verate great.
Permagnares tua agitur, a great matier of
yours is in controuersie: of the controuersie
is of a weyghtie matier of yours.
Permagno actimare, to see at a byghte pyce,
to value a thyng verate deere.
Permagno vendere, to sell verate deere of at
a byghte pyce.
Permagnum existimare, to thynke it a verbe
great matier.
Permagni interest, it maketh a great matier.
Permagni referre arbitror, I iudge it to
make a great matier.
Permagni nostra interest, it is verate neces-
sarie of requisite for vs.
Permancio, permances, mansi, nere, to abyde to
the end, to abyde till all be doode, to remaine

PANTS E

Appli, to continue.
Stabilem permanere, to continue sure and fixed to the end.
In incipso permanere, to continue in his purpose that he hath interposed.
Permanere in eadem mente, to bee in the same mynde Appli.
Permanere in officio, to continue in due obedience.
Permanesco, scire, to come to ones knowledge.
Vnde ad eum potest permanescere, whereby it maye come to his knowlage.
Permanenter.
Permāno, aui, are, to renne all ouer, to renne in to, to be declared openly, to bee divulgate of known abjoods, to come to ones knowlage.
Ne permāner palam, that it come not abjode to the knowlage of men.
Ne aliqua ad patrem hoc permāner, least it come to my fathers eares by any meanes.
Permanare ad plures, to come to the knowlage of many.
Permanauit in hanc ciuitatem doctrina Pythagoræ, the doctrine of Pythagoras came into this citee.
Permanſio, onis, a continuynge or abydyng longe in a place.
Permaturoſco, turui, ſcere, to waue throughts rppa.
Permediocriſ, cre, verſe meane.
Permeo, aui, are, to go, to paſſe ouer,
Permenſus, a, um, meaſured diſigently,
Permerdo, to deſtroy ouer all.
Permeſus, aut Permeſiſ iſidos, a ryuer in Greece, dedicate to the Mules.
Permetuor, titiſ, tiri, to meaſure, to meaſure diſigently, to paſſe of go throughte or ouer.
Permetriſ ſquor, to paſſe of ſaſte ouer the ſea.
Permetuo, metui, metuere, to be ſore aſterde.
Perminutus, a, um, verſe littell, verſe ſmall, of verſe littell value.
Permirus, a, um, verſe meenaploꝝ.
Mihi permirum videtur, it is great wonderfull to me.
Permiſceo, miſcui, miſtum, of mixtum, miſcere, to mixe all together.
Permiſcere omnia, to make a great buſineſſe, to trouble and confounde all thynges.
Permiſcere Greciam, to trouble all Greece, and ſet it in an vproye.
Permiſcere et Confundere.
Permiſceri conubio, to be married.
Permiſceri vino, to be tempered with wyne.
Permiſſio, onis, f. g. a ſuffragane.
Permiſſus, a, um, permiſſus, ſuffered.
Permiſſus, uſ, m. g. and plu. Permiſſa, oratio, n. g. ſuffragane, permiſſion, licence, graunte,
Permitte, one with another conſuleſt.
Permiſtus, onis, a mixture of mingling.

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Permale

Peramillus, a, um, mixed, mingled.
 Peramixis, te, verate gentill and milde. Also througherpe.
 Peramitto, nulli, mittere, to suffice, to permitte, to graunt, to geue licence, power of authoritie to dooe a thing: also to perdone, to peldo of delictor, to thrust in, to thowse downe, to committe, to sende forth, to let downe, as to let downe one by a rope, or other lyke thing. Sometime for immittre: as, Constat equos, permittuntq; in hostem, they thrust the spures to the horses, or fetched up their horses with the spures, and galoppe forth agaynst the enemy.
 Permittere equum, to geue the horse the byt: die, or to let him go at his pleasure, to galoppe forth.
 Permittere sese, to peldo hym selfe.
 Permittere se in deditionem alicuius, idem.
 Permittere iracundie alicuius, to geue place to one when he is angere, to beare with one in any poynt when he is angrie.
 Permittere omnia iudicio alterius, to submitte hym selfe to the iudgement of one: or to make one longer, and suffer the whole matter to be tryed by hym.
 Permittere sceler, or in sceler alicuius, to peldo of sceler: or to submitte hym selfe into ones handes, to put hym selfe in ones iurisdiction.
 De capite simplici erat, faceret, quod. &c. as concerning that matter, authoritie of lawe was geuen to hym, to dooe as. &c.
 Non enim liberum id vobis permitte. Plinius, for liberty will not suffice you to doe: for, liberty will not permitte you to doe therein as you will your selfe.
 Homo permittit habinas, to lette the horse have the byttle.
 Imperator cum aliquo susceptas, reipublice permittit, for the common weales sake to leaue of displeasure of enemies, that he hath conceived agaynst one.
 Precibus alicuius permittit aliquid, to graunt a thing at ones beseech.
 Permodicus, a, um, very modest, verie demure.
 Permodice, in verate small pieces, verate moderately.
 Permodicus, a, um, verate littell.
 Permolesce, verate greuously.
 Permolesce nulli, I was very greatly displeased.
 Permoletus, a, um, verate greuous, that cometh of letteth a man muche.
 Permoletus, onis, a motion of mouyng.
 Permoletus, onis, mouet, mouet, to moue of here greatly, to angrie.
 Permoletus, a, um, moued, stirred.
 Permoletus mente, madde, out of his wittie.
 Permoletus metu, fore afraied.
 Permoletus inacidia, verate angere.
 Mare permoletum ventis, the sea troubled

with wyndes.
 Permulco, nulli, cere, to appease, abbaile, or mitigate a mans displeasure, to please, to besyre, to stroke one softly.
 Aures permulcere, to please of belste the eares.
 Terque manu permulsi eum, and thus he stroked hym with his hand.
 Permulcere iras, to mitigate of aswage ones angrie.
 Permulcere atq; tractare plebem, to please the people and handell them gently.
 Permulti, verate many.
 Permultus, a, um, verate muche, verate many.
 Permulto, and Permultum, aduerbes, verate muche.
 Permultum interest, there is a verate great difference.
 Permundus, a, um, verate cleane and pure.
 Permunio, nulli, mire, to fortifie strongly, to fasten the fortification that one hath begonne.
 Permunus, a, um, strongly fortified, fenced round about.
 Permutatio, onis, an exchange, barteringe, chaungyng one thing for another, chaungyng from place to place.
 Permutator, oris, he that exchaungeth.
 Permutatio, onis, are, to chaunge one thing for another, to chaunge from place to place, to barter. Sometime to be.
 Permutare locum cum altero, to chaunge place with an other.
 Nomina inter vos permutatis, you have chaunged your names one with an other, or one of you hath taken an others name.
 Permutare rem publicam, id est perturbare, to trouble and alter the state of the common weale.
 Permutare pecuniam, to exchange money with bankers.
 Permutare precio vel merce, to chaunge for money of for merchandise, to barter.
 Permutare aliquid are alieno alterius, to take a thing of a man to the intent to discharge and paye that he oughteth.
 Perna, a, f. g. the pestill, and also the gamonde of baddon, also a certaine kynde of shell fishes.
 Pernaigo, aui, are, to falle of passe through.
 Pernecessarius, a, um, verate necessarie. Also verate familiar, a great friende.
 Perno, aui, are, to denie himselfe, to denie his selfe.
 Perniciabilis, le, deadly, mortall.
 Pernicialis, le, that bringeth destruction, that causeth death.
 Pernicies, ei, f. g. death, great damage, destruction, vndoing.
 Ut scias, quam instructa pulchre ad perniciem sit, that thou mayest knowe, how goodly he is appointed, to vndooe of cast downe any man: or to bringe any man to naught.
 Pelles

Pellere perniciem a patria, to sende his countrye.
 Incumbere ad uel in perniciem alicuius, to labour all that ever one can, to cast a man as waite, or to wooe his destruction.
 Inuenire sibi perniciem, to be occasion of his owne destruction.
 Perniciose, naughtily, hurtfully, to ones destruction and casting awate.
 Perniciose de republica mereri, to bee cause of great mischief to the common weale.
 Perniciosus, a, um, deadly, mortall, that inferreth death, destruction, great hurte of damage.
 Pernicitas, aris, f. g. swiftnesse.
 Perniciosissimus, a, um, warlike, most dangerous.
 Perniciter, swiftest, quickly.
 Perniger, gra, grum, very blacke.
 Pernimium, very muche, wonderfull muche.
 Pernimium interest, there is a wonderfull great difference.
 Pernio, onis, m. g. a thbe on the heele.
 Pernicululus, li, m. g. a littell thbe.
 Pernix, nicis, om. g. swifte, flighte, some times stubburne.
 Vento pernicior, swifter then the wynde.
 Pernobilis, le, very noble.
 Pernocto, aui, are, to tarte all the nighte, to watche, to piate, to reste, to walke, to stande, to dwell, to slepe, to lye out of his owne house all nyght longe.
 Pernoctare in publico, to be all night abroad.
 Pernocto, noui, noscere, to knowe perfectly, to knowe thoroughly.
 Non satis me pernocti, etiam qualis sim, thou doest not yet knowe me thoroughly, what a man I am.
 Pernox, noctis, om. g. that continueth watcheth or abydeth all nyght longe.
 Pernumero, aui, are, to tell out money, to reken to the ende, to make an ende of numbyng of tellenge.
 Pero, the daughter of Helen and sister of Hector, a woman of exceeding beautie.
 Pero, onis, m. g. a shoe of rawe leather. also a sache, a start.
 Perobscurus, a, um, very obscure or dark.
 Perobscura fama, a fame of bytts that very fewe men here of.
 Perodiosus, a, um, very odious.
 Perogigamus, he that putteth the stallion to the mare to season her.
 Peroleo, peroles, olui, oleui, olere, to fauour of synne much, to haue a strong fauour.
 Peronatus, a, um, that weareth rawe leather shoes, boots, sturpes, or cokers, lyke a plough man.
 Perportunus, a, um, verie content and meet for the purpose, that cometh in very

good tyme.
 Peroportune, verate oportune, in verate good season.
 Peropus est, it is very necessarie or expedient.
 Peroriga, ge, he that putteth the stallion to the mare.
 Perorior, riris, riri, to begynne, spyng of glorie by the occasion of some thing.
 Peroro, aui, are, to abound greatly, to dooe great honoure, to see forth ones commendation greatly.
 Perornatus, a, um, adorned, eloquent.
 Peroratio, onis, the laste parte of an oracion, wherin the effects of the heres are chieftly shewed.
 Peroro, aui, are, to speake of reason to an end, to reason perfectly, to tell a tale to an ende, to make an end of an oracion. Sometime to moue the heres to indignation.
 Perorare in aliquem, to pleade agaynst one, to accuse one.
 Concludere et perorare.
 Nunq; perorari potuisse, that he could neuer pronounce his oracion to an ende.
 Perorare causam, to pleade a cause thoroughly to the ende.
 Perorare orationem, to pronounce an oracion to the ende.
 Perosi, a people of Aethiopia.
 Perotus, a, um, that hateth extremely.
 Perpaco, aui, are, to set all thyngs in peace and quiet, to make calme.
 Perparum, very littell.
 Perparce, verate scarcely, verate nyghthe, or nyghthe.
 Perparus, a, um, a very littell one.
 Perpasso, aui, scere, to teede to the vttermoste.
 Perparulus, a, um, a very littell pleaste one.
 Perpauculus, a, um, very fewe.
 Perpaucus, a, um, very fewe.
 Perpaufacio, perpauficis, feci, facere, to make fore afraide.
 Perpaulum, very littell.
 Perpaululum, and Perpauxillum, wondrously littell.
 Perpauper, very poore.
 Perpello, perpulsi, percellere, to constrainne, to moue of enduce one to dooe a thing.
 Doneq; perpulsi ut dicerem, vnq; he hadde made of caused me to saye it.
 Perpellere ad deditionem, to make to peld by.
 Perpendicularis, re, that is directly downe right, that hangeth straight downe.
 Perpendiculari, li, m. g. a plume lyke such as masons and carpenters haue with leade at the ende, whereby they doo pious the squarenes of their squares and wallies.
 Ad perpendicularum facere, to make even with the plume lyne.
 Perpendo, di, dere, to examine of consider of
 &c. v. legum.

Perpetually, to twitch the matter exactly.
 Perpetue, aduisedly, with good consideration.
 Perpetuus, a, um, weighed oꝝ considered dis-
 tinguish.
 Perpetua, an herbe called Cabaret.
 Perpetram, amike, euertwartly, unhappily,
 wrongfully.
 Perpetram infamulatus, accused wrongfully,
 and without cause.
 Perpetram pronuntiare, to pronounce coz-
 ruptly and faulstly.
 Perpetus, a, um, shewed, rude, a lyce.
 Perpetudo, diuis, shewnesse, foolishnesse.
 Perpes, perpus, omig, perpetual.
 Noctem perpetem dormire, to sleepe all
 night longe.
 Perpetuo, omis, er, burning, suffering, abiding.
 Perpetuus, a, um, that is accustomed to en-
 dure suffer oꝝ abide.
 Perpetuas, a, um, that hath suffered oꝝ suffered.
 Perpetuandum, keep paynfull and grievous
 to be suffered.
 Perpetum, perpetually, without ceasing.
 Perpetum, pelius sum, pen, to, abide, endure, oꝝ
 suffer patiently.
 Perpetum, perpetare, I will neuer abide it.
 Perpetuam, perpetere, to, alke impossible
 matter without ceasing, to perforce, to
 continue.
 Perpetu, au, are, to, booke, oꝝ to committe an
 acte perpetually, oꝝ moſte commonly yll.
 Perpetrare aſidem, to committe a murder.
 Perpetrare bellum, after the warre ended.
 Perpetuas, a, um, doone, finished, atcheued.
 Perpetu, om, eius, an act good oꝝ badde.
 Perpetuas, ſey, perpetual.
 Perpetuas, ſup, in .g. he that hereth a ſerme,
 longe oꝝ ground in perpetuer, foꝝ euer. ſome-
 times he that alwaie attendeth his tooohe
 labour.
 Perpetuas, atis, ſ. g. et cetera, an euertlaſſing
 continuance, perpetuelle.
 Sermonis perpetuas, continuall ſpeache,
 without interruption.
 Perpetuo, au, are, to continue on a thing wiſh-
 out ceaſing.
 Perpetuare uerba, to ſpeake on ſtill without
 ceaſing oꝝ breathe.
 Perpetuo, and perpetuum, aduerbe, ſignify-
 ng continually, alwaies, foꝝ euer, euermore,
 till without any ceaſing oꝝ intermiſſion.
 Perpetuo per, I am directly vndoone, I am
 utterly call a waite foꝝ euer.
 Perpetus, a, um, perpetuall, euertlaſſing,
 continuall, whole, not in pꝛions oꝝ diuided.
 Induo hoc perpetuo, all theſe theſe daies con-
 tinually without ceaſing.
 Superpetuam uis aſtutiam hanc, if you
 wil haue theſe ſhiftes to continue foꝝ euer.
 Aedes perpetuam, the whole houſe ſat-

lish downe.
 Al'mentis perpetuis donari, to haue meate
 and drinke furnished all his life of free coles.
 Febbris perpetua, a continuall feuer.
 Præda hæc perpetua est mea, id est, tota.
 Trabes perpetue, beames that bee all of
 one piece.
 Non est perpetuum, it cometh not alwaies to
 passe, it is not alwaie true.
 Perpetui montes, continuall hills, toppling
 one to another.
 Perpetua oratio, a continuall oracion with-
 out interruption of stopping.
 Palus perpetua mercedebar, there was bee-
 tweene a continuall marshall, and no other
 grounde.
 Perpicuus, a, um, pointed.
 Perplacoe, perplacēs, perplacui, placere, to
 content very muche, to please right well.
 Perplexæ, ambiguously, intricate, doubt-
 full.
 Perplexæ loqui, to speake nows one thinge,
 nows another, that a man knoweth not what
 he meaneth, to speake ambiguously.
 Perplexæ et palmæ, contrarie.
 Perplexum, idem quod Perplexæ.
 Perplexor, ans, ant, to speake doubtfullie, as
 woordes wherein are two intendences, to
 binde or twill hard and fast, to mingle so to-
 gether, that a man can not knowe what the
 thinge meaneth.
 At scio, quo vos pacto soleatis perplexariæ
 pactum, non pactum est, non pactum, pas-
 ctum est, quod vobis lubet, well I know well
 enough, in what factio you are wont to speake
 that a man can not tell howe to take you: it
 was promised, it was not promised: it was
 not promised, it was promised, euen as tella-
 meth you.
 Perplexabilis, le, a woorde spoken, which hath
 two senses vnderstandings: or that whiche
 is one thinge in heereing, another in vnder-
 standng.
 Perplexabiliter, doubtfullie, with greatt pec-
 clexitee.
 Perplexus, a, um, perplexe, twisted together,
 or hard to be clowded, intricate, doubtfull,
 ambiguous.
 Perplicatus, a, um, plasted together.
 Perpluo, plu, pluerē, to raine throughe, to let
 the raine come through.
 Perplurimum, very muche moze.
 Perplus, pluris, n.g. muche moze, many ma.
 Perpol, an othe, signifying by Pollux. some-
 tyme the woordes, Per, dooth pertaine to the
 woordes following.
 Perpol quam paucos reperias meretricibus
 fideles enitre amatores, by god thou shal
 find very few true louers happen to common
 women, whers per belongeth to paucos and
 not to

not to pol.
 Perpolco, perpolis, liul, lire, to polle the trefume,
 to make very nese, to make perfect.
 Perpollitio, onis, a politting.
 Perpollitus, a, um, polished, trymmed vppes
 perfectly.
 Perpollitus literis, of great knowlage and les
 nyng, a man excellently well learned.
 Perpopulor, aris, ari, to destrope, waste and
 spoile oute all.
 Perpoto, aui, are, to bynke all date, o; to bynke
 auy o; continually till one be bynke, to dooe
 nothingg but bynke.
 Perporatio, onis, a continuauunce in bynkyng,
 bynkerpe.
 Perprurisco, riscere, to haue a great itche, o; de
 sye to clawe o; scratche hym selfe.
 Perpulcher, chra, chruu, verpe faster, verpe
 goodlye.
 Perpulchre, verpe well doone, tolyp well.
 Perpurgo, aui, are, to make all thyngs cleane
 o; nese.
 Perpurgare locum aliquem, id est, expedire,
 to dissolue all doubtis and difficultes
 that be in a matter.
 Perpullulus, a, um, very litlell.
 Perpullum, an aduerbe, verpe litlell.
 Perputo, aui, are, to declare all.
 Nunc operam date, vt ego argumentum
 hoc vobis plane percipere, nowe take ye
 heede, that I make plainly declare all this
 matiere to you.
 Perquam, added to any notable adiectiue, augmen
 teth his power.
 Perquam doctus, verpe well learned.
 Perquam solidus, verpe foollesse.
 Perquam flebiliter, verpe lamentably.
 Perquiso, quisiui, quirere, to make diligent
 serche, to examyne, to aske and enquire di
 ligently.
 Perquisite, with diligent serche and inquisite.
 Perquisitor, oris, one that inquereth o; serecheth
 Perquisitus, a, um, sought o; inquired out.
 Perraro, verpe felde.
 Perrarus, a, um, that is verpe seldome times from
 Perrapo, repis, repere, to crepe inro o; throughe
 Perrepto, aui, are, to ceepe about in euery co
 ner, and serche diligently.
 perreptui vsq; omne oppidum, I haue gone
 about all the towne to like.
 Perrideo, perrisi, perridere, to laughe heartly.
 Perridicule, verpe foollessely.
 Perridiculus, a, um, verpe foollesse, woorthy to
 be mocketh and laughed at.
 Perrodo, rosi, cidere, to eate o; knawthroughe,
 all to knawe.
 Perrogo, aui, are, to desire heartly, to requyre a
 nyng maanes opynion and sentence.
 Pertrumpo, rui, rumpere, to bryake in sunder,
 o; in the middes, to bryake in pces, to bryake

In of three by force, to bryake throughte blo-
wittely.
Pertumpere nitum, thet embowes to entre
in by force.
Pertumpere ad suos, to bryake throughte blo-
ssently to thet companie.
Acum pertumpere, to bryake and disturbe
the arrays.
Pertumpere castra, to bryake in and assaule
the enemies in thet campe.
Leges pertumpere, to bryake and violate
lawes.
Pertumpere periculum, to eschape and as
uoyde danger.
Pertumpit omnes difficultates, there is no
stoppe or leste, but that he passeth throughte it.
Pertutus, a, um, bryoken throughte.
Perfa, a man or woman of the countrey of Persia,
Perfa pe, very often.
Perfalse, very wittely.
Perfalsus, a, um, verase false, also verase wittig
and pteatle.
Perfalsus, aui, are, to salute often and muche.
Perfante, very deuoutly or solemnly.
Perfante dicat, he sweareth solemnlye
and deuoutly, he sweareth a great othe.
Perfano, aui, are, to cure or heale perfectly and
throughtly.
Perfapiens, entis, om. g. very wisse, right sage.
Perfapienter, very wissly, full sagely.
Perficenter, epte, cunningly, with great know
lage.
Perfindo, perfidi, scindere, to cutte in two, to
cutte or diuide in the middes.
Perfissus, a, um, cutte, diuided, or toyned in the
myddes.
Perfissus, a, um, very pteatle and wittig.
Perfcriptio, onis, a dedde of a mannes owne
hande wrytynge, a register.
Perfcribo, scripsi, scribere, to wryte a thyng
throught, or to an ende, to wryte at lengthe, to
wryte at large, to regestte or inrolle a thyng.
Perfcribere in tabulas, to regestte.
Diligentissime a te scripta sunt, thet were
wryten of you at length with great diligence
Perfcribere pecuniam, to cause the bankers
to deliuer money to one by lons, for bette, or
other wisse.
Perfcriptor, oris, m. g. he that regestteth or
wryteth a booke, or that maketh wrytynge and
deddes.
Perfa, a tree, whiche groweth very hygh, the
woode is blacke, the leafe and floure lyke
to a peger, the leafe neuer falleth, and beareth
alwaies fruite, of the quantitee of a peare, in
fourthe longe, and inclosed in a huske like an
almonds, greene in coloure, and hath within it
a nutte like a damysyn, but lesse and softer,
the fruite is swete and delectable, lyke of
digestion, and all throught it bee sprengynge
gatem.

entem, it hurteth not, the route is very great.
 Perfeco, aui, are, to cutte thyngh, to deuide.
 Perfector, aris, are, to folowe, puerus, of ferche
 diligently.
 Persecutio, onis, f. g. puerus, persecution.
 Persecutor, aris, are, to ferche of iniquities dilige
 gently.
 Persecutio, peredes, sedi, sedere, to abide of sit
 stilltuen to the ende.
 Persecutor, the old and ancient writers bled
 for Persecute, very light, or very casly.
 Persecutus, ne, very slowe.
 Perseis, a nymphe, one of the daughters of O
 ceanus.
 Perseus, sedis, f. g. of Persia.
 Heby peredes, id est, magies.
 Perseus, perenis, om. g. very olde.
 Perseus, sentis, tenuit, to seale, to persequi.
 Perseus, sentis, fere, to persequi.
 Quoties dedere, ubi pottem persequi
 howe many occasions geue they, whereby I
 might haue persequi.
 Perphone, the surname of Proserpina, and
 significth the vertue of feedes in springing.
 Persepolis, a cite in the countrey of Persia.
 Persequor, ens, qui, to pursue, to continue in
 that, whiche is begonne, to folowe, to per
 secute, to be auenged, to dooe, to fulfill, to ac
 complishe.
 Persequi aliquem bello, to warre against one
 Persequi aliquem actibus, to folowe ones
 steppes, to followe one steppes by steppes.
 Vestigia persequi, idem.
 Persequimur cursus syderum, to calcu
 late the course of the sterres.
 Persequimur, to reuenge iniuries.
 Persequi actus, quod dicimus, to dooe as we
 haue sayd.
 Persequimur patris, to do the fathers
 commaundement.
 Persequi ius, to defende his right.
 Persequi penas alicuius, to reuenge ones
 deathes.
 Persequi promissa alicuius, to sollicite of call
 upon one to kepe his promisses.
 Persequi vita disciplinam recte uiuendi, to
 lue accordyng to the doctrine of honest lye
 and behauiour.
 Persequi voluptates, to addicte of geue him
 selfe to lue pleasanly.
 Iudicio persequi, to sue one in the lawe.
 Feras persequi, to hount wilde beastes.
 Incepta persequi, to pursue of continue to
 anende, that he hath begonne.
 Mores patris persequi, to endeuore to fo
 lowe his fathers maners, or to be like his fa
 ther in condicions.
 Commodissime has res persequutus est
 Xenophon, Xenophon hath wysen depe wyl
 of those thynges.

Stylli alicuius persequi, to smite ones stile.
 Verbis aliqua persequi, to write thynges
 in verses.
 Voce aliquid persequi, to speake of a thyng,
 to declare a thyng in wordes.
 Persequi artem aliquam, to employe his
 studie and tyme to learne any art or science.
 Persequi scriptura, to write.
 Perfero, perferre, to sow all, to sow
 of plant about of abyde.
 Perferre, the sonne of Perseus, of whome carie
 the sterres. Also a kynge of Macedonie,
 vanquished by Demetrius: another was byso
 ther of Ihesus the poete: another, bysothe
 to Alecta, father of Ihesus.
 Perseuerantia, f. g. a wable abidyng in any
 thyng reasonable, constantie.
 Perseueranter, constantly.
 Perseuero, aui, are, to continue with a stedfast
 mynde.
 Perseuerare et transigere aliquid, to consti
 tute in a thyng and byng it to an ende.
 Adulimum perseuerare, to continue con
 stantly to the ende.
 In eo perseuerat, he continueth in that mynd
 stille.
 Perseuerus, a, um, very seuer or rigorous.
 Perseus, sei, and Perseus, sis, of h. a noble knight,
 whiche deliuered a faire lady (called Andro
 meda) from a whale, and also slew Andro
 meda, whiche turned men into stones. Also it is a
 signe amonge the sterres.
 Persia, f. Persis, persidis, and Persida, de, a
 countrey in the easte parte of the worlde, whe
 che hath on the Nothe Medea, on the weste
 Scythiana, on the east Carmania, on the south
 the Persian sea, called Sinus Persicus, where
 now Sophie reigneth.
 Persica poma, a fruit called peaches.
 Persicus, a, um, of Persia: sometime etche.
 Persici apparatus, sumptuous and etche ppo
 sition.
 Persideo, persides, sedi, dere, to stete by, to as
 bide still.
 Persido, sedi, sidere, to perse unto the botumme.
 Persigno, aui, are, to signe.
 Persimilis, le, very like.
 Persisto, persiti, fere, to abide: also to targe, to
 continue to the ende.
 Persius, a learned man of Rome.
 Persolara, an herbe called clove leanes, whiche
 beareth great burres.
 Persolido, aui, are, to make sounde of hard, to
 congele, to frefe.
 Persoluo, solui, uere, to paze truely, to paze all,
 to accomplishe.
 Persoluerre gratias, to geue thankes, to rendye
 thankes.
 Persoluerre amico, to requyte a fende for
 pleasures that he hath dooe.

Quant

Quantum persoluerre difficile est, as I am
 scant able to requyte.
 Persolui prima epistola, I haue answered
 to those thynges that ye wrote in your first
 letter.
 Persolui gratia non potest, it can not be rep
 quited or recompensed.
 Officium receptum persoluerre, to performe
 the pleasure of benefite, that he promised to
 dooe.
 Persoluerre penas, to be punished, to make
 one amende.
 Promissum persoluerre, to fulfill of kepe his
 promise, to dooe that he promised.
 Ille rei publice penas graues, iustasq; pers
 soluit, he was greuouly and righteously pu
 nished for the mischance of displeasure, that
 he had wrought to the common weale.
 Persoluerre votum, to accomplishe his vow.
 Persoluerre rationem officij, to make an ac
 compte howe he hath dooe his dutie.
 Persoluerre stipendium, to paze wages.
 Persoluerre questionem, to sope a question.
 Persolus, a, um, alone, without company.
 Persolus nux, id est, merx nux.
 Persoluta, of Persoluto, an herbe, whereof they
 make garlandes in Egypte.
 Persona, f. f. g. a visour like to a mannes face:
 also person of personage, the qualitee, whe
 re by one man differeth from an other: as He
 ctor from Priamus, by the person of a son.
 Sometime a man of woman.
 Pacifica persona, a pacible man.
 Imponere alicui personam calumniam, to make
 one to be taken for an vnjust of false accuse
 Imponere alicui personam, to geue one a
 charge of an office to dooe.
 Imponere personam improbam alicui, to
 make one lene his name in committing a
 naughty act.
 Mea persona ad istam pacem conciliandam mi
 nime fuit deligenda, id est, non debui miti
 legatus, it was not conuenient, that I shuld
 be sent as ambassadour, to make this peace.
 Personam feruire, to behaue hym selfe accor
 dyng to the parte that he playeth.
 Personae, be also gargelles and such like pa
 mages made in budonnges.
 Personata, et, and personata, a, on herbe, grow
 yng by a water side, hauyng great byde
 leanes like gourdes, but greener and harder.
 I suppose it be the herbe, in some countrey cal
 led Donpe: it seemeth by some herbe, to be
 the same that Persolara is, clove of great bur,
 called of Apothecaries Lappa maior.
 Personalis, le, belonging to the persone.
 Personatus, a, um, a masker, he that weareth a
 visour, disguised.
 Personata felicitas, a counterfeit felicitie.
 Personata uulnera, hidden woundes.

Personatus, a, um, a masker.
 Personis, solui, personata, is towns out of
 towns perfectly, to make a greates noyle, to
 cribe out alowde, or speake alowde with full
 mouth.
 Personare aures alicuius uoce aliqua, to
 speake a thyng often, that one maie heare.
 Personat domus canubiarum, at the house
 enygeth with minstresy and piping.
 Violatus personat toruere, wastage and
 weeping is hearde ouer all the cite, or in any
 place of the cite.
 Personus, a, um, that followeth allouer.
 Personico, forbui, of forpsi, forbere, to suppe
 all by.
 Perspecte, diligently, discretely, counnyngly.
 Perspecto, aui, are, to luke wel about, to beholde
 euen to the ende.
 Perspectus, a, um, playnly perceyued of know
 wen, manifest, euident.
 Perspeculo, aris, are, to beholde, biew of luke
 about, wisely and diligently.
 Perspergo, speli, spergere, to spynke of cast
 all ouer a thyng, to spynke duce of lye.
 Perspicacia, aris, a Perspicacia, f. f. g. quicke
 nesse of sight, of perceyuing of a thyng, con
 sideration.
 Perspicaciter, abussedly.
 Perspicientia, f. f. g. perfecte knowlage, full per
 cepting of a thyng.
 Perspicax, acis, om. g. that seeth quickely, and
 doth all thynges with consideration, quicke
 witted, that perceyue a thyng quickely.
 Perspicio, perspicis, speli, spicere, to see of vn
 derstande playnly, to perceyue manifestly
 and clearly.
 Perspicui, clere, openly, euidently.
 Perspicuas, aris, clere, propre in wordes
 of sentences, easly, perspicuas.
 Perspicuus, a, um, that one maie see thyngh, al
 so cleere, playne, easly, euident.
 Perspicuus aqua, clere water, that one maie
 see to the botumme.
 Perspicuum facere, to make euident and
 playnly knowne to every man.
 Perspicuum est omnibus, it is euident and
 playne to all the worlde.
 Mors perspicua, pient deathes, when one
 perceyue there is none other way but
 deathes.
 Perspicio, aris, abussedly, very late, slowly.
 Persistero, strui, sternere, to paze all thyngh.
 Persimulo, aui, are, idem quod Stimulo.
 Persino, aui, are, to sit a pise on a thyng.
 Persio, aui, persitum and persiti, stare, to
 stand fastly, to stand fastly, to continue to
 the ende.
 Persio incepto, to abide still in his purpose.
 Persistratus, a, um, all pazed, pazed thyngh.
 Persitro, pui, pere, to make a greates noyle.

endling with the feet, or otherwise.
 Perfructores, iuglers, that by leger demayne
 make thynges appere to men that be not.
 Perfructus, a, um, wjonge herde.
 Perfringere, a, um, fringere, to wryng harde,
 to touche a thyng wryng in speaking or wry-
 ping, to bull or darbe with to much lyght, to
 dactil, to rpyngende in few woordes, to make
 one somewhat geuerd.
 Perfringere aures, to fille the eares with
 noise.
 Perfringere nomen aut famam, to geue a
 man an ill name, to geue one a wywed quip-
 pe in fewe woordes.
 Perfringere oculos splendore, to bull or
 darben the eyes, to dactil the syghte with
 brightnesse.
 Perfringere aciem mentis, to bull, darben,
 or abasse the strength or quicknesse of the
 witte of mynde, to deceiue or delude.
 Terram aratro perfringere, to labour or till
 the grounde.
 Nonne perfringi, to bee in such a feare,
 that all the body trembleth, or is a colde and
 stupid.
 Perfringere aliquem, to touche or replehend
 one a fault in wrytting or spraking.
 Suspicionem perfringere, to make one some-
 what suspected.
 Perfringere rem aliquam, to touche a thyng
 in fewe woordes.
 Perfructuosus, a, um, very fructuous.
 Perfructuosus, persuasi, persuadere, to perswade,
 to make to beleue or crede, to put or bynge
 in ones mynde, to induce or moue one to dooe
 a thyng, sometime for, Suadere, to exhort.
 Et quomodo mihi persuadere? a quorem,
 and as I perswade my selfe) or, (and in my
 phantasie) more rightfull.
 Vt mihi persuadear, I wolde you shuld
 beleue this surely.
 Is mihi persuader, nuptias quantum, &c. he
 exhorteth me. &c.
 Ita persuasum omnibus, every man beleueth
 this for a certapnesse.
 Persuadibilis, le, that maye be perswaded, easie
 to be perswaded.
 Persuadibiliter, in such wyse as it maye perswade.
 Persuasio, onis, a persuasion, a sure beleue that
 one hath in a thyng.
 Persuatorius, a, um, that perswadeth.
 Persuator, oris, m. g. a perswader or inducer to
 dooe a thyng.
 Persuatorix, tris, a woman, which induceth or
 moueth one to dooe a thyng.
 Persuasus, a, um, brought in mynde, perswaded.
 Mihi persuasissimum est, and persuasissimu
 habeo, I beleue no surely as can bee, I am
 throughe perswaded.
 Periculis, le, very subtil, very fine.

Perfulto, aui, are, to leape a ship for great leape.
 It is properly spoken of beastes.
 Perfuso, ere, to sow by all.
 Perfudet, t, erudit, t, erudit, to sothe great
 ly, to be very wery.
 Perfusus, a, um, displeased, annoyed, that los-
 etheth or hateth, that is very wery of a thyng.
 Sermonis perfusus, wery of communicati-
 on or talke.
 Perfusus ignauiam suam, hatyng his owne
 shewtynesse, or displeased with his owne
 stout stulticie.
 Priuam uitam perfusus, lothyng or hatyng
 a priuate life.
 Pertego, rex, tegere, to couer all, to couer ones
 and ouer, to make an ende of that one hath
 begonne to couer.
 Pertendo, tendi, tendere, to extend, to go forth
 straight to a place, to contende, to lase one
 thyng agaynst another, to bynge to an ende
 that one hath purposed or intended.
 Ad regis castra pertendit, he went straight
 to the kynge's campe.
 Video non licere, vt cuperam hoc pertende-
 dere, I perceiue well, I can not be suffered
 to atcheue or bynge to an ende that I intem-
 ded, or so to bynge this matter to passe as I
 purposed.
 Animo pertendens, obstinate, stubburne.
 Pertento, aui, are, to attempt, to assaie or pious
 muche.
 Pertenuis, ne, very slender, very thyne, very
 simple, very single.
 Pertenuis spes, very small hope.
 Pertenuis argumentum, a small argument
 or pious.
 Pertenui discrimine separantur, they differ
 very littell, or be littell or nothyng a funder, or
 separated.
 Suspicio pertenuis, the least suspicion in the
 world.
 Perterebro, aui, are, to ptece or boye throughe.
 Pertergo, terfi, tergere, to rubbe or wippe dis-
 gently.
 Pertero, triui, terere, to rubbe or seate a thyng,
 to rub in pieces, to beate in small crummes.
 Perterracio, feci, facere, idem quod per-
 terreo.
 Perterrco, terrui, terrere, to make soe ascerbe.
 Perterrerepus, a, um, that maketh a terrible
 noise, that with the noise thereof maketh
 men ascerbe.
 Perterritus, a, um, soe ascraype.
 Pertexo, texui, texere, to make an ende, to
 conclude, to piosse, to weane out, or to weane
 perfectly.
 Pertica, ce, f. g. a longe stasse, perche or poste,
 wherewith grounde is met.
 Perticalis, le, wherof perches or postes be made.
 Pertumco, p, tines, timui, timere, to feare
 muche.

muche, to be soe ascerbe.
 Pertumco, fere, idem.
 Pertinacia, f. g. obstinacy, stubburnesse, stiffe-
 nesse in opinion, sometime in the good parte,
 perseverance, constance.
 Pertinaciter, obstinate, stiffe, stubburnely,
 constantly.
 Pertinax, acis, om. g. that holdeth fast, stub-
 burne, obstinate, stiffe in opinion, opinatiue,
 and in the good parte, continuance or aby-
 dyng constantly, constant in his purpose.
 Vincit omnia pertinax uirtus, vertue conste-
 and continuynge still in goodnesse, ouercometh
 all thynges.
 Pertinax non ero, I will not be stiffe in myne
 opinion.
 Pertinax certamen, a soe and continuall bat-
 tle, with great stomake on bothe the par-
 tes, or wher neither parte will geue ouer.
 Pertinax fama, a constant byite of fame, that
 alwaie continueth.
 Tam pertinaci odio dissident, they hate one
 an other so mortally: or theire natures bee so
 disagreeyng.
 Studio pertinaci, with continuall studie.
 Pertinax clamor, continuall or incessante
 cryyng.
 Pertinax, pertinaxius, pertinacissimus, moe
 and moe obstinate, sometime constant.
 Pertineo, pertinui, pertinere, to extend to a
 thyng, to couer a thyng.
 Sylua longemtrorsus pertinet, the woodde
 so extended or goeth farre in.
 Gratus mihi futurum, quam si ea tua liberas
 lras pertinuisset ad rem familiarem meam,
 It shall be to me moe pleasurable, then if ye had
 extendeth or shewed that your liberalitee so-
 wards myne owne pious commodities.
 Quae ex aedibus eius in tuas pertinet, whiche
 cometh out of his house into yours, or euen
 to yours.
 Quae ad posteritatis memoriam pertineret,
 whiche might continue to the remembrance
 of the posteritee.
 Vig, quae pertinent ad lecur, the passages or
 waies, whiche extendeth or go euen to the lute
 Deus pertinens per naturam cuiusq; rei, god
 shewing or extendyng his vertue to the na-
 ture of every thyng.
 Ad quem suspicio malefij pertinet, who
 is to bee suspected for this naughty act.
 Ad rem publicam pertinet, it is for the pro-
 fite of the common weale, it is expedient for
 the common weale.
 Summa illuc pertinet, the whole matter is
 spoken to this ende.
 Hoc eo pertinet, this is the effecte or intent
 of that, whiche is spoken.
 Rodemq; pertinet, quod sententiam eius
 proba, and to the same effecte or intent it is

that I dooe allowe his sentence.
 Nec deus mea peruenit ad iurmandum
 fectus, &c. the god of my nation or woode
 has is not to beate or bynde the league. &c.
 Quorum quidq; pertinet, to what intente
 every thyng is spoken or dooe.
 Cur non pertinere ad litteras gas, quae ad
 mores iam pertinet? why is not that age
 convenient for lernyng, which is alreadye more
 to be instructed in good maners and beha-
 viours.
 Si nihil ad eos pertinere arbitrentur, if
 they did thynke the matter to touche theym
 nothyng, or to belonge nothyng to them: or
 that they had nothyng to dooe with it.
 Pertinet, a verbe impersonall, it belongeth, it
 appertayneth.
 Pertinet ad te, it belongeth to the, it concern-
 neth the.
 Pertinet ad rem, it appertayneth or belon-
 geth to the matter.
 Pertinet somnium ad hoc, it is such as I
 dreamed.
 Eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem per-
 tinet, it becometh as well the people to haue
 that goodnesse as other men.
 Pertingo, pertigi, tingere, to touche muche,
 to sope harde vnto a thyng, to come euen to.
 Ad cerebrum pertingit, it cometh euen to
 the brayne.
 Pertisum, olde wyters used for pertisum.
 Pertolero, aui, are, to endure to the ende, to
 sustayne patiently, to abyde patiently.
 Pertondeo, rondi, dere, to clip or there all.
 Pertorqueo, torfi, torquere, to geue or tour-
 ment soe.
 Pertractatio, onis, often handlyng.
 Pertracto, aui, are, to touche or handle muche
 or ofte, to consider or thynke on a matter
 diligently, to dispute, to entreate or reason
 of a matter.
 Omni cogitatione pertractans, debatynge
 the matter with hym selfe diligently.
 Pertraho, traxi, here, to byawe to with soe.
 Pertrahere uitam, to pylonge the lyfe.
 Pertranseo, siui, e, si, ire, to passe throughe.
 Pertransucidus, a, um, so cleare that one maye
 loke throughe it.
 Pertribuo, bui, ere, to geue.
 Testimonium pertribuere, to beate witnesse.
 Pertristis, te, verbe sad or heauie.
 Pertumultuosus, with great trouble and bustle
 make, with great rustlyng and sterryng.
 Pertumultuosus, a, um, full of rustlyng and bus-
 stlesse, that maketh greater sturage and
 trouble.
 Pertundo, pertudi, ere, to strike hard or beate
 a thyng in dactyl, to poure harde or smale,
 to beate or ptece throughe.
 Pertundo, rudi, ere, to beate with hammers.

Perturbare, with trouble of mynde, vnquiettly.
Perturbatio, onis, troublouse affection of mynde,
 trouble, disturbance, disquieting.
Quanta in conuersione rerum, et perturbatione uelimus? in howe vnconstant and troublouse a worlde we becof in howe great alteration and trouble of the worlde we be? of howe great alteration and trouble of the worlde there is nowe in our tyme?
Perturbatio cæli, and serenitas, contrarie.
Perturbatio ualitudinis, sicknesse.
Perturbatio animi, and ledatio et tranquillitas, contrarie.
Attene perturbationem, to tremble.
Perturbator, onis, he that troubleth oʒ disquieteth all.
Perturbatrix, the feminine.
Perturbatus, a, um, troubled greatlye, all one of quiesce.
Perturbata res rei, a thyngs myxt oʒ mingled with an other.
Perturbo, au, are, to trouble muche, to vex.
Perturbauit omnia, I haue troubled all thynges euer, I haue brought all out of frame.
Magnus animi motu perturbari, to be greatly troubled and disquieted, with affections of the mynde.
Onum perturbare, to make busynesse and suffing where quietnesse was.
Perturbare mentes et animos hominum, to agitate men to busynesse and vnquietnesse.
Perturpis, pe, beere filthy and dishonest.
Pertulus, isis, a coughte that alwaies vexeth a manne.
Pertulus, a, um, broken oʒ pouned in pices, perced through.
Pertulata, a, uellectes cracked oʒ broken in some parte.
Pertula margaritar, perles that be perced oʒ boꝝed throughe.
Persuado, uasi, dere, to go ouer all, to go throughe oʒ into, to shapen oʒ passe throughe oʒ by.
Quin persuasisset castra rumor, when the loudiours in the campe harde safte thus, oʒ when this was spꝛad amonge the loudiours in the campe.
Persualerat interim fama, in the meane season a rumour was spꝛade oʒ lowen amonge them, oʒ it was tolde amonge them.
Ad castra consulis persuadit, he passeth through such to the consules camp.
Murmur totam concionem persuasit, there was a murmuring oʒ muttering ouer all the assemble.
Persuasit opinio per animos hominum, men dyd thyken commonlye, oʒ this opynion was commonly in mennes myndes.
Pauor et trepidatio totam urbem persuasit, all the wholie citee was in a fyer feare and

greates bycade.
 Peruagaus, a, um, that wandreth, strappeth, or
 goeth far abrode, tyedde commonly amonge
 men.
 Peruagor, aris, ari, and peruago, au, are, to
 wandre about, to be published.
 Peruagus, a, um, that wandreth about.
 Perualidus, a, um, verie valiant and stronge.
 Peruarie, verie bluffspee, in diuers sortes.
 Peruarus, a, um, that is of blasse foies and
 facions.
 Peruasto, au, are, to despoile cleane.
 Peructus, a, um, caried through o, to.
 Peruho, vxi, vehere, to carie o, bying to.
 Peruigatione secunda perueli, to saple ppo-
 peroufeye.
 Peruehi in portum, to be brought into the haue
 Peruello, eli, and perueli, ellere, to touch o,
 plucke at, to picke, to molest o, greue som-
 what.
 Peruellere aliquem, to touch o, plucke o, pull
 at one, to molest o, grame one.
 Peruellere ius, to depaue the lawe.
 Peruellere fidem aluius, to tyre o, sollicit
 one to kepe his promise.
 Peruenio, peruenis, ueni, ire, to come to a place
 o, to an ende, to come to the place that one
 goeth to, to attayne to.
 Peruenire adnummos, to gette obtaine o,
 come to the money that is owng.
 Siad herum hac res peruenit, peristi pul-
 chre, if this thyng came to the matters care,
 thou haste spon a saye thede, o, if this bee
 tode thy matter, thou masse geue thy lye
 for an haule penie.
 Sine me peruenire quo uolo, let me speake
 that whiche I intende to speake, let me come
 to that poynte that I woulde, o, suffer me in
 safe that I woulde saye, o, suffer me to telle
 out my tale.
 Peruenire ad manus, to come to hand strokes
 Peruenire ad primos, to be rehened o, num-
 bled among the beste.
 Peruenire in portitatem, to be in subleccion.
 Peruenire in tutelam, to be in warde.
 In crastinum peruenire, to lye o, continue
 tyll the morow, o, tyll the next daie after.
 Ad maturam frugem peruenire, to continue
 tyll it be though ripe.
 Ne in illius manus perueniret, that it might
 not come into his handes, o, that he myght
 not get it into his handes.
 In meam notitiam decem modo peruenit
 runt, I knowe no moe but ten.
 Magnum in timorem perueniunt, they are
 sofe afraide, o, they be in great feare o, doubt
 fama ad aures meas peruenit, it was tolde
 me. Peruenire in desperationem, to be in des-
 ter despaye.
 Peruenire in maximam inuidiam, to bee in
 greates

great hatred and displeasure of men.
Peruorior, aris, ari, to hunt ouer all, to hunt of
 secretly diligent.
**Peruerse, malitiosusly, mischeuante, surra
 swarte.**
Peruerse vides, thou seest naughtily, thy etc.
 syghs deceypheth the.
Perueritas, aris, f. g. forwardnesse, ouerthwart
 nesse, naughtynesse of nature, when one deli
 uereth to do contrarye to that he shuld do.
Peruersus, a, um, forward, ouerthwart, vnfo
 rtunate, corrupt, naught.
 More peruerso aliquid facere, to do a thyng
 ouerthwartly and naughtily.
Perueto, i, ere, to make ill, to peruerse, to de
 pisse, to corrupt, to marre, to tuerne vpside
 downe, to subuert, to caste downe.
Peruerrere aliquem, to bestoep or cast awaie
 a man with false accusations.
Vedfalgia peruerrere, id est subuerrere.
Labefactare et peruerrere.
Peruulgatio, onis, f. g. a diligent sechynge, of
 sechng out.
Peruehigatior, oris, m. g. he that secheth of loos
 herh for a thyng.
Peruehigo, aui, are, to synde in sechng, to seche
 out diligently.
Peruetus, veteris, om. g. verate olde.
Peruetus epistola, a letter that hath ben verie
 longe written.
Peruectus, a, um, verate olde.
Peruicaciter, obstinately, stubbuently, constantly
Peruicacior, oris, moze obstinate, moze stub
 borne, sometyme moze constant.
Peruicax, acis, om. g. harde, ouerthwarte, pll
 to intrate, stubburne, obstinate, conencious.
 sometyms constant.
Peruicacia, e, f. g. obstuacie, but sometyme it
 is vsed in a good part, and taken for perseue
 rance, and constancie in a good acte. Perri
 naria, alwaie in an pll parte, as Nonius de
 signifieth them.
Peruico, i, Peruicus, for **Peruicax.**
Peruides, peruides, uidi, etc, to se and regarde
 diligently.
Peruigeo, peruiges, uigui, uigere, to bee of
 great vertue and strengthe.
Peruigli, lis, om. g. that watcheth alwaies. also
 so diligent and indolentous.
Peruigliatio, onis, a watchng all nyght longe.
Peruigliatus, a, um, watched from the begyn
 nyng to the ende.
Peruiglium, li, n, g. muche watche. also a wat
 ching of nyght before solemne dates.
Peruigilo, aui, are, to watche all nyght, not to
 slepe all nyght longe.
Peruillis, i, e, verate vyle, of no value, of a verie
 small price, exceedng good cheape.
Peruincio, uici, peruincere, to surmount, to passe
 to overcome.

Perulaceae, a family of plants, probably
Perulideae, de, were ancient
Perurere, the same with **Perurere**, to be
 lost, to perire.
Perulio, **peruliere**, in thus tongue, of bitter the
 treatment, to last to the end.
Perulio usq; ad summam ætatem, ramen
 breue spatium est pifferrundi, quæ minitas
 mihi, although I thus curen to the bittermost
 age; yet is the time bitter to suffer all, whe-
 with thou threatenst me.
Perula, æ, f. g. a little scrip or sackell.
Perulus, a, um, that may be gone in, penetrable,
 that may be gone through.
Aedes fient perulæ, ye may come into the
 house when ye list.
Perula ventis domus, open to all wyndes, a
 wynde house.
Id angiporum non est perulium, you cannot
 passe through the thair.
Perunctio, onis, an oynring.
Perunctus, a, um, annoyned all about.
Perungo vnxi, ungere, to annoynt anuche, to
 annoynt rounde about.
Peruoluo, **peruolue**, are, the frequentation of **Peruoluo**.
Peruolgo, **peruolue**, are, to wander about.
Peruoluo, **peruolue**, are, to call them all.
Peruoluo, **peruolue**, are, to despise cunctly.
Peruolui scire, I wolde befe sayne knowe.
Peruoluo, **peruolue**, are, to fyre out o; to the ende, to fyre
 swiftly, to come o; go a pace.
Peruoluo, **peruolue**, are, to tumble o; rolls apase
 with great violence.
Peruoluere librum, to reade ouer a booke
 diligently.
Peruolutio, **peruolutio**, are, a little scrapple of rolle often.
Peruolutare libros, to reade ouer booke with
 great diligence.
perurbatus, a, um, beate curseye and gentyll,
 beate clulle and of honest behatiour.
Peruro, **peruro**, are, to burne all o; currep where,
 to burne muche o; vehemently.
Perurere cor alicuius, to burne ones Ro-
 marke, o; set ones herte on fyre.
Perusia, a citie in Italle called commonly
Perugia, **Perouse**.
Perusinus, a, um, of **Perouse**.
Perutillis, le, beate pifferrunt.
Peruulgatus, a, um, beate commonly used o;
 knowne, muche accustomed.
Peruulgo, **peruulue**, are, to publishe o; sowe an
 hynde.
Se omnibus peruulgate mulier, the woman
 maketh the lisse common to all men.
Peruulgare librum, to publishe o; ser abroad
 a booke.
Pes, **pedis**, m. g. a foote, the measure o; thare of
 a foote; whiche nowe cometh xii. vnches;
 the old foote cometh xvi. fingers & is
 thirteene to a foote. Also the balke of

Supp wherewith they hope vpp the sayle.
 Pedes aduerbium, on foote.
 Pedibus idem.
 Pedibus stipendia facere, to bee a footeman
 in warre.
 Pedem nusquam, I moued not one foote.
 Pedem efferre, to go forth.
 Per me pedibus ita trahantur, dooe what
 they wilt with these matters, I passe not.
 Pedem referre, to recraige of retye.
 Pedibus in sententiam, to be of the opin-
 ion that other ar, it was the faction of the Ro-
 manes, that the senate whon dyuers hadde
 shewed theyr opinion, the residue (soke what
 parte they leane vnto) went from theyr pla-
 ces, to those whiche had reasoned accordyng
 to theyr myndes and opinions, and these were
 called Pedagogi Senatores.
 Pede pressis, tapy and softe, a soft pafe.
 Pedes agmen circumibat, the hothe went as
 about on foote.
 In agmine, nonnulli equo, sapius pedibus
 antebat, in the hothe he went alwaies afoze,
 sometyme on horsebacke, but moze often on
 foote. A pedibus, vel seruus a pedibus, a
 footeman.
 Ius pes, the sole of the foote.
 Tardo pede abire, to go awaies slowly.
 Adhuc se ad pedes, Accidere ad pedes,
 Adulni ad pedes alcaui, to fall downe at
 ones feete and beseeche hym.
 Conferre pedem, to cope together in bat-
 tle, to toyne with his aduersarie in reason-
 yng. Contere se in pedes, to renne awaie.
 Ad pedes delire, to lyght on foote.
 Vnum mihi solum pedem dicit, prouerbially,
 he sheweth me but meane fauour, or he doeth
 not the best for me that he can.
 Omni pede niti, to shewe all the fauour that
 one can for a man, to dooe the vtermoste of
 his power.
 Ferre pedem, come pou hyther.
 Metu suo se pede, prouerbially, to bestowe
 of spende accordyng to his abilitie.
 Ponere pedem cum aliquo, to goe foote by
 foote with one, neyther faster nor slower.
 Pedem vbi ponat non habet, he hath not a
 foote of grounde of his owne.
 Pedibus ire non queo, I can not go on foote.
 Pes vinearum, the stalkes of the grapes.
 Pes milui, an herbe.
 Pes cornutus, reade in Battrachion et Ras
 nunculas.
 Pes gallinaceus, one of the kindes of fumtossy,
 growyng in walles and headges, and hath
 leaues not vnylike in facion, but greener, and a
 purple floure.
 Peditas, in olde tyme used for Peditis, pestilence.
 Peditas, olde wyrttes used for Pennas.
 Peditulus, a mannes name, a great friende of

Cicero.
 Pedit, a kind of suspition of glysters missest
 to women.
 Peditus, verate pili.
 Peditus, a, um, verate pili, Rache naught,
 worst of all.
 Peditunus, a, um, of belonging to Cybele.
 Peditunus, unis, a towne in Ithysia, where
 was a temple dedicated vnto Cybele.
 Peditulus, i, m, g. a bare of bolt, wherewith
 res or gates be made fast.
 Peditum an aduerbe, whiche signifieth backe-
 wards, downewards, vnderfoote.
 Peditum ire, to stike to the hottomes, and be
 translatid to be cast away, to come in naught.
 Peditum premere, to treade downe by vnder-
 foote.
 Peditando, fundedi, fundare, to cast vnderfoote,
 to put to the wofe, to cast awaie, to vnder-
 cast to the ground as an boye doeth his stone.
 Peditando aliquem, to bring one to naught,
 to vndercast or cast awaie one.
 Peditana, certayne valleys in Lampas, where
 floures doo springe swete in a pety, wherof
 the most perfect roses be called Peditanae.
 Peditere, mischewously, perniciously, with
 great hurt and daunger of one.
 Peditus, a, um, and Peditus, a, um, that whiche
 the byngeth in pestilence, mortal, vncurable,
 that byngeth death or destruction, vncurable
 some. Peditum bellum, mortal warre.
 Peditus, enis, om. g. pestilent, vncurable,
 that engendyeth pestilence.
 Peditentia, a, f, g. idem quod Peditis.
 Pedititas, a, f, g. idem quod Peditis.
 Peditis, is, f, g. a pestilence, a mortallitee of men.
 sometyme a thyng of person that is the corrup-
 tion of other, a mischefe, sometyme death.
 Pedites, is sometyme used in the plural num-
 ber for pernicious persons, or thynges byng-
 yng confusion or destruction.
 Peditulus, a, um, a pumpkinne in the cite of Sy-
 raculis in Sicilie, whiche was that the coloure
 there, wrytyng theyr names in vnto leaues,
 a dysing them selves, banished the goddes.
 Peditus, and herbe called hartes tongue.
 Peditum, li, n. g. a leafe.
 Peditus, a mans name.
 Peditus, were the surnames of Castor & Pollux.
 Peditus, he that weareth an hatte. it is also
 (after some) he that weareth bootes of Beate-
 vppes.
 Peditio, and Peditio, onis, m. g. a gammon of
 styph of bakon.
 Peditus, an herbe hauyng great brynde leaues
 lyke an hatte, of the kinde of cloues or baynes.
 Peditunculus, li, m. g. a littell gammon of styph
 of bakon.
 Peditus, si, m. g. an hatte, a rounde covering of

an hottis, also after some a hynde of sturpys
 or bootes.
 Peditus, a, m. g. a tangle, a tumbler.
 Peditum, i, n. g. a toyde, a staffe, a boorde of o-
 ther lyke thyng, wherewith personages do
 dance and pious mastres, it is also a rouse
 where pullets doe sit a nyght tyme. it is also
 a pynle, wherewith houses be conered, and a
 hynde of game used in old tyme, wherewith men
 by rolling of whiles were cast vp alofte.
 Peditio, f, g. to aske of requite, idem quod Peto.
 Peditio, i, g. i, f, g. a letter that teacheth ouer
 all a mans face.
 Peditura, the house of a whype hothe.
 Peditura, thynges that are dyse.
 Pedita, a cite in Lucania.
 Peditus, a, um, small, thynne, skintye.
 Peditus, a floure that groweth among bymble
 in the later ende of summer, and is like a wild
 rose in colour, and hath fine small leaues, the
 haddes of diuers coloure, haupage within it
 geolows seedes.
 Peditum, a foie in the shoulders of beastes, whiche
 I suppose is a fustion.
 Peditus, i, m. g. a littell foote, also a perche whiche
 on fruites of onpans be hanged, or rather the
 stalkes of fruites wherby it hangeth on the tree.
 Peditio, f, g. olde wyrttes used for Peto, to
 aske of demaunde, to go to.
 Pedita, a certayne kynde of appulles.
 Peditio, onis, a petition, a labouryng of sayng
 for an office of some, an assaie of violent say-
 yng vpon, a suite of demaunde in the law.
 Implere petitionem, to the law to be declare
 and proue, that to be his, whiche he claimeth
 of demaundeth.
 Peditio, onis, m. g. he that askeeth of demaun-
 deth, among lawyers he is called the demaun-
 dant, also it is a beggar that askeeth almes
 from boys to boys.
 Peditio, a, um, a chariote of wagon.
 Peditio, a, um, that belongeth to a petition,
 demaundyng of claimyng of a thyng.
 Peditum, i, n. g. a thyng requyred or demaunded.
 Peditus, a, um, despyed or wylled for, styph,
 assaied, set vpon.
 Peditio, a, um, a request, a demaunde, a petition.
 Peditio, i, n. g. et peditio, f, g. to aske vmbly, to bespye
 to haue, to couer, to seke for, to make suite of
 laboure for an office of lyke thyng, to take of
 chose out, to sturke, to pferre to styph, or offer
 to geue a blowe, to assaie of set vpon violently
 to, also to get of attayne, to lase a wette, to a-
 bide, to go to a place, sometyme to reherse
 or mention, after Nonius, also to folowe, to
 leade awaie. Peditio gladio, to styph with
 a sworde. Peditio veneno, to seke meane,
 or go about to poyson.

Peditio blandis, to flatter.
 Peditio tactu, to seke.
 Peditio mutuum, to borrowe.
 Peditio iugulum, to kill.
 Peditio auribus, to heare.
 Peditio paribus, to smell.
 Peditio oculis, to beholde.
 Peditio oculis, to aske.
 Peditio vi, to enforce, to set vpon violently.
 Peditio omnibus peditio, to bespye as earnestly
 as one can possible.
 Open peditio, to aske helpe of styph.
 Veniam peditio, to bespye pardone of styph.
 nelle. Quid peris istis, id est ab istis, after Ser-
 uius. Peditio tibi, for Peditio te.
 Missionem militibus peditio, to requite than
 the soueraine mate haue licence to depart.
 Accusationem in aliquem peditio, to requite
 that he most accuse one.
 Caesar Augusti filius inde gloriam petijt, id
 est, adeptus est. Peditio somnum, to couer of
 haue a bespye to slepe, to go to slepe.
 Peditio pueras ab aliquo, id est exigere, to pu-
 nysh, to requite that one bee punyshed, or to
 be reuenged, to seke meane to bee reuenged.
 Principio sedes apibus petenda, fiste and
 soymolt you must take and chose out a place
 for the bees.
 Rogasse vellem vnde peterem cibum, I
 wolde I had asked hym, where I shoulde re-
 quire of styph for my meate and dyner.
 Consilium a seipso peditio, to seke counsaile
 of hym selfe.
 Peditio exemplum, to take an example.
 Peditio flamma re cibum polse arbitror, I
 thake the so poore a knaue, that to get a morsel
 of meate thou wilt thurde thy nose in the
 fyre. Exordium peditio, to take a beginning,
 to begynne.
 Peditio ad Achilopas vsq, to seche it euen
 as farre as Achilops.
 Petunt in Carmanos, id est, a Carmanis.
 Petunt in Indos, id est, ab Indis, they seche
 it or go for it as farre as Indis.
 Peditio in sepulchrum, hoc est, e sepulchro,
 to seche out of the sepulcher of graue.
 Peditio aliquem dextra, to seche of styph out
 the ryght hande to one.
 Aliquem literis peditio, to wryte to one, to
 pponke one in wrytyng, to wryte a wryte
 quoth of styph letter to one.
 Peditio aliquem scilis criminibus, to accuse
 one falsly, to lay fals things to ones charge.
 Cornu peditio, to bushe with the hoine.
 Punctum peditio hodie, to styph with a sworde
 or other weapon. Cassum peditio, to styph
 with the edge of the sworde.
 Caput peditio, to styph at the head.
 Peditio aliquem telis, to hurle darts of styph
 at one. Peditio aliquem, to aske of styph

upon. also to late waite for one.
 Petit, used amonge poetes for Petit.
 Ad hostem petendum armatus, redie armed
 to assaile his enemies. Petere fraude, or Insi-
 dno, to late waite to deceiue of hisp one.
 Troianos hac monstra petunt, id est, mas
 nent, expectant, or after Scruis appetunt.
 Quem petit, et summis annexus viribus, vr-
 get, whom he followeth. &c.
 Petuntur in vincula, qui parentes non alunt,
 they bee ledde awate to prison, or they bee re-
 quired to be put in prison. &c.
 Athenas petere, to go to Athens.
 Culum petere, to flee vp into the ayre.
 Fuga saltem petere, to flee awate, to the en-
 tene to saue hym selfe.
 Secretum petere, to go into a secreete place.
 Periculum vehementi peti, to be assailed with
 fore perille. Supera semper petunt, they co-
 uet alwaies to be aboue, or in hygh places.
 Roman petitioms ille, that wellerenneth to
 Rome. Altum flamma petit, the fyre of
 flame moueth vp on hygh.
 Andra petere, to cume vp by lyes.
 Petonum, n. g. a kynde of wagons of chari-
 otes used in Fraunce.
 Petobus, a famous astronomer of Egypte.
 Petra, & f. g. a roche, a stone.
 Petra, a towne in Sicillie by Hybla, also a
 towne of Irbay, wherof Petrea Arabia is
 named, Petrae Sinum, a towne of Lucania.
 Petracor, a people of France called common-
 ly Perigors.
 Petrea, a nymph of the sea.
 Petrea, a woman going before common proce-
 ssions in the countrey, forynge hie selfe
 bionke.
 Petreleon, an oyle which naturally renneth out
 of a stone.
 Petreus, a. m. of a stone.
 Petreolus, a. m. idem quod petrosus.
 Petrosus, carles of the countrey. also whether
 thepe.
 Petronia, & a littell brouke rennyng into the ri-
 uer of Tibur. also the wife of Mitellius the
 emperour.
 Petronius, the name of diuers men of Rome.
 Petroselinum, n. g. an herbe called persep.
 Petrosus, a. m. stone, or full of stones.
 Petulans, a. m. g. wanton, dishonest, rejoy-
 cefull, proude, viciouse, ready to do wjunge,
 malapert, saute, that passeth not howe p he
 speaketh of doeth to a man.
 Effuse petulans, malapert and saute with-
 out measure, that hath no moderation in his
 tounge and behauiour.
 Petulant, wantonly, prouderly, dishonestly,
 vnchaufaltly, impudently, malapertly, sau-
 cely. Petulanter inuehi in aliquem, to in-
 uergh against one with proude and rejoyche

full woordes. Petulanter inuehi in aliam as
 licuius, to rayle spyefully and saucely against
 ones daughter.
 Petulantia, & f. g. wantonnesse, vicioussesse,
 prouddnes, malapertnesse, impudencie, sauc-
 nesse, rejoycesfull and proude speakenge of
 chaitynge.
 Petulus, a. m. wanton, lasciuious.
 Petulus, li. m. g. a diminutue of Petus.
 Petus, or petus, i. m. g. he that hath one eye laste
 than the other.
 Petusculum, a part of the citie of Rome.
 Peuce, an ile in the riuer llyer.
 Peucedanum, or peucedanus, an herbe, which
 hath a lytle stalk, lyke a fennell, but the by
 the grounde, and hath a poulow flower, a
 blacke roset, a great sauer, it is full of saue,
 he that doeth gather it, fetcheth pene and whys-
 tyn in his head, excepte his head and nose-
 thypples be annointed with oyle of roses. Di-
 oscorides. Iohn Agricola supporth it to be
 that, which is called Feniculum porcinum,
 whiche I suppose we call dogge fennel.
 Pexatus, a. m. that weareth a garment of rough
 seyle, or seile adowe, or such lyke cloth.
 Pexitas, a. m. f. g.
 Pexo, a. m. f. g. to kembre.
 Pexus, a. m. f. g. carded, curled, Orphen
 with the slype in weaueing.
 Pexa vestes, some men in expoundinge this
 nite, suppose to be of such thing as is thorne,
 as fyne woulle clothe or veluet, but it seemeth
 rather to be garments seyled, or that haue
 longe woulle, as thicke seyle or seyle adowe.
 Pexa toga, agowne of seyle adowe, or other
 clothe that hath the woulle seyled.
 Pexa muner, garments of seyle adowe, or
 other lyke clothe geuen to men.
 Pexa folia, leaues thicke and seyle.
 Doctor pexus et pinguis, a grosse and rude
 teacher.
 Pexit, mouscherones growyng at the rootes
 of trees.

P, ANTE, H.

P Habiranum, a citie in Germanie called
 Bremen.
 Phaces, people of the ile of Corcira, vn-
 der the dominion of Aethiopia.
 Phacus, a. m. et Phacrus, a. m. of the pro-
 ple Phaces.
 Phax, a. m. g. Phace useth for one that is fat,
 well fed, and deperitlye brought vp.
 Phacastus, a. m. that weareth shoes called
 Phacasi.
 Phacsum, n. g. et Phacsius, i. m. g. a kynd
 of moss.
 Phadim, one of the sons of Amphion a Rhode
 Phadon, a noble man of Athens, slayne by the
 thirty typpans. another was a philosopher

in whose name Plato made his booke of the
 immortallite of the soule.
 Phadra, the wyfe of Theseus, a stepmother to
 Hippolyte daughter of Theseus, king of Aethi-
 Phadrus, one of Platos schollers.
 Phariana, a citie of Aethiopia, called now Be-
 henhusium.
 Phasium, a citie of Aethiopia.
 Phasius, the son of Boius slayne at Troy. also
 an hyl of Aethiopia.
 Phaeton, son of a wynde of the syllables, the
 son of Phabus & Clymene, who with longe
 desyre, opened at the last of his father, that
 he mought one day gouerne of the chas-
 tite of the son, but being vnabie to that of-
 fyce: the horses ouerthrew the charette, and
 burned all the world: wherof Iupiter being
 afeard, lest he also shuld be burned, dryng
 Phaeton with lightning, threwe hym into
 the riuer called Padus, and Erydanus. Pha-
 ton, is sometime used for the tonne.
 Phaetonides, the sisters of Phaeton, looke
 Heliades.
 Phaetontius, or Phaetontes, a. m. of Phaeton,
 Phaetusa, daughter of the son, reade Heliades.
 Phagedana, a rennyng canker of poeke, which
 moste eateth the fleshe to the bones.
 Phagedenicus, that hath that soye of botche.
 Phago, a mans name, whiche was an exceeding
 glutton, & dyd eate in one day a whole boye,
 an hundred poundes of breadde, a shepe and a
 pygge, and dyante there the vessel of wyne
 called Dica, a burse of other lyke vessel.
 Phagineus, a. m. of beeches.
 Phagus, a beech tree.
 Phalangia, & f. g. a flasse, wheron men do carle
 packes, also a playne caste, a leauer or a ro-
 ler to lyft and conuegh wyne or other thyn-
 ges that be heavy and weightie.
 Phalangij, postres, whiche do carle packes.
 also soundours of the hande called Phalang.
 Phalangij, n. g. a kinde of spiders, that hath
 in all his legges thre spynnes of knottes,
 whose stingng is perillous & al most deadly.
 Phalacrocorax, a. m. g. a water crowe, is
 made signiffe a coote.
 Phalacron, balde.
 Phalacrus, the sonne of Aeolus.
 Phala, or Falx, hygh towers made of tymble,
 Phalangites, i. g. or Phalangium, g. an herbe
 haying alwaies two stalkes as the leade, a
 white floure lyke in facion to a redde lile, a
 blacke hede lyke half a pynell.
 Phalangio, are, to lome or dyue a thynge vpon
 colles.
 Phalarus, the chiefe capitaine of the barbarous
 thynners called and putte out of thepydoun
 by the Aethiopes.
 Phalaris, a. m. g. a kinde of thynne, thonsante fath-
 om, for in such thynne, that they made enuoy

ger with theyr mynles, footes to foote, man to
 man, spide to spide.
 Phalangia, are the spynnes of spars in the
 spynners.
 Phalangia, tatum, an armie of. x. i. thousand
 foot men.
 Phalaris, a towne in Sicilia.
 Phalarica, & f. g. an instrument of warre, when
 in wyde seye is enclosed, that when it is by-
 most fastened to tymble: it burneth all thyn-
 ly, there be of it two sortes, the hygge & a lesse.
 Phalaris, a typan of Agrigentyn in Sicilia.
 also a grammarians name.
 Phalaris, an herbe and a certayne sylle.
 Phalera, an haun in Athens.
 Phalera, & Phalera, a. m. an ornamente
 that gentlemen, & m. of armes used in Rome.
 Phalera, a. m. f. g. plur. a trapper or barbes
 for an hyl.
 Phaleratus, a. m. trapped or barbed.
 Phalerata dicta, gale woordes, pleatit speache.
 Phalerus Demetrius, a philosopher & gouer-
 nour of Athens.
 Phalerus, a citie in Tuscan.
 Phalerus, reade before in Falernus.
 Phalisci, a certen people in Italy on the highest
 parte of Tuscan, called now Mount falcon.
 Phalora, a citie of Aethiopia.
 Phalarus, an hyl of Aethiopia, wheron vines ar set.
 Phalaricus, i. m. g. he that hath bayne vissions.
 Phanes, a mans name of Halicarnassus, whith
 conducted Cambyses into Egypt.
 Phaneas, & one of the names of Bacthus.
 Phanius, a taben of Hyperides, and Lyllis,
 for an vflure.
 Phanio, saine Augustine, in his epistles saith,
 was taken for one that brought good tidings
 with his comyng.
 Phanni, sarailes, which happed to me in dyemmes
 Phantasia, & f. g. is diuersely taken of philoso-
 phers & phisicions. Galenus interiorum ter-
 tio, the affection called Phantasia, is none of
 ther thynge but the corruption of vnderstan-
 ding. Aristotle de animalibus. 2. Phantasia,
 is an operation of the power phantastical,
 that is to say, a menting from the actual sense,
 also Phantasia, is of the treasure of power or
 nimal, hoper of the formes and figures first
 concelud in the common sense of perceiving,
 phantasia, imagination.
 Phantasma, a. m. g. a vision, properly of a
 thing that is not, a vaine vision or imagination.
 Phantasmia, a. m. g. phantasmia.
 Phantus, n. g. a temple.
 Phantus, a large pond in the
 Phantus, a citie in Aethiopia.
 Pharus, one of the names of all kinges of Egypte
 vntill the tyme of Antonine in the Egypte.
 Pharus, a. m. g. a kinde of thynne, thonsante fath-
 om, for in such thynne, that they made enuoy

quiter for arrows.
 Pharetratus, a, um, that beareth a quiter.
 Pharia, an ile called nowe Aitha. also a cite, wherof the people be called Pharienscs.
 Pharias, phariz, a serpente, whiche maketh a forowe in the grounde with his taylor as he creepeth, and so likeli hym selfe by.
 Pharicon, ci, a hynde of poppon.
 Pharisai, were amonge the iewes certayne men, whiche professed a fourme of lyfynge more strenght and deuoute than other of that people, and were therfore called by that name.
 For Phares, in the Hebrew tongue signififieth, diuided. thei professed continence, virginitee, fast, and abstainyng from meate wyse in the laboure daies. they slepe onely upon bourdes, some vpon bones of els on thornes, to kepe them from slepyng of fleschly appetite. they ware on their foreheades, crowles of parchement, wherein were wyttten the ten commandementes geuen by god to Moyses, whiche they called Philaterias: they had in great reuerence theyr elders, in so muche that they wolde not with a wynde displease them. notwithstanding they beleued, that all thynges hapned by constellation, and yet toke theyr not awaie free will from man. they affirmed, that soules are immortall, and that god shall come in iudgement. hereby they came into woundfull credence with people, whereby they drew to them greut multitudes, and of them were dyuers good men, amonge whom was sainte Paule, Nicodemus and other, whiche afterward were Christes disciples, although the multitude, takyng that profession onely for bauglopy, persecuted that honest foyme of lyfynge into hypocryse, decealyng the people, whom Christe sharply rebuked, and declared theyr folly. and yet with some of them (whiche by phylaphode were good men) he dynd, and otherwyse used them familiarly.
 Pharius, a, um, is putte for Aegyptius.
 Pharius, and Phariacus, a, um, of Pharos.
 Pharmaceutice, that part of physycke that healet with medicines.
 Pharmacopola, a, a pottcarie.
 Pharmacum, i, ne, ge, a medicine, sometyme it signififieth poppon.
 Pharmacia, two illes by Attica.
 Pharnaces, kynge of Bithynia sonne, whom Cesar vanquished.
 Pharphariades, part of the mountain Caucas.
 Pharos, a little ile in Egypt against the mouth of Nilus, by the citee Alexandria. in this ile was set a very high towre, wherein were great seghtes all the nyght long, for the comforte and surete of them, whiche were in viage there on the sea, or on the lande. wherof all or thei towres made for suche purpose, are called Phari.

Pharusij, or Pharusi, people of Illyria, whiche are nowe exceeding poore.
 Pharsalia, a countrey in Chersalia, where the battayle was betwene Caesar and Pompeius.
 Pharsalos, a cite in Chersalia, nyght to the whiche was the great and sharp battayle betwene Caesar and Pompeius, where Pompeius was vanquished and sledd. it is also called of Lucanus Pharsalia.
 Phasc, a woode of Hebrue, whiche signififieth passyng ouer. it is commonly called Pascha.
 Phascus, a cite of Samphilia, whiche was a refuge for pirates.
 Phascinus, a, um, made of the pulse Phascolus.
 Phascellus, or Phascellus, i, m, g, a little wyne called a galton.
 Phascolus, li, a foit of pulse coine, wherof he dyuers kyndes. one is called Dolichus, whiche groweth in gardenes, with a longe steme, and is succoured with stiches set about it. thei be mostly corrupted with weate. Reticus saith, that onely they amonge all other pulse were eaten with theyr huskes. Reticus affirmeth that it was not the common Dolichus, but thei whiche were of dyuers coloure, and sacioned lyke to litle hyndes. Loke of theym in Smilax.
 In other kynde is called Phasillus, whiche is berie small, some beyng white and some red, with litle stalkes reasyng on the grounde, and lyng holowe, has upg leaues lyke in facion to lute, but softer and full of wyne, coddys lyke to fengraks, the boythe of them nonerfwerth, and maketh indifferent lute. an other is called Smilax, of whom reade in his place. an other is called Isopyron, whose leafe is lyke to anise, hath on the top litle heades full of seides lyke to Nigella. I haue no certayne englyshe for this pulse. I dare not coniect what it is, for feare of disfigure. but by these descriptions men of meane wittes may fynde what it is in beholding at theyr stes diuers soites of pulse.
 Phasianarius, i, m, g, he that breedeth fasantas.
 Phasianus, i, m, g, a Phasiana, a, f, g, a fasant.
 Phasis, sis, or sidis, a great riuer in the countrey of Colchos. it is also a citee there.
 Phasma, aris, n, g, an horrible vision of synne.
 Phaurinus, a famous & eloquent philospher boyme at Orlance in Fraunce. in hym were thre thynges pryncypally to bee meruylled at. The fyrste, that he beyng a frenche man, was so excellent in the Greeke toungue, that besides his great learyng, he left his kynde hym a noble remembrance of the grete eloquence. The seconde, that beyng Eunuchus of an imperfecte man, he was accused of adulterie. The thyrde, that hauyng the emperour Adrian exceedingly displeased with hym, he notwithstanding ouer lymed hym, neuer haungge any damage by hym: whiche was

worth the hygh commendation of that noble superiour. hauyng this litle offer tyng in his wylle, he in Chersalia the hygh in chace to be aduised moche after, when he beyng displeased with his inferiour, betwene his anger. In a tyme when the emperour disputed with hym, and in the ende he seemed to suffer the emperour to haue the victory: afterward his frendes asked of hym, howe it hapned that he, who applied hym selfe to studie and letters onely, shuld be reputed to be the greatest philospher in Athens: mought he vanquished of so great a ptyler, who was occupied in y great affaires of the empire. He answered, that it was no shame to be vanquished of hym, whiche had xxx. legions of men at his commandement.
 Phegeus, a, um, of Phegeus.
 Phegeus, the father of Alpheiboca, Theon and Axion, of whome Alcaxon was purged, for sleayng his mothe Eriphyle.
 Phelandrios, an herbe growyng in marie groundes, holefome to breathe the stone, called of Dioscorides Helioselinon.
 Phellus, coriack.
 Phemonoe, a mayden, prophete of Apollo in Delphos.
 Pheneum, a towne of Arcadie.
 Pheneata, people of that towne.
 Phengites, a certayne stone.
 Phenon, a herbe, some wyte it Fremium, it is also called Anemone.
 Phera, a cite of Chersalia. also a place and towne of Achais, and a towne of Attica, beyng Megara and Thebes.
 Phereclides, a famous philospher and wyter of tragedies, whiche dyed of the toulde sycke, he was dythagoas maister. There was another of that name before his tyme.
 Phereclus, the sonne of Hermonides, whiche made the Myppes wherin Paris laded into Grece, when he stole away Helen.
 Pherecrates, a poets of Athens.
 Pherenice, a womans name.
 Phereira, thynges boyme at great stades of testamphes, as pagantes of Jewelles of golde of siluer, images, and such lyke thynges.
 Pherecrius, Jupiter.
 Phetrum, i, n, g, a thyng wherof pagantes are boyme, also deade colles, John Freccrum.
 Phiala, a, f, g, the generall name to all plate that serueth for wine or water, propriety of golde.
 Phiale, one of Diadas companions.
 Phidias, an excellent workman in makyng great images of golde of Juppiter.
 Phidias, a, um, of Phidias.
 Phidias, a, f, g, the suppers that the Lacedemonians dyed, whiche were openly kept with a mercurious temperance, every man bynggng his mesurable portion of meate and wyne.

Phile, i, f, g, an ile in the south sea.
 Philadelphus, a cite in Syria, cownting to the Philadelphus, called Ptolomeus, kynge of Syria, who made a voyage thither to see the temple of Asclepius, which was in this towne. he also had a temple of Asclepius, by the name of Asclepius, by the name of Asclepius, by the name of Asclepius.
 Philagathus, he that loveth goodnesse.
 Philagrus, a philospher of Cilicia.
 Philaethes, a towne of trachis.
 Philanthropia, a, f, g, humanitee, gentynesse, and fauour towardes men.
 Philanthropos, a towne of mankynde, also gentyn and kynde, also a kynde of buccres.
 Philargyia, couetousnesse, auarice.
 Philargyus, couetous.
 Philautia, toue of ones owne personne, toue of ones selfe.
 Philemon, a comfitt poets.
 Philema, a kyss.
 Phileni, were two byethers of Carthage, of whiche it is wyttten, that wherof thei of Carthage and thei of Cyrene dyd stee for their boundes, it was agreed, that of thei after two moeth shoulde issue, and wherof thei met, whiche thei boundes. than thei fald byethen beyng sent, wene a great waite into the boundes of the other, whiche they thought retaine. and whan thei of Cyrene dyd see that they were plemented, they toke it displeasently, a mtraced thei two byethen, that if they wolde not go backe, they shoulde be put quicke into the earthe: but they notwithstanding standyng wolde not depart, wherfore they beyng buried on lute, thei countrey men made ouer theym two stiles, whiche at this daye be called Ara Philenorum, whiche are now within the towne of Tunis.
 Philenus, he that loveth wyne.
 Phileia, temples dedicated to Apollo.
 Phileus, a name of Apollis.
 Phileas, a grammarian in the tyme of Ptolemy and Alexander, instructour to Ptolemy Philadelphus.
 Phileria, an herbe called wilde sage. in the decrees of gregorye they be taken for charmes of enchantmentes wyttten, also in Conilio Laos dionysius do reade Phileria tacere.
 Phileus, a heifer.
 Phileum, a cite in Frecclande called commonly to Cronlagen.
 Philippi, a cite in Chersalia.
 Philippice, a towne beyng a towne against the towne of Philippi, and a towne against the towne of Philippi.
 Philippides, a comfitt poets.
 Philippopolis, a cite of Macedonia.
 Philippenses, men of that chace.
 Philippus, ci, a certayne kyng of golde, some tyme dyd in Grece.
 Philippus, i, a bridge of Macedonia, thome at

Amyntas, father of great Alexandre. A prince from his childhood of excellent witte and power, of whom these notable thynges be remembred. after he had vanquished the Atheniensis at Eleon, he began to rejoyce of his felicity, but to the intent that he therefoe shoulde not bee the more prone to infirmitie towards his subiects, nor to haue indignation at them, whome he vanquished: he then and euer after caused a childe to come to his chambrye doore in the mourning and to saie alowde. Philis, thou arte a man mortall. Whiche he obserued so constantly, that he neuer went out of his chambrye, or receiued any countaillours or suiters, till the childe hadde thus spoken these wordes, notwithstanding that he was a painfull. On a tyme the Atheniensis sente an ambassade vnto him, whiche after he had patiently hearde, he said to the ambassadeurs, whan they shoulde departe. knowe you (saied he) any thyng that maye be pleasure vnto your ciitee: among them was Democritus (for his tongue called Theristes) he forthwith answered the kynge. I then (saied he) wilte hang vpon thy felicitie: whiche answer troubled the residue of the ambassadeurs, and byd sett all the other herces in an indignacion, with a great chere. but Philis most gently and colde answered. Saie now to the Atheniensis, that they whiche for anger can not absteine from such wordes, be muche prouder of courage, than they that suffer to spoken without any punishment, and dooe easilie digest so proude an insulte, also, where one named Diacharias had a matter in variance before hym, Philisippe takinge littell heed what was spoken, and toucht him sleeping, at the laste gaue iudgement against Diacharias, who cryng out with a lowde voyce, appealed. Whetherwith Philisippe beinge soe moued, with a greuous lache, saied, to whome doost thou appeale? I appeale (saied Diacharias) vnto your selfe, but being better awaked, and taking heed what is spoken. Philisippe beinge thoughtly awaked, and hearinge effusions the matter: percerued, that Diacharias had wronge. he woulde not reuerse the iudgement, but the summe of money, wherin Diacharias was condemned, he paid of his owne treasure of his patience, subiect of witte, and valiant courage, many haue written abundantly, whiche in the reapeing are borne pleasaunt and profitable. he was also the incarnacion, of Christ .358. yeres.

Philisus, an historiographer.

Philo, a philosopher of the secte Academicke, and a Bre, borne at Alexandria, a man of great eloquence and wysdom.

Philocalus, a goodman, a stately man of elegant

Philocares, an herbe called hyscoundre.

Philocles, a tragick poete of Athens.

Philocletes, the sonne of Ixion, was Ixion's les companion, and buied hym, and had his arewes.

Philodamus, a noble man of the people called Lamacceni.

Philodolus, he that loneth his seruantes.

Philogregus, he that belisteth of hath a pleasure to vse greke wordes.

Philoginia, doctryne on women.

Philoginos, he that docteth on women.

Philolaus, one of Loynth, whiche gaue lawes to the Thebanes.

Philologia, loue of studie, babling, dolectacion in to muche talke of many wordes.

Philologus, Rhetorike, or a louer of letters. also to a great speaker.

Philomela, a, f. g. a nyghtengale. also a faire maiden that was deflowred by Theresus husbande to his sister: whom poetes feigne to be transformed into a nyghtengale.

Philomusus, amouours of the muses, that loueth of fauourably good letters.

Philonicus, a byawle. sometyme a loue of victorye.

Philopamines, a famous captaine of the people Achaie, whiche vanquished the Lacedemonians and Iphicentans in diuers battails.

Philopex, he that loneth chyldren.

Philoponus, laborious, petrefull.

Philosophaster, he that woulde be lyke a philosopher, a smatterer in philosophie, a counterfette philosopher.

Philosophia, a, f. g. philosophie, the loue of sawyng of wysdom.

Philosophice, lyke a philosopher.

Philosophicus, a, um, philosophicall.

Philosophor, aris, to studie wysdom, to dispute and reason of philosophie, to serche the causes and natures of thynges.

Philosophus, i. m. g. a philosopher.

Philostatus, a learned man in the tyme of Socrates the emperour.

Philothoros, one that is geuen to speculation and contemplacion of thynges.

Philothesia, a solemn feast among the Brekes.

Philoxenia, a, f. g. hospitallitee.

Philoxenus, he that hopeth good hospitallitee, also the name of a grammarian, of a poete, of a famous pyncter, and of a parasite, whiche wylled hym selfe to haue a necke as longe as a crane, that he myght haue more dolectacion in sweete meates and drynkes.

Philtrum, i. n. g. a drinke charmed, whiche causeth a man to dooe or to be mad for loue.

Philura, or Philura, a, f. g. a thynne shen betwixt the backe and the wood of the tree called Myrica, wherin they bide in olde tyme to wythe, after some it is the tree it selfe.

Phi

Philys, a, f. g. a nyght, on which Philisippe was gaue Thion, who the first tyme called Philirides.

Phymia, a, n. g. a stone on the tenger, whiche maye be called a whitblow.

Phineas, wyng of Aetnaie, who by the enticement of his felons wyfe, put out the eyes of his sonnes, whiche he had by his first wyfe. But by the last benygnaunce of god, he was also made blinde, and the foule rauenous beeste called Harpia, despyed and deuoured the myght that was prepared for hym. But those byrdes were at the last byuen away by Zetus and Calate, whom he hadde curtesyly entertained. In other Phineus, was brother of Cepheus, that was turned into a stone by Perseus. Another of that name an Atheniense, was turned into a byrde.

Philo, one of the riuers of paradise, whiche some calle Ganges, some Nilus.

Philanates, people of Illia.

Philebs, a byene.

Philebotomia, bloudletyng.

Philebotomum, m. n. g. the instrument, where a with bloude is letten, a fleame.

Philegeton, onus, a ryuer of hell, whiche alwaies boueneth.

Philegetonius, a, um, of Philegeton.

Philegias, the sonne of Agars, a byng in Thesallie, and father of Orion.

Phlegma, mais, n. g. fleume.

Plegmatius, a, um, fleumattike.

Phlegmon, ones, f. g. an inflammation of bloude, whiche groweth into an impostume in some parte of the body or member.

Phlegon, one of the hoyses of the sonne.

Plegonius, ridis, a precious stone, wherin appereth as it were a flame of fyre.

Phlegra, gre, or Phlegre, gre, a ciitee of Macedonia.

Phlegreus campus, after some a field in Thesallie, after some in Macedonia, after Plinie and Strabo in Campagne, by the ciitee Cumae, where the gigantes were ouercome by Hercule.

Phlegyas, lyke Phlegias.

Phlegis, people of Thesallie, named of Phlegas a Jphis father, whiche was dyctator of god and man, and therefore dyctator with a benyng bye Aepuna.

Phleon, phlet, f. g. a certayne herbe.

Phlias, the sonne of Bacchus, that lotteth in Colchis with Jason.

Phliastur, a, um, of Phlius.

Phlius, a, n. g. a place in Beteia, where Jason was wythtyppen.

Phlox, phlogos, f. g. a certayne redde flame, a flame.

Phlox, a petiole flowerlike a phlox.

Phlobetor, oris, the tynde of Sodom.

Phoen, f. g. a sea turtle, it maye be supposed to be a sea turtle, which is in the sea and byen on the land.

Phocae, phocorum, the people of Aetna.

Phocaea, a ciitee of the tye of Phigia, belonging to Aetna, the people there builded newe cities in Phocaea.

Phocais, caldis, patronymicum form. of Phocaea.

Phoceus, a ciitee of Beteia.

Phocides, and phocci, they that builded the ciitee of Phocaea.

Phocenses, people of Phocis.

Phoceus, et phorcaus, a, um, pertaining to Phocaea.

Phocion, a noble man of Athens, whiche had ben discipule to Plato and Menocrates, afterwards one of the chiefe gouernours of the ciitee of Athens, a man of suche wonderful graces and conuincion, that he was not lightely sene to change his countenance, either to laugh or to mourne, nor to haue his handes out of his habit, except in warre: and whan he was in the countrey, he went alwaies barefooted, except it were in the cold winter, where of there was no better token, than to see Phocion go shodde. His speche was moyste, graue, vehement, and full of quick sentences, and therefore the most eloquent orator Democritus called hym the hater of char dy curie of his wordes. he was of such a confidence, that wher Apollo at Delphos made answer, that one man in Athens was of a contrarye opinion to all the ciitee: whan that was requyred, Phocion rose vp and saied: Leave countrey men to secke whom your god meareth: for I am that one man, whome nothinge is so hard, whiche is now doone in the common weale of this ciitee. Whan he had made an oracion to the people, and that plecting hym continued to hym: he turned to them that were next hym and saied: Woe what haue I doone, I feare lest some foolish wyde hath escaped me bynarrow: I misseinge, that the people shoulde allowe any thyng that was good, or not so good. On a tyme whan he reasoned contrarye to the mynde of the people, wherfore that mynde and wylde was set hym: It is at your pleasure contrarye, saied he, so compelle me to be so, that I maye not, but to speake the truth, as I thinke, that no man myght saye saie me. He was to reuerende a personage, that the great kinge Alexander, in the beginning of his reigne, after he had vanquished Darius, came to no man but hym a Rhetorike. He was in suche reuerence that hym by Alexander, and although he was then the general capitaine of the Atheniensis in that tyme, and had done manye noble actes, he was yett in such a reuerence, that he was not to be touched.

Phocion

best content to lyue poorly. Finally he was of his vnhappy countrey men condemned to death, whereto he went with the same countenance that he had in auctors. When one, whiche was condemned with hym, lamented and feared to die, Phocion turning to hym, said: why, were thou not gladder, that thou shaldest die with Phocion? And when one of his friends asked hym, if he wold any thing to his sonne. I wolde (said he) that such wronge as the Atheniens doe to me, he shoulde not remembre. what a wonderfull woorde of a painfull was this? who followed Chylles doctrine. Chylle was doine. 333. ptes.

Phocula, one of the fles called Hypocides.
Phoculus, bi, m, g. Apollo the sonne of Iupiter and Latona, and is taken for the sonne.
Phocula, an herbe called of the Latines, Hors deum marmym.
Phoebeus, and Phoebeus, a, um, of Apollo, of the sonne.
Phaemon, a poole in Arcadie.
Phaemonia, the daughter of Phoebeus, whiche firste invented the meter called Heroicum.
Phaebus, hadis, a prophetesse.
Phaebes, f, g. the moone.
Phaenices, people in Syria.
Phoeniceus, a, um, right Crymfon.
Phoenicia, of Phoenice, a region in Syria next to Judea.
Phoeniceus, a, um, and Phoenissus, a, um, of Phoenicia.
Phenicopterus, ri, m, g. a great birde, hauyng feathers of crymfon colour.
Phenicia, a woman of Phoenicia.
Phoenix, nis, f, g. a birde, which liueth about 600. yeres: and finally eatyng sweete spices up to a hygh mountaine, by the heate of the sonne, and labour of his wynges, kindleth fire, wherewith he burne all burne, of his ashes riseth a nother lyke birde. It is also a date tre, or paulm, also a littel river in Grece, it was also the brother of Cadmus, or after some, Agorons father, after whome Phoenicia was named, where he reigned. Also one whiche was moute to Achilles.
Pholoe, a mountayne in Libania, full of wood.
Pholus, one of the Centaures, the sonne of Ixion and Rubeo.
Phonastus, ci, m, g. he that teacheth one to pronounce and moderate his voyce.
Phorbas, bannis, a wyperherb, that founde Desdippus, after that he was hanged up by the feete.
Phorcus, one of the sonnes of Neptuneus, whiche was taken for a god of the sea.
Phorcys, Medusas father, of whome she was called Medusa.
Phorcys, phorcysdos, patrony, of Phorcys.

Phormio, a captain of Athens, in the warre of Delopontus. Also a philosopher in the tyme of Anstall.
Phorinus, a countess poete of Syracuse of Sicilie.
Phoroneus, the most auncient king of Perle.
Phoroneus, a, um, of Phoroneus.
Phoronides, patrony, malul.
Phoronis, nidos, patrony, formin.
Phosphorus, ri, m, g. the date sters.
Phragmon, the name of an image maker and painter.
Phraortes, a kynge of India, a man of great temperance. In other Phraortes was king of Perle, who slew his owne father Merope.
Phrasiss, f, g. the proper fourme or manner of speache, which in one countrey is often times diuers, as Sotheine, Notheine, deuente, hente, frenche, picarde, gascogne, wald. Some do let the negatiue before the affirmatiue some contrarie: some speche is quicke, some graue, some flourishyng, some temperate.
Phraus, conuentiones or assemblies of men hauyng peculiar sacrifices or facies of religio.
Phregma, a cite in Iherutia, another in Latium.
Phrene, the midriffe, whiche diuiderh the vmbles of a man or beest from the bowels.
Phrencyus, a, um, that is vexed with a frenche Phrenitis, tidis, of Phrenesis, f, g. a sickness called frenche.
Phronimos, prudent, wisse, wittie.
Phronesis, f, g. prudentie.
Phrygia, a royaume in Asia the lesse, hauyng on the east Cappadocia, on the south Lyconia, on the west Troas, on the north Galatia.
Phrygianus, a, um, embowdered.
Phrigian vestes, garments embowdered.
Phrygio, nis, m, g. a dyoceter.
Phrygius, a, um, of Phrygia.
Phrygium melos, a melody or tune in instruments, wherein seemed to bee (as Luciano saith) a manner of diuine furie, as be it Josephus collect it barbarous. Castiodorus saith, that the melody, called Dorylus, doth use wisdom, and graue chauce. Phrygius is stereth to barrell, and inflameth the desires of furie. Deolus appeareth the tempelles of the mind, and bringeth in slepe. Lydus quickeneth vnderstandyng in them that be dull, and induceth appetites of celestiall thynges.
Phryne, a famous harlotte at Athens.
Phrynos, a psorde.
Ptyx, gis, a man of Phrygia.
Phryxus, the son of Athaman, king of Thebes.
Philia, a cite in Thessalie, Achilles countess.
Philota, one that dwelleth in Philia.
Philothia, one of the four parties of Thessalie.
Philiriasis, a sickness, in the which the boode growe in such multitude, that the deuour the

the body, the laste still.
Philicophag, people dwelling nigh to the greates sea, whiche liue only by fishe.
Philiscap, he that hath the consumption of the lunges.
Philis, f, g. a disease in the lunges, with a consumption of all the body, coming of a feuerous heate consuming, or of a heate acutell and humours in the stomack. The cause is a reume, sharpe and longe continuance of choler or salte fume, it happeneth of a squince or impostume in the vula, when by the rupture of them, the putrified matter defendeth to the lunges, or of a pleuresie, or Peripneumonia, when the being heated, the putrified matter is not purged within the space of. 31. daies, or by longe stoppyng of hemesoides or slowes: or by the coldness of the aier receyued, designyng the spirituell members: or by the heate of the aier, dryng and scorchyng the lunges: or by a great and longe cough: or by other infirmities, in singing high, or bearing a heauy burden.
Philona, medicines, that procure aboction, or deliuerance before the tyme.
Philongus, a towne.
Phu, a plante of herbe, whiche some call baslerian.
Phy, an interfection of merualllyng.
Phycis, a certayne fishe.
Phycos, a certayne herbe or shrubbe.
Phycus, unis, a promontorie of Cyrene.
Phygethion, a littell swellng or botche herbe and redd, burnyng and pichyng.
Phylaca, ce, a pylson, a warde, a gayle.
Phylacista, ce, a gallowe, a hys of a pylson.
Phylace, a cite of Thessalie.
Phylacteria, scrolles of parchement, that the Pharos used, wherein the commaundementes were writen.
Phyleus, one of the greke capitaines, that came to Troie.
Phyllis, lida, the daughter of Lercurgus, king of Thrase, which hyng hie self, despayring of the comynge of Demophoon, whome postes feigne, to be turned into an alme tree, wherof that tree is called Phylla. Phyllis is also a reue of Bithynia.
Phyllis, an herbe called hartes tonge, loke Fuchius in Hemionitis.
Phyllus, a cite of Thessalie.
Phylodoc, an mythe.
Phylerer, a great fishe in the french oceanis, whiche eateh like to a pilan about Myrris, and spouteth out water.
Phylica, ce, f, g. the sciences of thynges naturall.
Phylica, orum, n, g. heates that weate of naturall causes.
Phylice, naturall.
Phylicus, ci, m, g. a naturall philosopher, he that

substith the causes of thynges naturall.
Physiognomia, a rule to knowe a mannes naturall affections by his visage by fourme of his members.
Physiognomas, m, of Physiognomon, monia, he that subgeth ones maners and affections by his visage and facion of his body.
Physiologia, f, g. reason of naturall causes.
Physiologus, g, m, g. he that disputeth of naturall causes, a naturall philosopher.
Physis, nature.
Phytocusa, an ile in the sea Citerum.
Phyton, of Phytos, loke Python.
Phytonicus, and Phytonica, he of the that hath a spiritte within them, that geueth answer of thynges to come.

Plabilis, le, for the which satisfactioun maye be made, and god pleased.
Piacularis, re, that whiche pertyneth to purging of sinne, or to geuen of offere to god for satisfactioun.
Piacularia auspicia, tokens in sacrifice of some heauy chance to come.
Piaculum, li, n, g. any thyng done for satisfactioun of some greuous sin, sometime a great and heuious offence.
Plamen, minis, of Plamentum, ti, n, g. that whiche was geuen or occupied about satisfactioun.
Platio, onis, f, g. a sacrificyng, a purging by sacrificie.
Plator, oris, m, g. he that puergeth sinne by sacrificie.
Platrix, tris, the that made sacrifice to purge sinne.
Pica, ce, f, g. a byrde called a ppe, also the loathing of the stomacke in the sin that dyeth with childe.
Piratus, a, um, pitted or rased with pische, also to thei sauereth or smacketh of pische.
Picea, f, g. a pische tree.
Piceastrum, f, ri, n, g. a wilde pische tree.
Piceatus, a, um, pitted, smered with pische.
Picenum, a countrey in Itale called Marca Anconitana.
Picenus, and Picentinus, a, um, of Picenum.
Pices, of Picentini, people of that countrey.
Piceus, a, um, of pische, or blacke like pische.
Piceus, are, to beate with pische.
Pictis, wilde leafe of Achite.
Pictatur, a title giuen to subges of hita wope, it is sometime a playse for the booke of head.
Pictis, a wallar.
Pictones, a countess in frauce called Pictet.
Pictor, oris, m, g. a painter.
Pictura, f, g. painting, the craft of painting.

Pictoratus, a, um, peincted, that hath divers colours.

Picturatus vestes, embowdered apparail, of rather of baudelap.

Pictus, a, um, peincted, garnished, gaily sette forth, that hath in it divers colours.

Picumnus, a, um, a god among the Romans.

Picus, ci, m. g. a little bird, whiche maketh a hole in trees, wherein he breedeth, a raven, it was also the name of an olde kynge of Latines.

Picumnus, a, pte.

Pic, mercifully, deuoutly, loupngly, godly, with a natural and honest love and affection.

Pieria, a mountayne and cite of Beotia dedicate to the muses.

Pieria, a maiden boyn at Myos a cite of Jonia, daughter of an honourable man, called Ophion, of whome is this hystorie woorthy of remembrance. there happened to be warre betwene the inhabitants of Mylatum, and them of Myos, but in suche gentill faction, that the women of Myos might alwaies, on the solemn feast of Diana, come to Mylatum, and doe sacrifice to Diana, which was there chiefly honoured, Pieria comping this ther with hir mother, one Phrygia, the eldest daughter of Phrygia duke of Mylatum, being bold by hir beauty, beganne to loue hir exceedingly, and after the manner of lovers, desired hir to doe some thyng thankfull to the mapde, demaunded what he myght doo to hye moste pleasant and acceptable. The maiden being wittie, and also loupng to hye counsey and friends, answered, that to hye it shoulde be the greatest pleasure, if he woulde endeavour hym selfe to byng to passe, that the thought offendynge, with a great softe of hye remembrance repaire to Mylatum without any damage. Whylke percellapng, thus nought brought to much content the maiden, as peace, he calling the people together, exorted them to conclude a peace with them of Myos, to be with them in alliance: wherunto they accorded, & the name of Pieria was ever after in so honorable remembrance, that all honeste women used for a piousrte, to wylle to to be tancd, as Whylke loues Pieria.

Pierides, were daughters of one Pierus, whiche compared in singynge with the Muses: but byng vanquished, and geuynge to the Muses reprochfull wordes, they were by them turned into pyes. Ther be somtyme taken for the Muses of an hill in Theballe, called Pieris, or Pierus.

Pierides, the Muses.

Pierius, a, um, of the muses.

Picrus, the father of the forsaled maidens Pierides.

Piens, itz, mercifull, &c.

Pientior, pientissimus, more and most mercifull, moste loupng towards his parentes or countrey.

Pietas, atis, f. g. the reuerent love towards a mannes propre countrey and parentes, of whiche it is taken for the loue and honoure due unto god. Lactantius calleth it iustice and deuoute woorthyping and knowlege of god, godlynesse, godly affection, naturall love towards the parentes or kynnesfolke, naturall nest, naturall zeale of affection.

Pigeo, gii, gere, to be softe or aged, to be sothe, to be ashamed: it is moste commonly used impersonally, somtyme to beslow, also to repent.

Obsecro, ne quid plus minusue faxit, quod nos postea pigeat, I requere you, let him not doo any thyng more or lesse, wherof we wate after repent we.

Id non piger, he repenteth not of that he hath doone.

Quin me pigeat perdere, but that I wolde be sothe to lose it.

At te nullo modo piguit facere, but thou were nothing sothe or ashamed to dooe it.

Num facti piger? is he any thyng sothe for that he hath doone?

Piget me laboris, I am tuche of vntylke to laboure.

Piger, gra, grum, slowe.

Piger annus, a yere that passeth slowly a wate.

Bellum pigrum, a longe warre.

Pigmalion, the sonne of Belus, kynge of Cete, and brother of Idas.

Pigmalioneus, a, um, of Pigmalion.

Pigmentum, ti, n. g. peincting that women used. Also peincters colour.

Pigmenta, are also false colours in speaking deceitfull wordes, pleasant lye.

Pigmentarius, ri, m. g. a maker or seller of peincting.

Pignatio, onis, f. g. a pledgering or gagering.

Pignatilius, a, um, that whiche is lased in pledge.

Pignatilius creditor, he that wate take a pledge, or gage.

Pignero, au, are, to late to gage.

Pignoro, aris, ar, to take a pledge or a gage of a man for suretie of rent or payment of money. somtyme to late to gage.

Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quent pignatilius, the most valiant man be they, whiche in batayle he foundest dispatched: of whiche wate to seile for hym selfe the vittanes becomen.

Pignatili animi, the vittanes of herres of them in daunger, and as it were lased to gage.

Pignus, pignoris, of pignoris, n. g. a gage or pledge gauen for suretie of bette or paye, also a pawns

a pawns in layng a wager: by transacion a certayne taken, or sure signe, or testimonie of lous or paymēt.

Dare pignus cum aliquo, to lay a gage or gage with one.

Ponere pignori, to lay in gage or pledge.

Pignori opponere, to gage or late to gage, for suretie of rent or payment.

Pignora auferre, to take a distresse. also to take or seile ones gooddes for disobedience.

Pignus amoris, a token of loue.

Beneuolentia pignus, a token of fauour.

Pignora rapere, idem quod pignora auferre. Ager oppositus est pignori, the piece of grounde to late to mortgage.

Contendere pignora, to late a wager.

Pignus rei publice, id est, fiducia et securitas. Pignora, is somtyme taken for children, being as pledges betwene man and wife.

Alia pignora, children by adoption.

Pignoris capio, a noun, significh taking of a distresse.

Pignorator, oris, m. g. he that taketh a gage for suretie of bette or payment.

Pigre, slowly.

Pigredo, onis, f. g. slouthfulness, vntylke.

Pigresco, fieri, to be made slowe.

Pigresco, scere, to be or wate slowe or vntylke.

Pigres, the brother of Arcemisia.

Pigritia, e, f. g. slouthfulness.

Pegrities, ei, f. g. idem.

Pigritudo, dinis, and Pigritia, atis, f. g. slowe ness, vntylke.

Pigro, au, are, to holde backe or tarie one.

pigro, aris, ar, to be slow, to be sothe or vntylke to dooe a thyng.

Scribere ne pigre, be not slow, sothe, or slouthly to write.

Pila, la, f. g. a moyle, wherein any thyng is beaten with a pestill, also a pillar, a ball, or any thyng round as a ball, also a pile, heape, or damme made in the water.

Pila ludere, to playe at tepple.

Pila se exercere, idem.

Mea pila est, the ball is in my handes, piousness, I wate dooe nowe with is as me liffeth.

Pilalugenis, a little round ball of wholpe, such as to in gowder when they be ryp.

Pilades, a gentill man of Phocia, which was so feithfull a friend to Orestes, (with whom he kepte companie while he was madde)

that he woulde neuer forsake hym, but solowd hym into the temple called Taurica,

where Orestes was sacrificed unto Diana, where Pilades being apprehended, when he shoulde be slayne, Orestes woldenches die for hym, that he might scape.

Pilani, the whiche fight with darts.

Pilarius, ri, m. g. a fuggler, which maketh a

he did by leigendemayne conuey littell darts.

Pilares, a certayne stone that is white.

Pilanus, ni, a captayne in warre, leaung a certayne bande of men.

Pylauum, one pylar by another, or at euer pylar.

Pilatus, a, um, armed with darts.

Pileatus, a, um, capped, that weareth a cappe.

Pileatus seruus, a slave that is lode with his cappe on his head.

Pileum, ti, n. g. a wagon of chare with foure wheles, wherein women were woune to be caried.

Pileolus, li, m. g. a littell bonette.

Pileus, lei, m. g. of Pileum, lei, n. g. a cappe or bonette. somtyme liberties: for as muche as bonde men, when they were intransquid, were copped cappes.

Pilecrepus, he that in hotte baynes casteth liffes into rounde ballies into the fire, to make it burne.

Pilo, au, are, to begynne to be heary, or growe in heare, also to pull of ones heare.

Piloella, an herbe, called commonly mouse eare.

Pilosus, a, um, heary, full of heare.

Pilula, le, f. g. a littell ball. Also a pille made for purgations.

Pilum, ti, n. g. a hardoun, or force of rasour, also a darts or sauleyn of foor foote long and a halfe, also a pestill, to brate or powne in a moyle.

Primum pilum, the chiefe band of the Romanes about the standerd, which were chiefly armed with darts.

Pilumnus, a man whiche founde the manse to dong iande, and to grinas coine.

Pilus, li, m. g. an heare.

Pilum non facio, I set not a heare by it.

Pilus of Pilum, a pestill, to brate or brate any thyng in a moyle.

Pimpinella, an herbe called Pimpernell.

Pimpla, a place by the mountayne called Parnalus, of the whiche the Muses be called Pimplides.

Pimpleus, a, um, of Pimpla.

Pina, ne, a sythe that hath two great wythes.

Pinaces, per diminutionem, Pinacidia, tabulae in bakes: Pinaces be also writinge tables.

Pinachotheca, a case or place, wherein peincted cables, plates, letters, and ornaments were kepte.

Pinari, an ancient house or familie in Sicilia, of the whiche were the piteles, that sacrificed to Ihercules.

Pinarius and Pinarius, two olde men, to whom Ihercules related, how he wold be worshipped.

Pincerna, ne, a deller, or one that wate on a mannes cuppe at the table.

Pincerna phumatorum, the slouthful, so called, because it byngeth muche paye.

Pindar

Pindarus, a Theban poet, and chiefe of them whiche were called Lyrici. wherfoze Alexander, when he destroyed the citie of Thebes, caused the house of Pindarus to be preserved, with all his familie, an other Pindarus was a tyrant of Ephesus.

Pindo, dis, di, dere, idem quod Pinfo.

Pindus, a mountaine in Thessalia. also a citie there.

Pinea, x, f. g. a pine apall or a pine tree.

Pineum, u, n. g. a woodde of a groue of pine trees.

Pineus, a, um, of a pine tree.

Pingo, pinxi, pingere, to painte, to deuisse, to set in order, to drawe out the Mappe of some of a thing, to distinge with diuers colours: by transaction, to distinge.

Pingere humum varis floribus, to drawe flowers of diuers colours vpon the grounds.

Pinguedo, guedius, f. g. fatte or fatnesse.

Pingue, gus, n. g. fatte, most fatte, greafe.

Pinguetacio, feci, facere, to make fatte.

Pinguis, pinguis, or Pinguico, fecere, to be fatte, to become fatte.

Pinguiarius, in, m. g. he that toucht that thing that is fatte.

Pinguis, gus, om. g. fatte, that is fatte, cosie, knowledg, goodle, also fructuall, fertile.

Pinguis hortus, gardenes that byng forth the good herbes.

Pinguis Aluerus, grossely, rubely.

Pinguis osium, muche ease or ease.

Pinguis toga, a gowne of coarse clothe.

Pinguis et concretum celum, it is the aire.

Pinguet, greatly, grossely, with a fattynes.

Pinguetudo, diuis, f. g. fatnesse.

Labare numia pingitudine, to be to grosse.

Pinguis, to sometyms vied in the challe lawes for pinus, and Larius.

Pinea, n. g. a quille of penne, the hardere parte of a feather, the battlement of a wall, the sinne of a fische, and a certayne shell fische. sometyms the creste of the helme.

Pinnaculum, li, n. g. a pinnacle of a towne.

Pinnatus, a, um, that hath feathers or winges, or that hath sinnes of battlements.

Pinnatus Cupido, id est, alatus.

Pinnata folia, leaues linged on bothe sides like feathers.

Pinniger, ra, um, that hath synnes.

Pinnitapud, he that plucketh awate the creste of his enemies helme.

Pinnotheres, a shell fische, called also Pinna, byedng in muddy places.

Pinnula, f, f. g. the ouer parte of the eare, a littell quill, a littell feather, a littell synne. also a parte of the fleshe growng ouer the nape in the roe of fygures.

Pinito, aui, are, to bate in a moyster.

Pinitus, a, um, beaten in a moyster.

Pinfo, sul, fere, to braise or grende, to make or bake by adde.

Pinfo, aui, are, idem.

Pinfo, oris, m. g. he that grindeth in a quene, or braise in a moyster, also a baker.

Pintia, a towne in Spayne called Valladolid.

Pinton, an ile betwene Sardinia, and Coriaca.

Pinus, nus, or ni, f. g. a pine tree.

Caua pinus, is taken for a Shippe.

Pio, aui, are, to recurrence of honoure, sometyms to pollute of defile. also to beare a naturall Zeale of affection to a man. also to pource synne, or please god with sacrifice.

Piones, people in Syria, named of the citie Pione.

Piper, cris, n. g. pepper.

Peperatus, a, um, peppered, condite with peper.

Piperitis, f. g. called also Siliquastrum, an herbe, whose seedes be in longe cobbes.

Pipio, iui, ire, to peepe like a chicke.

Pipio, onis, m. g. a pigeon.

Pipilo, aui, are, to chirpe like a sparrow.

Pipo, aui, are, to clothe like an henne.

Pipleus, an hill, called also Pimpleus.

Pipulum, li, n. g. a rebuke, a cheeke.

Piquetum, a citie of Sicilia.

Pirata, is, m. g. a rouer or robber on the sea, a pirate.

Piratica, cz, f. g. the practise of pirates or robbers on the sea.

Piraticam facere, to vse robbing and routing on the sea.

Piraterium, tij, n. g. a place where pirates dwell.

Peraticus, a, um, of or belonging to pirates or robbers on the sea.

Bellum piraticum, warre against pirates, in them that trouble the sea.

Pirax, a famous citie, sometyms called Aminus.

Piraxus, an hausen of Athens, whiche made resceus. 400, Shipps.

Pirrhous, the sonne of Arion, one of the Lapithes, whiche went to hell with Theseus, and was there deuoured of Cerberus.

Pirrhica, loke Pyrrhica.

Pirum, ri, n. g. loke Pyrum.

Pirus, a prince of Thrace, slayn at the siege of Ercle.

Pisa, a citie in Grece, betwene the two mountaynes Olympus and Ossa. also a citie in Aecadia, from whiche came the people that inhabited Pisa in Italy.

Pisx, arum, a citie in Zeale called Piss.

Pisani, people of the citie of Piss.

Pisander, a poete of the citie Samos in Ithodes, before the tyme of Heliocles. an other Pisander was in the tyme of Alexander Suerus.

Pisaurensis, that dwelleth in the citie Pisaurum.

Pisaurus, a citie in Zeale.

Pisau

Piscarium, a citie in Zeale called Pisco.

Piscaria, x, f. g. the fische markette.

Piscarius, a, um, pertaining to fische.

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P ANTE L.

tree netwep sette. Sometime an herbe, that groweth lowe.
 Plantago, ginis, an herbe called plantaine.
 Plantarium, n. g. a set of plante, of the place, where plantes be sette.
 Plantaris, re, pertaining to the foote.
 Plantarius, a, um, mere of rebp to sette.
 Planter, ra, rum, that beareth plantes of grasse.
 Planteræ arbores, trees, whiche bynge forth fettes.
 Planto, au, a, re, to sette, of plante.
 Placula, a, plapne, a forner instrument.
 Plaulg, atum, hnges of a dooze.
 Plaus, a, um, plapne, cuen, cleere, apparant, evident, manifest, if it be applied to a counseiler, champion.
 Plauum facere, to declare of expounde.
 Plaulpices, fplw, whiche be clarte and not rounde.
 Plauor aditus, a more open of easie wate to entre.
 Ad plauum re facere cicatrices, to take as wate scarses of woundes, that they be no thng seen.
 Induces paut e planu, aut e questoris tribus nali ad monebat, id est, e solo, in quo populus stabat, of sitting in the questors seate, of being where the people standerth.
 De plano interlocutus est, he spake to hym byng among the people, & not in the iudgement seate.
 De plano quop libellus dari potest, id est, iudice non sedente, eridibus feriatis.
 Plani pedis ædificium, an house that hath no colar, no vault.
 Planities picium, and Serrati, contrarie.
 Vetus planus, id est, non rugosus, smothe of plain, without wrinkles.
 Quia p lantum heret, when it was evident, hatched and piousd.
 Plaus, m, mafu, gen. a deceiver of mocker, also a jugglar, whiche maketh thnges to seeme in appaunce, where in deede no such thnges is: as water to come into the house, of trees to growe, of money of leaues of flowers.
 Plasma, plasmatis, and Plasmatum, ti, n. g. the worke of a potter, of of hym, whiche wojs heth in earth. Plasma is also a playster.
 Plamo, au, a, re, to make potter, of any other thng of earthe.
 Plates, is, m. g. a wojsker of images of other lyke thng in earth.
 Plance, es, f. ge. the craft of wojsng of man hng of images in earth.
 Plachonatus, a disease that hostes haue.
 Plalca, a byrde, whiche foloweth water fowles that doo take fplches, and dooeth perche them on the heade, that they leas goe

P ANTE L.

they p p p, whiche we takeh and frucht they with.
 Platanerum, ti, n. g. a place where plane trees dooe growe.
 Plataninus, a, um, of a plane tree.
 Platanista, a fplw in the river of Ganges. 15. cubites longe, and hath a beke and a tale lyke a Delphin.
 Platanodes, a promontory of hill of Achata.
 Platanus, ti, f. g. a plane tree.
 Platea, x, f. g. a hygh wate of strate, also a court in great places. mozeouer the byrde called Plalca, looke there.
 Platea, a cite in Beroia, not far from Thebes.
 Plateenses, people of the cite of Platea, in Greece.
 Platiophthalmon, a hynde of white stone of as labaltre, founde in spuer mynes.
 Plaphillon, a hynde of spurge.
 Plato, the prince of all philosophers (in wisse dome, knowledge, vertue, and eloquence, far exceeding all other gentylles) was borne in Athens, his father was named Arison (of an aunciente and honourable house) his mother Perictiona, descended frome Solon.
 Lynges in his cradell, becs were founden to bynge hong into his mouth, withowt hys tynge the childe: whiche diuynours bydde interprete, to signifie, that from hym shoud flowe eloquence mooste swete and dicetabie. Thenght before he was broughte to Socrates to be instructed, Socrates dyreamed, that he helde betwene his knees a whyle cygne, who haupng feathers quikely growen, flew by towards heauen, and filled the ayre with mooste sweete tunes, to the date after Plato byng broughte by his father, Socrates beholdynge hym well saied: This is the byrde, whose image I behelde the last nyght. His name was fplw Aristotle, and after called Plato, because (as some suppose) he was boade in the shoulders: other wyse, because he hadde a byrde visage. In his yowthe he exercised wyallpynge and other feates of acritute: and till he was .xx. yeres olde he gaue hym selfe to make amorous verses, whiche after he came to here Socrates, he thyswe into the fire and boyled, and than mooste ardently and attently hearde Socrates doctrine, during the tyme that he liued. After that, he not onely hearde the most famous philosophers and Beometristians in Greece, but also went into Italie, into Aegypte and Egypte, to here the mysticall sciences. and it is thought, that he hearde some of the prophetes, fens there be founden in his wojskes sentences not abhorynge frome our catholike sapthe. He was ex parte in marcella affayes, for he hadde

P ANTE L.

fought in the great battalles. He chose a place by Athens, called Academia, where he taught: and therfore his disciples were called Academic. There was in hym a mercifulous charpente of witte, with an incomparable dexteryte in disputynge and makynge of answers: his constance, temperance and grauities, with courtysie in language, were of all other incomparable: he was so desirous of knowledge, that he was no lesse studious to learne, than to teache. Wherfore byng scorne of one, whiche asked of hym, howe longe he woulde be a scholar, so longe (saied he) as I persent not to bee wiser and better. He is called diuinus Plato, for his excellent doctrine, whiche contyneth many thynges (as saint Austine saith) whiche accord with holy scripture: so that therein is perselued the first part of Genesis vnto Spiritus domini ferebatur super aquas, and the misterte of thys persone in diuinitie is there expresse. He died wistynge, of the age of 81. yeres, afore the incarnation of Christe 500. hundred yosts & two yeres, reade moze of hym in Dionysius.
 Plaud, the whiche haue great hangng eares.
 Plaudo, plausi, plaudere, to restorpe with countenance, to clappe the handes together for joye.
 Pedibus plaudunt choreas, the daunce.
 Nec ipse tibi plaudis, you dooe not please your selfe.
 Plaudere aliquem, to shewe with clappynge the handes, that they dooe allowe and paise one.
 Ne uictoria quidem plauditur, the victoys was not reuered with toye and clappynge of the handes.
 Plausibilis, le, that whiche the people dooth reuelge with toye and clappynge of theyr handes, acceptable, pleasant.
 Plausito, au, are, to crye of syng lyke a woodde culuer.
 Plausor, oris, he that sheweth toye with clappynge of the handes.
 Plausus, us, maf. ge. the consent of people with voyce, clappynge of the handes, of other myse.
 Galli, cantum plausu laterum, indicant, coe he clappe theyr wynges before they crowe.
 Plangor et Plausus, contrarie, bewailynge and restorpyng.
 Captare and querere plausus, to seke for laude or paise.
 Comprobare plausu et clamore, to allowe with thourynge and clappynge of the handes.
 Dare plausum, to clappe with the handes, to paise, to allowe.
 Dare plausum pennis, to clappe the wynges together.

P ANTE L.

Exclpere aliquem plausu, to clappe the handes with the handes at once comynge.
 Plautum, tri, neu, gen. a catte, a wyne, a charlotte.
 Plautarius, ti, maf. g. a wyne man.
 Plautius, a certayne poste.
 Plautus, ti, mafu, gen. one that is spaze footed.
 Plautus, a comickall poete byrne in Tymbida, when he hadde spente all his substance on players garmentes, and therby was broughte to extreme pouertee, he was sayne for his tryng to serue a baker in courtynge a queene, of handemill. When he was vneant from that labour, he wrote mooste eloquent and pleasant comedies, wherin he was reputed so excellent, that Cypius Scolo saied of him, he doubted not, but that the muses woulde speake as Plautus did wyse, if they shoulde speake latine. He was in the tyme of Caro Censorius.
 Plexaura, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus.
 Plebecula, f. g. the poore people.
 Plebeius, a, um, of the common of meane people, of the common foys. also poore, meane, of littell value.
 Purpura plebeia, purple, not of the best and fynest foys.
 Pleben philosophi, meane philosophers.
 Plebeius sermo, the simple and homely speache, that the common people vs.
 Vestis plebeia, a poore garment.
 Plebeius fieri, when a gentill man is adopted into the familie of a commoner.
 Plebeius, plebei, one of the comminalltes, not byng a gentill man.
 Plebeus, idem.
 Plebicola, x, maf. gen. a fauourer of the comminalltes.
 Plebiscitum, ti, ne, gen. a lawe, statute of ordynance, made by the onely consene of the common people of Rome, without the auctoities of the Senate.
 Plebs, bis, seu plebes, plebei, f. g. the common of meane people. It is sometime taken for plebetus, and so spoken of one.
 Plectilis, le, that is platted of wounden.
 Plecto, plexui, plectere, to intrangle, to knytte, to plait, to weane.
 Plecto, plexi, plectum, after Plutian, or after other Plectu, plexum, plectere, to punishe, to stryke, to beate.
 Plecti capis, to be beheaded.
 Multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, in many thynges we be punisshed, of thus discipline for one owne negligentie.
 Lure ignitur plectimur, therfore we be wojsht to be punisshed.
 Plectronia, the great Centaure.
 Plectrum, ti, ne, ge. an instrument, wherewith

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men played on the harpe, or dulcimers, for hurtyng of theyr syngers, also a spure set on a fygging cocke, when he lacketh naturall spures.

Plectrum coxæ, the holowes of the huchyll, or hippe bone.

Pleades, the. vii. sterres, whiche mariners vse in tryng of constes, poetes feigne them to be the. vii. daughters of Lyncurus, or Atlas.

Pleas, pleadis, Pleas, the chiefe of the. vii. spures, called Pleiades.

Pleione, the daughter of Oceanus, and wife of Atlas.

Plemmyrium, a spure in Sicilia.

Plene, largely, abundantly, fully, perfectly.

Plenissime dicere, to speake largely of a thing, and as much as can be said of it.

Quam plenissime ad me scribas, write to me all the matter as large.

Plenes, a bjaunche of the male date tree.

Plenilunium, n. g. the full moone.

Plentudo, dimis, for. g. fulnesse, sometyme for Crassitudine, thichnesse, grossenesse.

Plenas, a, um, full, perfect, also eche, that hath all plentie and abundaunce.

Plena manu, abundantly, liberally.

Illum ingreſſum pleno gradu, cohortari non intermitemus, we will not cease to exhorte hym diligently, being ones fully and thoughtly entred into the matter.

Graue et plenum carmen, a verse whiche filleth well the eares.

Plemore ore laudare, to geue more abundaunce of praſes, to praſe more earnestly and effectuously.

Plenissimum testimonium, a verie large testi monie or witness.

Plenus animi, verate courageous, full of cour age or stomache.

Plenus oſſis, echie to dooe pleasure and ser uice to euerie man.

Plenus vini, drunken, like wyſe plenus Cra pule.

Plenus sanguinis, a great murderer, a bloudy perſone.

Plenus somni, sleepe, drowſie.

Adoleſcentia plena ſpei maxime, yonthe, wherein men haue a ſpeciall hope.

In pleni dicere, to ſpeake generally, or of all.

Leuius et plenus orator, contrarie.

Corpus plenum, id est, repletum cibo.

Plenus a ſummo, full to the toppes.

Plenus ad marginem, full to the bypme.

In alienam pecuniam plenam ac preclaram inuadere, to entre by force and wrongfully into an other mans houſe, replenished and well furnished with goodes and ſubſtance.

Ire vidi milites plenis vni, I ſawe the waites full of ſouldiours going to warre.

Velis plenissimis navigare, to haue a ppoſe

P ANTE L.

teus and good wynde in ſaillyng.

Grandis et plena vox, a great and full voyce.

Actatis plenus, verate aged.

Amoris plenus, verate amorous, greatly in loue.

Animorum et ſerum plenus, verate ſterre and angrie.

Plenus annis, he dyed being verate aged, or a verate olde man.

Plenus corporis, externisq; bonis, hauyng all geſtes of the body, and woꝛdeſe felicitie abundantly.

Plenus ſum expectatione, I wold verie ſaue knowe, or I haue a great deſyre to knowe.

Glorigium plenus, a bayne glorious man.

Ingenij plenus, verate wittie.

Quis plenior inimicorum fui? who hadde moe enemies?

Vxor plena lachrymarum obſtans, his wyfe all bloubeyng and weepyng, beſekyng hym for goddes ſake.

Litium plenus, a beſe ſelow, alwaie in ſaue and conſention.

Negotij ſum plenus, I haue as muche buſi neſſe as I can turne me to.

Plena ſeſtinationis epiſtola, a letter wryten in great haſte.

Plenus ſpei, that hath conceiued a great hope.

Pleniſſimum tementis, dooen with greed eaſineſſe, and vndouſedneſſe.

Domus plena, id est, reſerta opibus, ryche and full of goodes.

Plenam operam exigere, to requyre the full taſke.

Plena proprietatis, when one hath the full pꝛ pꝛtete, with the whole vſe and pꝛoſpꝛ of a thyng.

Pleo, ples, pleni, to ſpill.

Pleonasmos, a figure, wherein is ſuperfluitie of woꝛdes.

Pleriq; plerq; plerq; many, a great ſoyte, moſte parte.

Pleriq; ſignifieth ſome.

Pleriq; omnes, all, or all for the moze parte.

Plerus, plera, plerum, of olde tyme was vſed for moze.

Plera pars, the moze parte.

Plerumq; oftentymes, ſometymes.

Plethora, abundaunce of humours in the body.

Plethoricum corpus, a bodie full of humours.

Plethrum, thi, n. g. a meaſure of lande contey ninge a hundred ſette: or after Valla idem quod iugerum, that is. 2 + 2. footes.

Pleuritis, tidi, f. g. a ſickneſſe in the ſide, called the pleuriſſe.

Pleuriticus, a, um, that hath the pleuriſſe.

Pleuritas, o; after Sipontinus, Pleuritas, aſe, was vſed of olde wyſters for ignobilitas.

Pleuron, onis, a ctee of Aetolia.

Pleuronius, a, um, of Pleuron.

Plexus,

P ANTE L.

Plexus, a, um, wounnen or bounden, wounn, playsted, tyed together.

Plico, aut, vel plicui, are, to fold, to playſte, to playſt.

Plicatilis, le, that may be folden, that is playsted.

Plicatura, f. g. a foldyng of playſtyng.

Plinius, the name of two noble learned men, the one wyſe the moſte excellent wyſe, called the hiſtoꝛie of Naturæ, the other wyſe elo quent epiſtoles, and an oracion to Traiane in his commendacion, whiche oracion is called Panegyricus, there is alſo a wyſe of the pꝛ ciffe of phyſicke in the name of Plinius, but whether it were of the ſelfe Plinie or no, it is not verie certeyn: ſome call hym Valerianus.

Plithenes, an vntchaſt and wanton perſon.

Plithenicum, a, u, certeyne diſeaſe.

Plithonicus, the name of a learned man.

Plodo, ſi, dere, to make noyſe with handes or ſette, idem quod Plaudo.

Plorator, oris, he that weepeth.

Ploratus, a, um, wepte for.

Ploratus, uſ, maſcu, gene. weppynge, cryyng out, walling.

Plorabundus, a, um, that wepeth muche.

Ploro, aut, are, to wepe, to waile, to crye out.

Plottellum, ſi, n. g. a littell wayne, a littell cart that chyldren playe with.

Plotrum, ſi, n. g. for Plauſtrum, a wayne, or cart.

Plouarius, a, um, that belongeth to a wayne or cart.

Plora, a ſampſate.

Plora, two tyes of Aetolia, called alſo Strophades.

Plorina, a woman of great vertue and courage, wiſe to Traiane the emperour.

Plorinus, a philoſopher of Plaros ſecte.

Plorus, a hiſtoꝛian that taught Cicero.

Plorus, looke Plautus.

Ploxemus, a mans name, after ſome a chyſe of coſſe.

Pluma, f. g. a ſtyle of littell feather.

Plumarius, a, um, of feathers.

Plumarius, rij, m. g. an embꝛoder.

Plumatilis, le, made of feathers.

Plumatus, a, um, feathered.

Plumbago, agnis, for. g. a byrne of metall of coꝛe, wherein is bothe ſiluer and lead, it is al ſo an herbe which hath leaues like ſoyel, and a great rough roote. alſo a ſaure in the buds of vines, when the ſame in the ſonne of a ruddy colour.

Plumbarius, rij, ma. gen. a plummet of wyſhes in lead.

Plumbata, f. g. a pellet of lead, or a plummet of lead. vſed in olde tyme for a weypon in the warres, and hadde pꝛion vſed in it lye the catſcops.

Plumbatio, onis, ſoutheryng.

Plumbarius, a, um, belonging to lead or plume

P ANTE L.

mette craft.

Plumbaria, f. g. ſoutheryng with lead.

Plumbeus, a, um, of the colour of lead, leadie or beaue as lead, any thyng that is of the pꝛopꝛtye of lead: and by tranſlation, blunt, dull, lumpiſſe.

Plumbeus homo, a lumpiſſe man, without courage or ſpirit, an heauye heade, a dull heade.

Plumbea ſira, wia the whiche long continueth.

Auſter plumbeus, that maketh men heauye and drowſie.

Plumbeo iugulare gladio, to cut ones thioꝛe with a leaden ſwoorde: by tranſlation to com uerſe with a weak argument.

Si quid peccatum eſt, plumbeas iras gerunt, if any offence be doon, their diſpleaſure is as heauie as lead, or continueth longe in theſe ſtomache.

Plumbeum ingenium, a dull witte.

Plumbeum eſſe in re aliqua, to be verie bloc kyſſe, and to vnderſtande littell of nothyng in a matter.

Plumbo, aut, arc, to leade, to ſouder or to pꝛne mettall.

Plumbosus, a, um, full of lead, that hath muche lead mixed with it.

Plumbum, bi, n. g. lead, ſometyme a plummet or ball of lead, alſo a diſeaſe in the eye: ſome tyme a ruddy pipe.

Plumefco, ſere, to be or waxe feathered.

Plumeus, a, um, of feathers.

Plumca culcitra, a feather bedde, a bedde of downe.

Plumpes, pedis, that hath feathers on the ſette.

Plumiger, ra, rum, that beareth feathers.

Plu, b, aut, are, to begynne to haue feathers, alſo to embꝛoder.

Plumosus, a, um, full of feathers, that hath many feathers.

Plumula, x, f. g. a littell feather or plume.

Pluo, pluui, and pluui, pluere, to raine.

Lapidibus pluere, to raine ſtones.

Pluralis, le, pluꝛell, that conſeꝛneth many.

Plurarius, a, um, idem.

Plurarius, a, um, of many ſactions.

Plurarium, many wates, in many places.

Plurimifacio, ſeci, facere, to ſet muche by.

Plurimum, verie muche, alſo for v: plurimum, moſte commonly, for the moſte parte, of ten tymes.

Paſſium plurimum quinos, that byyng forty for the moſte parte ſpꝛe.

Hoc ego utroque omnium plurimum, that one thing is more vſe moꝛe than any other man.

Ibi plurimum eſt, he to moſte often there.

Plurimum aratus, the moſte parte of my lye.

Plurimum, a, um, moſte of all, beate muche many: ſometyme for Longus.

Plurimum almare, to ſere moſte by, or to be

Et est

P ANTE L.

verate multe by.
Plus, n. g. singulariter: in plurali, plures et hyc pluria, o pluria, more, many.
Plus vendo, I sell for more, o' deere.
Plus decem milia capra, there were taken more than ten thousande.
Vt cum matre plus esset, that he myght bee the longer with his mother.
Plures, for Multa.
Plusue minusue, more o' lesse, o' about that number.
Pluris xtimare, to see more by.
Pluris xdicare, to bidde deere.
Plurima trigula, good floze of rapestre.
Ne quid plus, minusue faxit, that he do neps ther more nor lesse.
Plus unum habet alius alio, one (e more p'p' stande and stronge than an other.
Plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, he gaue me aboute .500. blowes.
Ne plus pateat palmum, that it be not passeng a hande byade.
Plus annum obtinere prouinciam, to haue the gouernance of a prouince a yere and more.
Tecum anno plus vixi, I liued with you a yere and more.
Media plus parte, more than halfe.
Plus xquo, more than enoughe.
Addidit plus paulo, he hath byunke a littell to muche, he hath taken a cuppe of malus.
Plus prociat, it more auayleth.
Plus totis quid facto opus est, you know better what is expedient to be dooen.
Dies plus minus triginta, id est, circiter.
Eum plus placy in dies diligo, I loue hym more daye by daye and more.
C'etero plus satis, thou shalt be as hotte as crabs. Non plus refert, it maketh no more matter.
Ius est nostra plus autoritas, and so muche the more our auctoritie is more esteemed and sette by.
Pluris est, it is more woorthie, it is a greater matter.
Plasculus, a, um, a littell more.
Plasculum, li, n. gen. a little more, somewhat a greater portion.
Plasculum, an aduerbe, somewhat more, a littell more.
Plurarchus, a noble philospher in the tyme of Cretane.
Pluralis, le, that whiche is kept o' set in a table o' case. Pluralia sigilla, small images in tables o' cases.
Pluteus, lei, m. g. an ingin of war made of hutes beate leuere with leather o' sacke cloth, whiche kept men whyles that wought, from danger of ordinance, and vnder the whiche men approche to the walles of a towne. also a hutch, a great coffer, o' other like place, wherein

P ANTE N.

boken, tables, o' such things as kept. Suetonius semet to his is for a bedbede. also it is a secret holowe in the lyke a coffer, wherupon men do wyte. also it space o' distance, whiche the lower pilles were distanced from the higher in the front o' foyerspart. Plutei be also boures, with the whiche a thinge is compassed o' thute in.
Pluto, vel Pluton, tonis, a Plutus ti, called god of hell, and of riches, the sonne of Saturnus, he was pinched bynde.
Pluuia, x, f. g. rayne.
Pluuialis, le, raynte, o' of rayne.
Pluuialis, le, idem quod pluuialis.
Hede pluuiales, two sterres, that the signe Auriga holdeth in his hande.
Aqua pluuialis, rayne water.
Pluuus, a, um, raynte, of rayne, that is rayned.
Arcus pluuus, the rayne bowe.
Auster pluuus, id est, pluuus inferens.
Pluuus celum, raynte weather.
Pluuia aqua, rayne water.
Pluuialis, x, one of the dees called Fortunat.
Pluuosus, a, um, full of rayne, raynte, that hath muche rayne.
Plysisma, auncient wyters used for plurima, verate many.

P, ANTE, N.

Pneuma, atis, neu. gen. spirite, winde, o' breath.
Pneumatica, the partes, wher in the breath is and passeth.
Pneumaticus, a, um, wher in wynde o' breath is used, o' belonging to wynde o' breathe.
Pneumatophani, the whiche by wynde o' inflation in the brayn haue their nauit thrust out.
Pneumonici, the whiche be sicke of the lunges.
Pneumon, monis, m. g. the lunges.
Pneumonia, x, f. g. a discaise, an inflammation of the lunges.

P, ANTE, O.

Pocillator, oris, m. g. he that byngeth cuppes to the table, a cupbearer, o' he that waiteth on ones cuppe.
Pocillum, li, n. g. a littell cuppe.
Pocernum, a banke after supper.
Poculum, li, n. g. a cuppe, sometime a draught, a potion, a bynke.
Amoris poculum, a bynke charmed to make a man to loue.
Defyderi poculum, idem.
Administrare, and Miscere pocula, to strew one of bynke, to waite on ones cuppe at the table.
Exaurire poculum, to quaffe, to bynke by.
Inficere pocula veneno, to putte yorson in ones

P ANTE O.

Polylect, the house of Medison, house of Cuthre, who contended with his brother E. choriste for his fathers kynge dome.
Polyphagus, a great eater.
Polypharmacus, that hath many medicines o' posions.
Polyphemus, a gygant that had one eye in his forehead, whiche was put out by Vulcanus.
Polyphilus, li, m. g. one that is very ethe, a reche cobbe.
Polipodium, di, n. g. an herbe lyke to seawe, growng on trees.
Polypodus, he that hath the foze in the nose cat.
Polypus.
Polyperies, the sonne of Perilous and Hypodamia.
Polypteron, that hath many eases. also a figure wher one wynde beginneth diuers claus ses, and at euer one useth his tale.
Polypus, li, o' ypodis, m. g. a fittie haupge many teete, whiche chageth his colour often. also a piece of fleshe growng in the ouermoste parte of the nose, whiche causeth a stynnyng aye out of the nose.
Polypi, is used prouerbially either for foolles and theotes, o' else for such as holde faste that they haue gotten, whether it be by ryghte o' wrong, it maye be taken also for vnconstant and mutable persons.
Polytrizon, that whiche hath many rootes.
Polindeton, a figure when a sentence is knyt together with diuers conjunctions, as Teuclum, lareng, armag, Amycleum, canem, crellamy pharetram.
Polysyntheton, a figure where as a sentence is aply knyt together with diuers articles, as Alle trahebat, hic vociferabatur, he bywe, and he cried out.
Polytuba, a citie of Mesopotamia.
Polytes, one of kyng Driamus sonnes, slayn by Pterhus, when Troie was taken.
Polytrichon, an herbe called mayden heare.
Polyxena, the daughter of kyng Driamus, whome cruell Prius slew on the tombe of Achilles his father.
Polyxenus, one of the greke capitaynes that came to Troie.
Polyxo, polyxus, one of the Amozons and prophete of Apollo.
Polyzonos, a precious stone haupng many diuers cicles.
Pomarum, a, n. g. an orcharde, sometime a place wher fruites be kept, an houthouse.
Pomarius, li, m. g. one that selleth fruites, a colerde mungar, a hepar of an orcharde.
Pomeridianus, et postmeridianus, a, um, any thyng done at after none.
Pomifer, o' Pomiferus, a, um, bearyng apples, haupng plenty of Apples.
Pomilius, et pomilio, onis, m. g. a little pye

P ANTE O.

Pomona, a dwarte, and is spoken as well of heales as of men.
Pomarum, n. g. the grounde without the walles of the cite, whiche mighte neither be plowed nor inhabited, the terecote.
Pomona, the goddess of feute.
Romolus, a, um, that hath muche fruites o' mads by apples.
Pompa, x, f. g. a pompe o' solempne fighte, a longe company of men goyng in order, a procession, a solempne trayne o' compaigne goyng with a great man, any manner of glorious o' solempne ostentacion and shew, as well in p'p'ertie and triumphe, as in aduersitie and funeralles.
Pompeius, called Magnus, for his incomparable victories (whose father was called Pompeius Strabo) had so good a grace in his visage, that from his chyldehode he merited the people of Rome moste inticely to fauoure him for his singular beneuolence, canfinence of truelyng, marshall expertice and knowledge, pleasantnesse of speache, fidelitee of mannes, and easinesse in speaking to. he neuer required any thyng without thaimselfes, nor graunted any thyng but with a gladd countenance. in his visage appeared alway both nobilitie and gentillesse, so that in his florishing youth, there shined in hym manere both princely and reuerend. Scilla, the cruell and proude tryan, had him in such estimation, that where he would, not anye to any other man, were he neuer so high in dignitie, he met with Pompeius comyng towards hym, and puttynge of his bonet, saluted hym by the name of great capitayne, called in latine at that tyme Imperator. he triumphed for his victories in Africa the bynke almoste a childe, not yet admitted into the Senate, contrarie to the auncient ordre of Rome, he vanquished the valiant capitaine Scerolus, a man at that tyme most famous in prowes, being an exile in Sparne, and by foze was inuincible. he also vanquished Antiochides, the great kyng of Pontus; and where a great number of the consurgens of Antiochides, women of excellent beautie, were taken and brought vnto hym, he would not compaigne with any of them, but let them to their sepulchres. he subdued these realmes, Armenia, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, Media, Cilicia, Mesopotamia, Judea, Arabia, Chelides, Iberia, Albania, Syria, for the whiche he triumphed after he hadde wonne before triumphed for the wynging of Sparne and Africa. in this triumphe he brought into the common treasure of golde and spyns in monney and plate .x. dco. talents, whiche if they were common talents amounted to .xx. hundred thousand pounde.

whether were the greates talents. xviii. hundred and. xvi. thousand. 600. xl. iii. s. iii. d. in our moner. besides the was geut to the men of war, which had served him, a that to as to currie one a 1500. byalon pence, of our moner. vi. li. v. s. which in so greates an host as pertayned to the conquest of so many contries, extended to a wonderfull summe of moner, whereby maye appere the riches of the Romaynes. afterwarde by the mediation of the frendes of bothe parties, Pompeius toke to wyfe Sulla, the daughter of Julius Caesar, whiche lyeud not longe, and the amitie betwene Pompeius and Caesar decreased, and at the laste the insatiable ambition of them bothe brake out, the one not satisfying the others honour, wherof came the warrre civile, wherein Caesar with a fewee hundred vanquished Pompeius, who prynces fled by sea into Egypt, where under the faul conduct of the kynge Ptolomeus, he was slaine in a bote, his heade beinge streken of, and his bodie cast on the ground, where it was poynt buried, when he had lyed. lx. yeres and about, and from his pouth in most highe honour, welthe, and prosperitee, on whom it did seeme, that fortune had powred all his treasures most prodigally.

Pompeianus, a, um, of Pompeius parte, o; a follower of Pompeius.

Pompeopolis, a citie of Cilicia, called aftere the name of Traianopolis.

Pompholix, is an herbe (which as Panardus writeth, is that, whiche the apothecaries do call Aspl).

Pomponia, the chiefe citie of France called Pomponia.

Pomponius, the surname of Roma second kynge of Rome.

Pompius, a certayne epistle.

Pomponia, Scipios mother.

Pomponius Atticus, an honorable Romayne of a gentle and auncient house, frome his childehode amiable of visage, with a sweete voyce and pronunciation, and therewith havinge a sharpe wit and apt unto learning: for the division and parties takinge at Rome, he went and dwelled at Athens, where the people moste tenderly loved him, as well for his honourable vertues, as for his benefites towards them, for beinge teile speche by his further subitaunce and great reasonnes, he often times reliev'd the necessities of the common people. wherfore he was there hadde in a singular reverence, and for his abode in Athens and excellencie in thes; eloquence, he was called Atticus, he dyde not onely with his treasure hepe the people out of misery: but also in a pment scelerite, he gaue to euerie citizen, vii. measures of

wheate, called Medimni, which was of one measure, v. buquelles and halfe, one pecke, one gallon, and one quart to euerie one, he was loued of euerie man, and he was charitable to all men. when Cicero wente in exile, he gaue him. 250000. Sclerctios, which amounteth of our money to 20. mil. li. mil. s. iii. d. Scilla, notwithstanding his greates pride, had him in reverence, he moste loued Syonius and Cicero, pynces of eloquence; and though he hym selfe were as well in the laste songe, as in greke, perfect as any man, yet woulde he neuer practise in matters, nor woulde aske opine for auctorytie. he released with his money contrarie parties, as Brutus and Cassius, one to the other moost enemies. he lent great summes of money with our takinge of blishe, and holpe ladies, whose houbandes were banished, as well with moner as with his countaile and consolacion. of Pompeius and Caesar he was equally loued when they were enemies together. he had his quickelyng was to no man avarice, but to euerie man thankfull. his house was pleasant and not magnifike, neat, and not berie sumptuous, all his seruantes were bestric well learned, reb well, and wyse bestric faire, nor there was so simple a hope in the house, but he coulde dooe bothe. the sculdes were artificers, such as made thynges necessarie and convenient for his house. when Augustus Caesar moste flourished, he made alliance with him for his excellent temperance and honestie in trueynge, for the whiche all noble men favoured him. also he married his wyue sonne Tiberius (who was afterward empitour) to the daughter of Atticus, and no daye escaped that the empitour wote not vnto him; semblably did Antonius the empitour enemye, such grace had he to be favoured of all men, to lue out of the danger of enuious auctoryties, to passe his tyme in the moste delectable paradise of knowinge, and to haue as well therof abundantly, as also tyuering sufficient for the maintenance of his estate beinge a knight, and to aide his frendes and countrey men in theyr necessities. when he had lyed. lxxviii. yeres, he dyed of a fistula, with a wonderfull patience, and voluntarie abstinence, and was buried at Rome, all good men to lomyng the corpe, and the people and all other lamentynge. he wyte diuer excellent workes in greke and latine, whiche are preserued, to the inestimable deuotment of them that be studious.

Pomum, i. n. g. the general name of all frutes, it is moste vsid for an apple. Plinie compes headeth nuttes with harde shales and beries vnder that name.

Pomus, i. g. an apple tree.

Pondero,

Pondero, au, are, to weighe, to ponder, to examine, to consider, to esteeme.

Ponderare fidem ex fortuna, to esteeme of fadge a mans faithfulness and honestie according as he is rich or poore.

Officia alicuius ponderare, to ponder or consider the benefites of frendly pleasures that one hath done.

Consilia iuentis ponderare, to esteeme of fadge a mans counsailes by that that cometh to passe of them.

Ponderosus, a, um, weighty, ponderous.

Ponderosa epistola, a longe epistle, containing many weightie matters, of ppythe and substantiall in wordes.

Pondo, indeclinable, n. g. a pounce weight. Olei pondo octoginta, foure scoze pounce weight of oyle. Sometime for Pondus, weight of pounce.

Corona aurea libra pondo, a crowne of gold of a pounce weight. sometime it signifyeth a value of moner, whiche lyke as Mina, among the grekes contayned an hundred Dragmas: so Pondo amonge the Romaynes contayned an hundred Denarios of syluer.

Quot pondo te esse censet nudum? howe manye pounce weightest thou beinge naked? Amomi pondo quadrans, a quarter of a pounce of Amomum.

Adde pondo libram, put a pounce weightie more.

Cum dodrante pondo mellis, with. lx. ounces of hunnye.

Bina aut trina pondo non dicimus, sed duo aut tria.

Pondus, eris, n. g. posse of weight, also the thyng that is weighed in a balance. sometime a burden of lode, a charge. also grauitie, estimation, auctorytie.

Magnum auri pondus, a great weight of summe of golde.

Habere pondus apud aliquem, to haue auctorytie about some man, to be in great estimation with one.

Eius filius eodem est apud me pondere, quo fuit ille, his sonne is with me in the same, or as much estimation, as euer he was.

Gemit sub pondere cimba, the bote beinge ouerladen cracked.

Cedere ponderi, to be unable to beere the burthen.

Magnum pondus omnium artificum, id est, numerus. Pondus conscientie, the charge of burthen of conscience.

Testimonij pondus, substantiallness of auctorytie of testimonie or witness.

Verborum ponderibus vitandum, we muste be weighty in wordes, auctoryties, and grauitie of wordes.

Pondus habere, to be weighty and substantiall.

MAN.

Tua litterae maximi sunt apud me ponderis, I dooe greatly esteeme your letters.

Pondiculum, a little of small weight.

Pone, after of behynde.

Pono, posui, ponere, to put, to set, to place, to pisse, to build, to laye as one layeth a foundation, to lye downe in wager of gage, to leane of lease; to laye asyde, to laye aparte, to put of, as one dooeth his clothes, to set before one as they do meate at the table, to employ, to bestowe, to plant, to set. also for Proponere, to propose, or put to the a question of doubt, sometime to pynce of blame vnto the foume of a thyng in a table.

Ponere spem, to hope, also to hope no longer.

Accusatore ponere, to laboure of byz one to accuse a man.

Ponere ante oculos rem aliquam, to set before his eyes, to cause him to remembre, to make a thyng appeare euident and playne.

De rebus ante oculos potius disputare, to dispute of thynges cleare and out of question.

Quod erat ante oculos positum, that no man had any doubt in, or that no man doubted of.

Bene ponere beneficium apud aliquem, to doe pleasure to one that wylle requite it.

Castra ponere, to pitch or sette a campe in warres.

Positum consilium in fortuna, fortun. hath thereof the disposition, or it is at the will and pleasure of fortune.

Ponere curam, to set asyde care.

Ponere curam in re aliqua, to take care for a thyng, to studie, labour, and take payng about a thyng.

Custos in frumento publico est positus, he had the charge given to him of the common graners.

Ponere dies multos in rem aliquam, to employ or spende much tyme about a thyng.

Est. n. positum in re totum, it is in the handes wholely, whether it shall be done or not.

Ponere exemplum, to alleadge an example.

Ponere extra culpam, to discharge hym selfe of that whiche is layed vnto hym.

Ponere fundamenta, to laye the foundation.

Ponere in admirandis, to tell it for a meruaille.

Ponere aliquid in admiratione, to meruaille at a thyng.

Ponere aliquid in equo duobus summis, to esteem one equally, as much as two of the greatest, or to be equal with two of the greatest and most excellent.

Ponere in aequalitate, to estimate the one as much as the other.

At ego hoc in tua laude pono, alia summa facta arg. confilia summa laude digne.

accompte not this amonge the best.

there be other of thyne actes & piorespynnes,
that do deserue as muche pynne as maye be
gouen.

Ponere in promptu, to disclose to all men.
Ponere in solem, to set agaynst the sunne.
In optima spe sibi ponere aliquid, to haue
good hope in a thyng.

Ponere in vino, to cause a thyng to be ra-
hen in the pit parte, o to interpret a thyng
to the warlike.

Ponere mala initia, to begynne ill, to make
an ill begynnyng.

Ponere loco contumelie, to reproche one of
one thyng, to lape a thyng to one as a re-
proche or rebuke.

Ponere in benigne loco, to take it for a
friendly tourne of pleasure.

Tantum in ea ante ponitur, as set so much by
that acte.

Aleus bene positum, a gifte well bestowed.
Ponere nomina rebus, to geue names to
thynges.

Ponere omnia in voluptate, to esteeme nos-
thing so much as voluptuosity of carnal pleasure.
Ponere operam, to bestowe labour.

Bene opera posita, penes well bestowed.
Ponere operam alicui, to attend about ones
business.

Ponere oua, to lape egges, as an hen doeth.
Ponere pro certo sum veritas, I dare not
affirme it for trouth, I dare not assure you
that it is so, I dare not wyte it for a certenite.
Bene ponere officium apud aliquem, not to
lete his labour in doing one pleasure.

Sumptus noster melius potest poni, a man
could neuer haue better bestowed his money.
Ponere nihilum temporis in aliquo loco, to
turye a great while in a place.

Abientur posuit vestigia, by all the way that
he passed, where so euer he went.

Ponere iubebam, de quo quis audire veller,
I had them pourpose what so euer they lu-
sted to haue.

Tum ueni posuere, than the wynde ceased.
Ponere consilium, to leaue his enterpryse.

Ponere de manibus, to lape out of his handes
Ponere dolorem, to cause to be sojourn full.

Ponere feroces animos, to leaue his fierse-
ness and crueltie, to make more tractable of
gentle.

Ponere arma, to lape asyde theyr weapons
or harness.

Ponere metum, to take a good herte.

Ponere pudorem, to be shamed.

Ponis mihi portum, thou serueth me at the
entrie with port.

Ponere pallium, to lape his garment in pledge
Pone cum cile victum, put the case that he
be vanquished.

Ponunt philosophi, the philosophers doo

wyte, &c.

Ponere in gratia vel gratiam, to bypge in
fauour, to reconcile.

In auribus omnium posuimus, spoken through
all the world, of that euerie man heareth of.
Tantis beneficiis in republica positus, when
he had done so great pleasures to the common
wealth.

Castella in his locis posuit, he edified castles
of towres in these partes.

In conspectu ponere, to set before one that
he may see it.

Ponere in infamiam, to bypge in an infamie,
or obloquie of the people.

In nefario crimine aliquid alicui ponere, to
lape a thyng to ones charge as an hapnouse or
greuous offence.

Ne in suspitione ponatur stupri, that he be
not brought in suspition of detestable auenture.
Custodias portas ponere, to set watche men
to kepe the gates.

Diem tecum libentius posuerim, &c. I
had rather tyme of abyde one daye with you
then. &c.

Fidem pignori ponere pro aliquo, to pledge
his faith and trouth for one, to be suretie or
vndertake for one.

Maiores fructum ponere in perpetuitate
laudis, to esteeme more wyth that his renowne
and praise continue for euer.

Qui ciuitatis incommodum in gloriam sua
am ponit, whiche estemeth the hurt and in-
commodities of his countrey, to be glorie and
praise to hym, of whiche turneth the hurt of
the cite to his praise and glorie.

Non in gloria posuerim, I would not complie
of esteeme it a glorie or honour.

Ponere inuidias contra aliquem, to lape wate
for one to deceyue him, or to wyke him dis-
pleasure.

In pari laude ponere, to geue euen as much
praise, to praise of esteme the one as muche
as the other.

Ita in lege posuere, they byd this enacte, or
bypge and decrees.

Id ego in lucris pono, that I make for ad-
uantage, or for a good turne more then I lo-
ked for.

Rem in medium ponam, I will open the
matte manifestly to you.

Ponere in metu aliquid, to feare.

In minimis suas res ponere, to esteeme or re-
ken his owne matters nothyng.

Modum ponere, to keepe a means.

Mortem in malis ponere, to reken death an
ill thyng.

Est hoc in more positum institutum, maior
rum, this is a thyng that was accustomed
and ordeined of our forefathers.

Opus ponere, to make a worke, to build.

Long

Longam orationem ponere in re aliqua, to
make many wordes of a greete longe tale of
any thyng.

Quam in oratione mea ponere, then to
speake of wyte of it my selfe.

Pecunia ponere, to lend out money to vsure.
Principem ponere aliquem, to esteeme a man
noble and excellent about other.

Salus nostra in vno te posita est, our helthe
and safegarde consisteth in you onely.

Positus extra omnem ingenij aleam, that
hath not his like in all the world.

Se totum in re aliqua ponere, to geaue of
apprise him selfe wholly to a thyng.

Posita in coniectura, thynges that one maye
coniecture of.

Semina ponere humo, to sowe seedes,
Omnes in fuga sibi subsidium posuerunt, they
all had none other hope to saue them selfe, but
onely by flight.

Ponere summum bonum in virtute, to es-
teeme the chiefest felicity, blisse or goodnesse, to
bee in vertue.

In culpa sunt ac suspitione ponendi, they are
to be suspected and blamed.

Ponere tempus, studium, sumptum, ope-
ram, diem, curam, diligentiam in re aliqua,
to bestowe, to employe, to spende.

Verbum diuis in quo homine ponimus, to
whome doe we geue the name of a rich man,
of what man doe we call riche.

Ponere verba alicuius in re aliqua, to cite of
alledge ones owne wordes in a matre.

Vitem ponere, to set of plant a vine.

Dum tunicam ponit, while he putteth of his
cote.

Barbam ponere, to be shauen, to leaue of
his beaue.

Consilium ponere, id est, desistere a consilio
Odiu ponere, to lape asyde grudge or malice.

Omnes vieni posuimus est, the is deliuered.

Pons, ontis, a bydye.

Iungere ponte flauium, to make a bydye or
uer a water.

Pons, is sometyme used for the ladder in a
shippe.

Pontia, an yle in the sea called Ligniticum, on
the south parte of Ithalia, wherein Pilatus
was boine, and ther eof was called Pontius
Pilatus.

Ponticus, a poetes name.

Ponticus, a, um, of Pontus.

Pontica nux, a kynde of sylberdes, whiche
came frome the countrey called Pontus in
Asia.

Ponticulus, li, m.g. a tytle bydye.

Pontifex, icis, m.g. an archbishop, a prelate.

Pontificalis, le, pontificali, belongenge to an
archbishoppe. also to bydye, sumptuous, costly.

Pontificalis cerna, a sumptuous and costly

supper.

Pontificatus, atus, m.g. the dignitie of a bish-
hope, prelacyship.

Pontificium, i, n. g. the power of office of a
byschope.

Pontificus, a, um, of a bishope.

Pontificia, orum, n.g. the byschopes booke,
wherin thynges of religion were writen.

Ponto, onis, m.g. a whiterie boie, a ferie boie.

Pontus, ti, m.g. the sonne of Neptune, of whom
the sea Pontus is named.

Pontus, ti, f.g. is the sea, which is betwene the
sen called Maxus, and the yle Tenedos. It
is also a great countrey fornyng to the same
sea, which conteineth these royalmes, Col-
chis, Cappadocia, Armenia, and other oth-
ers countreys. It is sometyme put gener-
ally for the sea.

Popa, x, m.g. he that hath beastes or other
thynges for sacrifices to sell, or he that buyeth
the sacrifices at the altare. by transioun
a glutton of foule eater.

Popana, fat opymentes, after calepene. but
the place in luena, hath Poppeana.

Popanum, i, n.g. a broad, rounde, and thyn
cake, whiche they used in sacrifices. It may be
now taken generally for euer cake of bread.

Popellus, li, m.g. the little of pore people.

Popili, the name of byures Romanes, one of
them stowe Cicero.

Popina, a sauarne or vntatling house, where
meate is eaten out of due tyme. a cokes shop.

Popinalis, le, pertaignyng to store of places of
riote.

Popinatio, onis, f.g. riote of glottontie.

Popino, nonis, m.g. a commune haunter of
vntatling houses.

Popinor, aris, ari, to eate out of due tyme, to
be riotous.

Poples, poplitis, m. g. the hamme of a mans
legge beynde the knee.

Poppea, feros seconde wyfe.

Poppeanus, a, um, of Poppea, or that Pop-
pea was wont to vse.

Poppisma, aris, n. g. the noise made with the
mouth and handes in bypge, or wanton dan-
ce, a whistlyng with the mouthe, and
stroking with the hande, as men vse to han-
dle hoyses that be couragouse and fierse.

Poppismus, i, m.g. a sowne made with the two
handes clapped together, a clapping of the
handes together.

Popizon, ontis, one that whistlyeth to an hoise,
and stroketh him gently.

Populabilis, le, that may be destroyed or wasted

Populabundus, a, um, wastyng the countrey,
or he that goeth in sojageryng or robbing of
countreys.

Populans, antis, wastyng, destruyng.

Popularis, re, pertaignyng to the people, accorde

to

tedo; fauoured of the people, that belitteth and pleaseeth the people, that fauoureth the part of the people. also it signifieth a familiar friend, a companion of the same towne or cite, a citizen, or as we use to call countereymen, also one of the mean people, or countinallite.

Nihil tam popolare quam bonitas, nothing more pleaseeth the people then goodnesse of vertue.

Prauat diuitem esse ac popularem, quam nobilem ac mendicum, it were better to be of the countinallite and riche, then of the nobilitie and a beggar.

Populana loca, places where the countinallite doeth assemble, or places where the common people doe sit in a theater.

Populan nomine a nobis appellatur, in the common form of speaking they be called ac. Popular ingenium, holding with the liberties of the people.

Aura, and fama popularis, the praise and commendation of the people.

Lex popularis, a lawe made by the people. Ad vnum popularem, after the use and fashion of the common people.

Sacra popularia, solemnities kept of all the countinallite, and not of certain families onely. Popularis ciuis, a citizen that fauoureth the parts of the people.

Popularem to become a maintainer and fauourer of the liberties of the common people. Tentare popularem animos, to teste and proue the myndes of the subiectes.

Populans meus, my companion, of my estate, neighbour or condition.

Populares conuentiones, the companions or confederates of any conspicate.

Populans, id est, Alimtor et leuis ciuis. Populana, id est, uigilantia, puellia, boyes playes, chubbie games.

Populatus, aus, i. g. frendeshipp, by occasion that they be contrai men, also the fauour that one beareth to the common people, and fauour of the people towards one.

Populiter, homin, i. g. the people, accordyng to the manners of the people, with fauour and loue of the people, after the fashion of the people.

Populatum, of all the people, also euerie one, altogether.

Populugia, was a day in the moneth of June, at the which day by reason of a tumour the people died.

Populatio, onis, a wastynge of the countrey, a distressynge, pillage, or robbynge of the countrey.

Populator, oris, m. g. a robber, waister, destroyer, or spoiler of the countrey, a forager.

Populans, the feminine.

Populatus, us, m. g. Idem quod Populatio. Populatus, a, um, wasted, distressed. Populicium, the place where poplars growe. Populeus, a, um, of a poplar tree. Populifer, a, um, that beareth poplars. Populus, et Populneus, a, um, idem. Populonia, a citie of Etruria, called now Plumbinum.

Populonium, a promontorie of the Tuscanis. Populo, aui, are, to gette the fauour of the people.

Populo, aus, are, and Populor, aris, ar, to wast or destroy a countrey, to robbe, to spoyle.

Populosus, a, um, full of people, populous.

Populus, li, m. g. people, properly it is all the states of the people, betwixt the soueraygne gouernour. all be it the Romaynes made a distinction betwixt the Senate and the people, writing in theyr standerds and copie, Senatus Populusq; Romanus, the Senate and the people of Rome.

Populus, i, i. g. a tree called a poplar, tober of one is called white poplar, whose stamme is longe, and playne, and the leaues alwayes blacke, green with in, and white on the backe. the other is called blacke poplar, which hath the backe rough, and fewer leaues then the white.

Porca, x, f. g. a sowe, a pydge of land betwixt two foywers, a baith, after Marro, they called it also Porca, when it was in breadth. i. e. fore, in length, 125. Porca, is also a plot of bed in a garden.

Porcarius, a, um, of a swyne.

Porcarius, i, i, m. g. a swynherde.

Porcellus, li, m. g. a pigge.

Porco, ere, used of olde wytters to prohibite.

Porcena, a ponge sowe or yelle.

Porcia, a noble woman of Rome.

Porcinarius, i, i, m. g. he that selleth porke, bacon, or other swynes fleshe.

Porcinus, a, um, of an hogge.

Porcius, the surname of the elder Cato.

Porculatio, onis, f. g. bynggng by of swynes, fattynge of swyne.

Porculator, oris, m. g. a fatter of swynes.

Porculum, i, i, m. g. idem quod Porca, a plot in a garden, wherein be diuers beddes.

Porculum, li, n. g. a thing set in the parte of a vine yelle called fucula.

Porculus, li, m. g. a pygge, a swyne, a moote, a porke.

Porcus, i, m. g. an hogge.

Porcus lacteus, a suckyn pygge.

Porcus iroianus, an hogge rosted with many other beastes and fowles in his bealy.

Porgam, bled of the aunciente wytters for Porrigam. A well helpuer of take to one.

Pori, pora in the bodie, out of the which steth sweate.

Porphyra, purple. Porphyriacus, a, um, of purple colour. Porphyrio, a byde, which byneth as though it byd by the water, he hath longe red legges and byd, some call it Pellicanus.

Porphyron, a gnyanes name.

Porphirione, anle in Propontis.

Porphyris, a lie in the goulfe Laconicum, called after Cythera.

Porphiris, idis, f. g. a purple garment.

Porphyrites, i, i, m. g. a red marble.

Porphyriticus, a, um, of red marble.

Porphyrius, a notable philosopher, and enemy to christian religion.

Porraceus, a, um, of leake blades, like to leake blades.

Porraceus color, the colour of leake blades.

Porrecte, streight out.

Porrectio, onis, f. g. a streptyng out.

Porrectus, a, um, extended in length of byea deeth, stretyched out.

Porrectiore fronte loqui, to speake more meately and boldly, to speake with a merle chere and countenance.

Porricio, porricis, a woide used properly in sacrifice, for Porrigere, to stretch or pioser vp.

Porriginofus, a, um, scurte.

Porrigo, porrex, gere, to speade out, to stretch out, to offer, to ouerthrow, to lase on long.

Herba porrigere, to confesse to be vquid.

Porrigere manum, to geue apde of succours.

Dextram porrigere alicui, toke Dextra.

Sol porrigit horas, i. Product.

Porrigere manum ad aliquid faciendum, to put out his hande to do a thyng.

Porrigere in longitudinem, to stretche out in lengthe.

Porrigere poculum, to pioser or teache one the cuppe.

Porrigo, i, i, i, scurte in the heade, beards or byowes, scales that fall from the head, beard or byowes.

Porrima, the sister of Carmenta Euuanders mother.

Porro, an aduerbe, surely, certeynly, also long before, far of, after, in tyme comynge, beyonde, forsothe, moreover, hereafter, after this, from hencefoorth, afterwarde, notwithstanding.

Siue porro pargas, if ye go further, if you continue and go on foywarde.

Vt quiescant porro monco, finally, I aduise them to leaue off spere spitt, or I aduise them, from hencefoorth or hereafter to cease and be content.

Quid restat, nisi ut siam porro miser? what remaineth, but that in the ende I be vndone, or become wretched and miserable.

Etiam ne est quid porro? is there any thing elles?

Quid deinde porro? What more followed

after? Porro, is sometimes a conjunction, and is as much as Sed, sometimes it is a concession expletive, to spile vp onely the noun of the sentence.

Porro aurem, for Et vero, Et porro, and that moze so, and moze ouer, and furthermore.

Nec porro, for Nec etiam.

Porro, for valde, as, Et porro minima, for valde minima, and that moze so, very small or littell.

Se porro peroris a senibus audisse dicebant, that they being veray ponge, hadde olde men saye, &c.

Porro hortantis, as Perge porro, nam de into magna dissentio est, go to, faye on I piate you, for of this matter, &c.

Porro, aduerbium temporis, as, Lycurgas non porro ab Homeri temporibus fuit, not longe after, or from the tyme of Homere.

Porro aduerbium ordinis, as, ut quid velim porro intelligas, that you may knowe what I woulde haue you dooe afterwarde.

Eunuchum porro dixi uelle te, than afterwarde, or moze ouer thou saydest, thou wouldest saye haue an Eunuche.

Quod ad hanc rem opus est porro consule, id est, in futurum, in aliquo, hereafter, or after some, afoze hande.

Iace pater talos, ut porro nos iacemus, that we maye lase afterwarde.

Porro, for Tandem, as Cestarius est vsq; adhuc, nunc porro Echine expergiscere, id est, tandem, vel certe deinceps.

Porrus, i, m. g. et porrum, i, n. g. a leake.

Porrena, the name of a kynge that besleged Rome, to haue brought in Tarquinus.

Porta, x, f. g. a gate.

Porta angula, a citie of Spaine called Torquemada.

Portendo, di, dere, to signifie before a thyng hapneth.

Portentiferus, a, um, that signifieth strange or monstrous thynges compage.

Portentificus, a, um, idem.

Portentolus, a, um, monstrous, signifiyng pithes of aduerture to come.

Portentuosus, a, um, idem.

Portentum, i, n. g. a thyng monstrous, or vncase selborne fens, whiche maye signifie some what to come, a signe of some mytt chance or misfortune to come, sometime a vaine phantasie of imagination.

Portentum malum, id est, Præmonstratum.

Portheus, mei, m. gen. a ferle man, one that conueryeth ouer in a ship or bote.

Portimilis, midis, f. gene. a ferle bote, a wherle bote, a littell ship to passe ouer in.

Porticula, x, f. g. a littell porche, or galerie to waite in.

Porticulus, li, m. g. a littell hauen.
 Porticus, us, f. g. a porche, a walthe, a galare,
 a large place made to walke in, either for ple-
 sure or for the rage, philosophers taught and
 disputed in such.
 Portio, onis, f. g. a porcion, a parte.
 Pro portione reum, according to the pro-
 portion, measure of quantites of thynges.
 Pro virili portione, as much as lape in the,
 Vocem habet portione maximam, it hath a
 beate byge voyce for so small a beest of site
 Cerebrum habent omnia animalia, quae
 sanguinem, fed homo portione maximum,
 all beastes that haue bloude, haue also the
 brayne, but man for his quantites and byge-
 nes, more than any other. Circa quod magna
 mortaliū portio habet, the most part of mē.
 Porticulus, li, m. g. the plate of a ship, which
 cutteth the water.
 Portio, aui, are, to beare above with a man.
 Portio, oris, m. g. the customer of an hauen, also
 to a porche that docto beare thynges that be
 brought, whither as the byer will haue hym,
 and he that beareth men from the hauen to
 the ship, or from the ship to the hauen.
 Porticulus, x, f. g. a littell porcion.
 Porto, aui, are, to beare, to bynge, to carie, etc.
 there on a bealle, or his owne backe.
 Ex toto portare, to beare all together, or
 quite and diuine from the grounde.
 Collo portare, to beare on his necke.
 Pelligo portare, to conceyde by water,
 Anulum portare, to carie.
 Bonum portare, to bynge good thynges.
 Boni quid porto? what good thynges do I
 bynge? Porto hoc iugum ad vxorem, I
 will geue this yoke with my wife for this, or my
 wife shall beare to here of this.
 De mercede aliquam sibi fallaciam portat,
 this man thinketh that I come now with
 some craft or wile to deceiue hym.
 Omnia mea mecum porto, I beare all that
 to myne owne about me.
 Nescio quid peccati portat haec purgatio,
 this purgation or excuse makynge, importeth,
 argueth, significeth or proueth some offence
 or fault to be dooen, what so euer it be.
 Portum, n, g. the strait pased for passage or
 entrance of marchandise, also custome of tollage
 Portula, x, f. g. a littell gate.
 Portulaca, x, f. g. an herbe called purselane.
 Portunus, a god of the sea, and hath iurisdiction
 of the hauens.
 Portuosus, full of hauens.
 Portus, us, m. g. an hauen, and by translation a
 place of refuge and succour.
 Res est in portu, the matter of thyng to sale,
 the matter is out of daunger.
 Ego in portu nauigo, I am out of daunger.
 Aditus ex os porte, the entrance into a hauen

In portu impingere, to offende or dooe ad-
 milt, to erre at the verte begynnynge.
 Portus et periculum.
 Portus fugae erat in tuis castris, thy campe
 was a refuge or place of succour for all the
 world to flee to.
 In omni portum confugere, to geue hym selfe
 to lye quietly withoute busynesse and trou-
 ble of the world.
 Nisi me in habet philosophia portu contulisset,
 except I had geuen a bene my selfe, to the dis-
 cite of philosophy, wherin I quiete my mind.
 Porus, a kynge of India, whome Alexander
 vanquished.
 Pores, the passage of the seede of man or beast,
 also the fundament.
 Pos, was used either for Pons, or for Potens.
 Posca, x, f. g. a kind of sauce or
 bynke made with vineger and water, or a
 kind of wine, mixed with water in the pyle,
 small wyne, householde wyne.
 Positumius, a, li, that which requyeth money.
 Posco, poposci, scere, to aske, to requyre, to
 prouche, to aske, also to besye, to clayme.
 Poscent pugnam, they offer to fyght or dooe
 battelle, they requyre battelle.
 Poscere maioribus poculis, to quaffe or
 bynke deepe one to another.
 Poscere aliquem clamore, to crye after one.
 Vires poscat, where it is requisite.
 Cum vius poscit, when neede is, when it is
 expedient. Filiam tuam mihi vxorem posco,
 I requyre to haue your daughter to my wife.
 Poscere ad rauium, to aske, crye or call for a
 thyng till one be hoarse.
 Poscere et flagitare. Honorem deum sibi
 poscere, to requyre to be honoured like a god.
 Opem poscere, to besye helpe or ayde.
 Questionem poscere, to byd men aske what
 question they will of hym.
 Poscere reum, to accuse one.
 Veniam peccatis poscere, to besye pardone
 for his offences.
 Puerum aliquid poscere, to aske a thyng of
 a chyld. Veniam deos poscere, to besye
 pardone of the goddes.
 Acrem in praelia poscere Turnum, to pro-
 uoke the valiant and fierce Turnus to fyght
 with hym hande to hande.
 Posidippus, a comitall poete.
 Posidii, a towne of Syrie called commonly Pualo
 Posidonius, the name of a philosopher, and cer-
 taine other learned men.
 Positio, a settyng, a placeyng, the situation of
 a thyng, also an argument or theme to be
 claime on, a case amonge lawyers.
 Positio visib, the situation of a citee.
 Positius, a, um, positius, that is of it selfe, and
 not deriued of another.
 Positor, oris, one that putteth or setteth in a place.
 Posit

Posse, a, a placeyng of situation, a puttynge,
 a possesing of sentences.
 Syllaba longa est positura, the syllable is
 longe by position.
 Posius, a, um, put or set, lathe aspe, loke Pono.
 Posius, us, m. g. a settyng of puttynge, a place-
 yng, a situation.
 Possessio, onis, possession, the propriety or right-
 full vse of a thyng, some tyme substance or
 gooddes immovable possessed.
 Possessio fiduciaria, a possession, whiche one
 geueth to another vpon condicion, that he
 shall rebelluer the same possession, vpon cer-
 taine thynges personned, or when he were
 therto requyred, of hym whiche gaue posses-
 sion, it myght haue bene called a possession in
 lfe, when sequestrations of trust were used in
 Englands. Cedere possessione, to leaue the
 possession of a thyng to another.
 Depellere, deurbare, exurbare, dimouere,
 deicere, mouere, pellere aliquem posses-
 sione, or de possessione, to put one wyng-
 fully from his lafull possession.
 Possessiuicula, la, f. g. a small possession.
 Possessius, a, um, possessiue, that is possessed.
 Possessor, oris, m. g. he that hath the posses-
 sion, the owner, the possessor.
 Possessus, a, um, possesse.
 Possibilis, le, possible, that maye bee broughte
 to passe.
 Possideo, sedi, dere, to possesse, to haue in ones
 vse of possession.
 Bona ex edicto possidere, when one hath
 gooddes geuen hym by iudgement of decre.
 Bona publice possidere, id est, in manum res
 glam ponere, to consecrate or take gooddes
 forsakid to the kynges vse.
 Possidere palmam, to gette the pryce, to ob-
 taine victorye.
 Breui tempore totum hominem totamq; es-
 ius praetura possederat, in a littell while,
 he had gotten into his handes, bothe the man
 and his office wholly, or he had in thort space
 so gotte into the mans fauour, that he might
 ouerbothe hym & his office euen as he list.
 Regnum possidere, to haue a kyngedome, to
 be a kyng. Forum armatis cateris possi-
 dere, to bee in the common place with great
 routes or companies of hardenped men.
 Possessum publice in bona alicuius mittere,
 to sende men to take ones gooddes into the
 kynges handes, or to the vse of the people.
 Possidere aliquid communiter cum aliquo,
 to possesse a thyng toynctly with another.
 Possum, ui, posse, to maye or can.
 Non potui, quin suo sermone aliquem fa-
 miliarium paricipauerit, he coulde not for-
 beare but with his talkynge he woulde adue-
 make some of his companions pryge, or of
 his counsaile.

Huc fac ad me ut venias, si quid poteris, so
 what ye can to come hither to me, if it be pos-
 sible, or if you can bring any thyng to passe,
 see that you come hither to me.
 Potest plurimum apud Ciceronem, he maye
 do much, or is in good credence with Ciceron.
 Potin? es vt desinas? canst thou not lerate?
 Incende hominem amabo te quoad poterit,
 on good fellowshipp incense of prycke forwarde
 the man, as much as is possible.
 Atequi nullis litteris possum ut exprimam,
 I can not expresse in wrytynge.
 Quid ad morsus serpentum possit, what
 beteeke or strength it hath against the byrnyng,
 or byngynge of serpentes.
 Potest per se, he can of hym selfe.
 Aliquid ad perniciem innocentis posse, that
 he can any thyng do or prouoke, to the confu-
 sion or vndoing of an innocent person.
 Si poterit fieri, if it maye be, if it be possible.
 Fieri poterit vt fallat, I maye be deceiued.
 Non possum quin exclamem, I can not choose
 but crye out. Non poterit, it is not possible.
 Quam possum maxima voce, with as towde
 a voyce as I can.
 Quam possum mollissime, as softly as they
 can possible. Quoad possem, and vt possum,
 as farre I can, or as well as I can.
 Vt poterit in tanta hominum perfidia, as well
 as it will be. etc.
 Tantum auctoritate potuit, he was of so
 great auctoritee, or he might dooe so muche
 with his auctoritee.
 Poterat virum praeculare, id est, virum fieri
 poterat.
 Gratia et largitione plurimum potest apud
 Sequanos, he is in greater auctoritee, or he
 can doe muche with the people Sequani, by
 means of his liberalitee and great pleasures,
 that he hath shewed them.
 Ingenio parum possum, my wite or inuencio
 on is but small.
 Possum oculi, potest caput, latera, pulmones
 possum omnia, id est, Bene valent, they bee
 not sicke or diseased, they are not, they be not
 pegned.
 Post, afterwarde, after, after that, behynde.
 Post diem quartum ab vrbe discessimus,
 foure dayes after we departed from the citee.
 Post id locorum, for Postea. Post iudicia
 haec constituta, id est, ex quo constituta sunt.
 Post hominum memoriam, sens men were
 men, sens the world beganne, that euer man
 coulde remember, that euer man hearde of.
 Post homines natos, idem. Optimus longe
 post homines natos, the best that euer man
 coulde remember sens the world beganne.
 Vinxerat post terga manus, he had bounde
 his handes behynde his backe.
 Reperit post tergum equitatus cernit, id
 est, a

et, a tergo, at theyr backs.
Ne nostris post tergum adorarentur, that they might not set upon our men at theyr backs. Post, adverbially, afterwarde.
Venit post instantem, he came after stamping and treading, like a madde man.
Post aliquanto, a litle while after.
Post deinde, thā afterwarde whā that is born.
Postea, afterwarde.
Quidum postea, what than, what matter maketh that.
Postea aliquanto, a litle after.
Postquam, after that, whan that, as sone as, Postquam milu renuntiatum est, after that it was tolde me.
Postergatio, onis, a contemning of neglectyng, a casting behynde.
Postergator, onis, m. g. he that casteth a thyng behynde his backe, he that regardeth of others meth not a thyng.
Postergo, auiare, to leave behynde, to cast backe, not to regarde, to regarde lesse, to esteeme lesse.
Posterior, orum, m. g. plura, they that do succede vs in bloude, as soonnes, theyr chyldren, and theyr succession.
Posterior, posterior, that cometh after, inferior, later, slower, vntyl.
Non posteriores seram, subauditur partes, I will not be the last, I will not be inferiour to any, I will not be the worst.
Paulo xate posterior, a litle yonger, not althyng so ancient, somewhat after his tyme.
Omnia libertate posteriora ducere, to regarde nothyng, or passe upon nothyng but his bettes, to esteeme nothing moze than libertee, or so muche as libertee, or to sette moze by libertee, than all other thynges.
Salus patrie posterior illi suis commodis, he setteth lesse by the saulsegarde of his countrey, than his owne advantage: or he esteemeth moze his owne profite, than the welth of his countrey.
Postiorem ducere, for Posthabere, to esteeme lesse, to set lesse by, not to regard so muche. Posterior an aduerbe, afterwarde, hereafter, in tyme to come, an other daie.
Ne posterior in me culpam transferas, late not afterwarde the faulte in me.
Si posterior fuisset, if he had ben in the tyme after. Sentiet posterior, he shall fele it or pectue it in tyme to come, or an other daie.
Posterioritas, aris, the worst to come, posterioritee, men that shall come after vs.
Postero, auiare, to shewe it selfe inferiour or worse then an other in any thyng.
Posterus, a, um, that cometh after, that followeth after. Postera dies, the next daie after.
Posteri pedes, the hynder feete.
Posterus tempus, the tyme to come.

In posterum differre, to deferre of delaye tyme an other tyme. In posterum prospicere, to pproyde for the tyme to come.
Hac in posterum granora erunt, these thynges will be moze pleasant hereafter, or in tyme to come.
Postero, postuli, postferre, to sette after or behynde, to set lesse by, to esteeme lesse.
Postfuit, it was lesse set by.
Postgeniti, posteritree, men that come after vs.
Posthabere, posthabes, habui, habere, to putte backe or set lesse by, to esteeme lesse.
Seria ludo posthabere, to sette moze by playe and pastyme, than by serious matters.
Posthac, adverbium, from hens forth, hereafter, after this.
Posthinc, afterwarde, whan this is dooen.
Posthumia, a, vterque veltall.
Posthumus, i, the sonne of Aeneas, by Lausus, called also Silius, also the name of dyuers other men.
Posthumus, mi, m. g. a chyldre bozne after the father is dead.
Posthumus, a, um, folowpng, or to come.
Postica, x, f. g. and Posticum, i, ne. ge. a backe doore, a postene gate.
Postico recedere, to steale awaie yfultle.
Posticulum, i, n. g. a diminutue of Posticum.
Posticus, a, um, that dwelleth on the backe syde of ones house. also all that is behynde vs.
Postica linea, a lyne that deuideth the fieldes from the east to the west, and in diuision of landes, that whiche is toward the east, is called Antica, that is toward the west. Postica ca. likewise that part of the tynement that is from the son toward the southe, is called Antica, that is toward the north Postica.
Postica fama, a moche of scoyne behynde one.
Dextra Anticam, Sinistram Postica dicim.
Postidea, in Plautus, for Post id, or Postica.
Postilena, x, f. g. a crupper.
Postilla, for Postea, afterwarde.
Postis, us, m. g. a post.
Postliminium, i, n. g. a lawe, by the whiche we recetue againe that whiche we lost in warres, or was aliened fro vs by any other vnlawfull means. Postliminio recipere, to recouer againe the possession of a thyng p was aliened from vs. Postliminio redire, is whan a man hapneth to go from vs to our enemies, & after returneth againe: or whan any thyng that we haue lost or ben put from, cometh into our handes againe.
Postmeridianus, a, um, that is done in the after noone. Tempus post meridianū, the after noone.
Postmitto, si, ere, to leave behynde, to neglecte, to set litle by, to conserne.
Postmodum, and Postmodo, afterwarde.
Postomis, idis, f. g. a thaffe, or rather a barne-sle set on the horse nose, to make hym gentell

and

and stande still, or a brake wherewith an horse mouth is broken, and so made to beare his head gently.
Postpono, pōnis, pōsi, ponere, to set behynde, to esteeme lesse, to omitte.
Postprincipium, the conclusion of ende of a thyng, saied in the begynnyng of ppheme.
Postquam, afterwarde, after, after that, whan that, as soone as, also sene that.
Postquam a me abijt, after he departed from me, or sene that he departed from me.
Nunquam postquam sum natus, neuer sene I was bozne.
Hic annus sextus est, postquam hui rei operam damus, this is the sxt yere that I haue laboured and studied about this matter. or it is the sxt yere sene. &c.
Anno postquam primum consul fuerat, a yere after he had ben sxt consul.
Vndecimo die postquam, &c. the. xi. daie after. &c.
Postquam poeta sensit scripturam, &c. for so muche as, or because that, after Donatus.
Postremissimus, olde wyttens used for Postremus.
Postremo, finally, last of all, after all this, at the last.
Postremum, superlatiuum adverbium, the laste tyme; last of all, neuer after.
Si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, if you so doe, you shall neuer see me a tyde after this daie.
Postremus, a, um, the last, the best, the best.
Postremi homines, mooste vngacious and manghtie persons.
Non in postremis esse, not to bee one of the worst, or vilest foete.
Postridianus, non dicitur.
Postridie, the daie folowynge the daie before expressed, the next daie after.
Postridie eius diei, the next daie after that.
Postridie nundinas, the next daie after the sappe of market.
Postridie idus, the next daie after the ides.
Postridiequā tu es profectus, the next daie after ye went forth.
Postriduo, plautus used for Postridie.
Postuenio, postuenis, postueni, to come after.
Postularia iugura, lightninges that signify religion of sacrifices and wythes to be neglected.
Postulatio, onis, a request, a demaunde, a complaint, a supplication made to a pynce.
Postulationibus vacare, to dispatche matters, to beere complaints.
Postulationibus respondere, idem.
Postulationes decretae loul, supplications appoynted to Iupiter.
Postulationes, supplicationes or billes of complainte.
Postulatus, us, m. g. a request, a demaunde,

Postulatus, a, um, that belongeth to requyre or demaunde.
Postulator, oris, m. g. he that requyret of his maundeth, a suttie, one that maketh a supplication of complainte.
Postulatum, i, n. g. a request, a demaunde, sone tyme an accusation, a complainte.
Intollerabilia postulata referre, to shewe that one requyret thynges intollerable, or that ought not to be graunted in any wyse.
Postulatus, a, um, requyred, demanded, accused.
Postulo, auiare, to requyre, to demaunde a thyng, whiche is due to the asher. also to accuse, or sue one in the lawe, to complayne on one: some tyme to besye, to will, to couer.
Res, locus, persona, tempus, causa, ratio postulat.
Per oppressionem hanc mihi eripere postulat, id est, velit, aut speret, that he shoulde couette of besye to take his awaie frome me wrongfully by violence.
Familiariter postulare, to requyre a thyng of a man familiarly.
Quam maxime abs te oro atq postulo, I besye and praye you with all my verate herte.
Me presentem advocatum postulauerunt, they requyred me, there begyn present, to bea thei attorney.
Fidem publicam postulare, to requyre a faulte conducte.
Impietatis reum postulat, he accuseth hym of vniuersallitee towardes his parentes, or countrey.
Repetundarum postulauit, he accused hym, of rymongesull receyving of mens gooddes, or extortion.
Quipostulabatur iniuriarum, whiche was accused of trespass.
Papinius de ambitu est postulatus, Papinius was accused of vnlawfull suite to openne his office.
Postulare quæstionem, to besye that the parties mought bea strictly examined, ppropely by testures or tourmentes.
Postulare reum, to accuse one.
Postulare ius, to make a reasonable request.
Postulat pro fratre Scipio, Scipio maketh in terecession for his brother.
Postulatum est, they requyred.
Potamus, a towne of Attica.
Potatio, onis, f. g. a dymnyng.
Potamentum, i, n. g. idem.
Potator, onis, m. g. a great dymnyer, a dymnyer.
Potatus, a, um, dymned.
Pote, for Potis.
Qua pote quisq, id est, quantum quisq potest.
Sine id non pote, sine pote, whether that be possible or not, whether thou canst not doe it, or dooe it.

Jf u

Potest

P ANTE O.

Potens, entis, adiectivum, that can doo muche, that hath great power, mightie, puissant, able.
Potens, entis, partic. of possum, that can o' mate, that is able.
Potens maris, that is of great power on the sea, that hath dominion of the sea.
Potens corporis, able to rule his body, able to stande vnpugnt.
Imperij potens, that hath empyre o' dominion.
Neq' pugn, neq' fugæ satis potentes, they coude neither well fight nor yet flee.
Regni potens, id est, maturus regno, able o' of age to take vpon hym the kyngedome.
Dum mei potens sum, while I am able to rule my selfe, while I am myne owne man.
Armis potens, puissant in armes.
Potentissimus odor, a verie stronge sauour.
Potens, entis, substantivum, a great man, a man of great power.
Potentia, a. f. g. power, puissance, habilitie, great rule, force, myght, auctorytie, great myght, richesse.
In magna potentia esse, to be in great auctoritie, to beare great rule.
Potentatus, us, m. g. idem.
Potenter, myghtly, puissantly, with great power, substantially.
Potentia, a citie in Italie called Sancta Maria de Lorretto.
Potentiam, terni, a grecis dicitur, quod nos poscillum dicimus, a cuppe, also a cerreyne herbe full of pyches, called of Helene Æneas, because it helpeth the stinew: it is also named, Phynion, because it is of greaite vertue as gatait to day.
Potissim, for possim.
Potius for possit.
Sed nihil potest, but þ' they coude do nothing.
Potius, aus, f. g. power, auctorytie, office, dominion, rule, also abilitie, facultie, leaue, counsaile and reason.
Potentiam sui facere, to suffer men to come to hym, o' to speake with hym.
Potentiam gerere, to exercise an auctorytie o' office.
An erit hæc opio et potestas tua, shall it be at thy choise. &c.
Præsertim cum tota potestas huius rei tua sit, specially lene all the matter resteth in the, o' is in thy power to bynge to passe.
Quæcum eras potestas, acco'pyng as it was lesult at that tyme, as it myghte haue been bowen than.
Vix adipiscendi potestas modo fuit, vnethy o' with great payne I myghte come by te.
Potestas mittendi non fuit citius, I coude no sooner sende.
Quous mihi centorum hominum potestas

P ANTE O.

erit, quibus recte dem, non pretermittam, &c. when o' as often as I maye haue sure men, to whom I maye deliuer my iettes, I wyll not forgerre to wyte to you.
Cum potestate proficisci in prouinciam, to go into the countrey appoynted hym, haueing auctorytie to rule there.
Potestatem dare, to leat o' suffer, to geue leaue.
Potestatem facere, idem.
In potestate alicuius esse, to be vnder an o' theer mans rule o' obedience, o' to be at hym commaundment.
Peruenire in potestatem alicuius, to be brought in subiection, to come vnder ones handes o' subiection.
Ponere in potestate alicuius, to put hym to his myere.
Potestates, magistrates, rulers, men in auctorytie, noble men of a realme.
Eligendi potestate dare, to geue the choise, to geue one leaue to choise.
Exiit de potestate iratos dicimus, id est, de conilio, de mente, de ratione, to be despo theim selfe, not to be able to rule theyr affectiones.
Magna ex parte tua potestas erat, it was chiefly in your handes, whether it shoulde be o' no.
Habere summam potestatem in aliquo loco, to be cheife ruler o' gouernoure in anye place.
Habere potestatem alicuius, to haue one in subiection.
Habere aliquem in sua potestate, idem.
Vix necisq' potestatem habere in aliquem, to haue power of ipse and deary ouer one.
Pater late potestas eius, he is of great power and dominion.
Permittere potestatem, to graunt libertie, to geue auctorytie.
Id oportet totum poni in potestate sapiens, that mulle be wholly putte in the handes and power of a wyse man, o' lesse and premitted wholly to his choise, rule o' orderng.
Reddere potestatem, to make that one maye dooe a thyng agayne.
In suam potestatem redigere, to bynge vnder his subiection o' obedience.
Cum potestate esse, loke Cum.
Seruandi mei summa potestas tibi datur, it is thy beate muche in your handes to saue my lyfe.
Potestas fuit liberius viuendi, he myghte lue somewhat moze at his libertie.
Priuate aliquem potestate faciendi aliquid, to make that one can not doe a thyng.
Sita est in eorum potestate nostra salus, oue ipse o' safegarde is in their handes.

Potes

P ANTE O.

Potestas tibi fuit, you myght.
Quali non ea potestas sit tua, id est, quasi non possis.
Suscipere in potestatem, and Dimittere ex potestate, contrarie.
Tradere potestatem alicui, to geue one auctorytie.
Simul ac potestas data erit, incontinent, as soon as I can haue opoyntment and leaue: o' as soon as I can conueniently.
Potesta, vnde of Plantus for Potestas.
Potetur, for potest, he maye.
Poudea, a citie of Adarbonte, called before Castandria.
Pouidius, a mans name.
Pouina, a citie of Bæotia.
Pouio, onis, a bynke, a bynkyng, a poyson.
Pouiono, aui, are, to geue a medecine.
Pouionor, aris, ari, to haue a bynke o' poyson ministred to hym, sometye to be poysoned.
Pouor, potiris, potirus sum, potiri, to haue in possession, to opteyne, to wyne, to conque, to archieue, often tymes in the pastente tence for Fruor, to take pleasure of a thyng.
Potiri vrbis, o' vrbe, to wyne, o' conque the citie.
Potiri voluptatum, to lue in pleasure.
Potiri rerum, to be kyng o' master of all.
Potiri regni, to wyne the countrey, to make hym selfe ruler of any countrey.
Potiri laborem, to endure payne.
Quibello potiri sunt, whiche haue wonne it at the twoodes poprie.
Potiri hostium, to conque his enemies, sometime to be taken porysion of his enemies.
Potitus sum victoria, I had archieued and wonne the victorye.
Miseriam omnem capio, hic potitur gaudia, I endure all the payne and trouble, and he hath all the tope and pleasure.
Voto potiri, to opteyne a desyre, to haue at chere.
Potior, et hoc potius, bettere.
Potioris, qui prior ad dandum est, leat hym be in better condition, o' haue moze aduantage, that fyste geneth.
Iudicabit nulla ad legendum his esse potiora, he shall iudge none moze woorthy to be readen, then they.
Nihil mihi potius fuit, I ur Masinissam conuenire, there was nothyng, that I moze longed for, than to meete with Masinissa, the fyst thyng that I did, I went to see Masinissa, I desyred nothyng moze than to see Masinissa.
Pousimus, a. um, the best of al other, the cheife o' the principall.
Potissimum opus, id est, præcipuum, the best of all other, the moste singular.
Quod est potissimum, that is the best

P ANTE R.

and cheife thyng of all.
Potis, et hoc potis, able, good.
Si tibi placere potis est, if it maye please you.
Potis (um), I maye.
Neg, ferri potis est, neyther can any man as byde his vnreasonable faction.
Potissimum, o' Potissime, mooste specially, chiefly, principally.
Nescio quid expediam potissimum, I can not tell what is best to dooe fyst.
Ex consularibus te creauit potissimum, he created you before all other of the senatours, as a person most meete.
Potius, a citie in Bæotia, not far from Thebes.
Potius, rather.
Potius, was an ancient familie of kynrede amonge the old latines, whom Hercules called to his bankete, after he hadde slayne Lærus: and they were afterwarde constituted the pythes of Hercules. reade fynesella.
Potius, Hercules pylete.
Potius, aui, are, to bynke, to bynke often.
Poto, aui, are, to bynke, also to geue bynke to one.
Potare totos dies, to sit at daile bynkyng, to be bynken.
Potatum dare, to geue bynke to one.
Potor, oris, m. g. a bynken hauer.
Potorius, a. um, that belongeth to bynkyng.
Ampulla potoria, a bynkyng glasse.
Potorium, a cuppe.
Potulentus, a. um, any thyng that maye be bynke. also halfe bynke.
Potus, a. um, that whiche hath bynke, and that whiche is bynke.
Pous, us, m. g. bynke, sometye bynkyng.

P, ANTE, R.

Præficus, a. um, actus, præficus, that cometh in wo'byng o' byng.
Præficus, a citie of Idote.
Præ, a p'position, standing to the ablative case, signifieth before, in regarde, o' in comparison, for: it is vey eloquently used, imposing a certeyne respect and comparison to an other thyng. Præ amore, for loue, by reason of loue.
Modestior nunc quidem est de verbis, præ ut dudum fuit, he is moze soft o' gentle of wordes, than he was wont to be, o' than he was late: o' he is moze softe in his wordes, than he was while ere.
Præ se ferre, to make semblant, to shewe by his countenance and visage his affection and phantasy in a thyng, also to confesse a knowlege. Sanus si sum, præ te medicum mihi expetam, if I be well aduised, I will looke to haue a better phisicion than thou arte.
Nihil hercle hoc quidem præ ut alla dicam, this is nothyng in regard of that that I wold saye. Præformidare, for greue fere þ' he had.

Præ gaudio, for ioye.

Præ manu, et præ manibus, before hands.

Præ se armentum agens, displaying the herd of beasts before hym.

I præ, sequar, go before, I will followe.

Sed præ nobis beatus, but in respecte of comparison of vs, euen in heauen, of more happye and fortunate than wee.

Ego illum contempsi præ me, I thought my selfe muche better, and muche more honeste man than he.

Qui omnia sibi post putarit esse præ meo: commodo, whiche regarded of sette by none thing so much, as my commoditie and profit.

Præ tuis facultatibus maxima putentur, id est, si cum tuis facultatibus conferantur.

Præ his, quæ a te, &c. in comparison of those thynges, whiche, &c.

Non possum præ lachrymis, I can not for trespynge.

Fiduciam præ se ferat orator, leat an oystoure shewe in his countenance, a sure confidence and trust that he hath in his matter.

Res omnes reliquas habeo, præ quod taveris, I have alye all thynges, to dooe that you woulde haue me dooe.

Vide, si iniquus sis præ studio, see howe vnrasonable ye are for affection.

Sed hoc etiam pulchrum, præ quod sumptus petis, but euen this is a toly of goodly thyng, in comparison of whan they requyre tosse, charge, or expence of money.

Paruas est voluptatum in vita, præ quam quod molatum est, there is smalle pleasure in this lyfe, in comparison of trouble and care that be in the same.

Parum etiam, præ ut futurum est, præ dicas, thou saiest of speakest euen verate littell, of in a manner nothing, in comparison of that that is to be dooe.

Præcursus, a, um, verate sharpe.

Præcursus, a, um, verate deepe, verate hygh.

Præco, bui, bere, to geue, to shewe.

Præbere aurem, to hearken.

Præbere aures conuincis, to suffer paciently rebukes.

Seruices præbere, to offer his heade to be a strephen of.

Præbet errorem, it geueth occasion of error.

Præbere indignationem, to be cause of indignation.

Iuta præbere, to keepe backe, to geue that is due.

Non possum satis narrare, quos ludos præ bueris intus, I can not well tell, howe many moches thou haue gotten amonge them, of howe they laughe at the with in the house: of I can not well expresse, what spoote and laughing we haue had at the with in.

Os præbere, to take blowes, or suffer to be

hobbed.

Os præbere ad male audiendū, to suffer one to speake ill to his face, to be in pynsence when he is ill spoken of.

Serenum hominem præbuit, he played the man, he shewed hym selfe valiant, or byddes valiantly.

Se æquum præbere, to be indifferent, to doe iustice without rigour.

Se æquabilem præbere, to be alye of one soyle, to keepe alye one faction.

Se attentum auditorem præbere, to be a diligent heere.

Quoquomodo se in ea quaestione præbebat &c. how so euer he behaued hym selfe in that matter, &c.

Se credulum præbere, to geue hasty credence, to beleue a thyng quickely.

Se docilem præbere, to be easily taught.

Se alicui facilem præbere, to graunt gentely to ones desyre.

Se facilem præbere in hominibus audiendis, admittendis, to be willing and gentyll to heare men, and to be spoken with all.

Gladū speciem præber, it is lyke in facton to a swoorde.

Erroris speciem præbere, to geue occasion of error.

Speciem triumpho præbere, to sette forth the triumphe to the best shewe.

Tyrannum præbere, to behaue hym lyke a tyrant, to plate the tyrant.

Vim glutini præber, it is as good as glowe, or it is of the same force that glowe is.

Baculorum vim senecturi præber, it seemeth olde men in the weede of a staffe.

Præbere de manu cibum, to feede, to putte meate in ones mouthe with his hande.

Pro pontibus præbere accessum possunt, man make entre of go in vpon them euen as it were vpon byldges.

Præbere auxilium, to ayde.

Præbere curam, to make sollicitous & careful.

Peccandi locum præber, it geueth occasion to offende or dooe amysse.

Iusurandum præbuit, he swoye to hym.

Metum præbere, to cause to feare.

Lumen præbere dicitur fenestra, to geue light.

Operam præbere reipublicæ, to helpe or serue the common weale.

Miraculum præbere, to make men wonder.

Vt modeste orationem præbuit, how modestly or temperately he spake.

Duriorem se præbere, to shewe hym selfe more goyous and harde.

Nimium se exorabilem præbere, to be too soone intreated, to shewe hym selfe to gentyll.

Præbere sonitum, to make a noyse.

Præbere lætum spectaculum, to set forth a ioyous and pleasant sight.

Sponz

Spontalia alicui præbere, to aduance or bestow, to make a solempne feast at ones best.

Terga præbere, to renne awaye.

Se facilem præbere dicitur res aliqua, to be easy.

Præbenda, orum, neu. gene. pluraliter, all thynges necessarye provided for magistrates, or ambassadours commynge into any countrey: after some it is wodde and talke only: and they whose office is to make the said provision, are called Patrochi, or Copiarii.

Præbia, orum, n. g. pla. thynges geuen to sick men, medicines.

Præbiter, to passe by or passe forth in soueraynetye.

Præbitor, oris, a getter, a almoner, a purveyour.

Præbitus, a, um, gotten.

Præcalus, a, um, balde before.

Præcantatio, onis, a synngng before, a charyng, an inchaunting.

Præcantrix, tris, f. g. an inchantresse, a sojcesse.

Præcanus, a, um, that hath a hoze head before he be aged.

Præcatus, a, um, very deepe.

Præcauo, præcaues, cāui, uēre, to provide that a thyng happen not, to beware of take hede before hande.

Vt ab insidijs præcaueret, that he should take hede, that he fell not in an ambushment ere he were ware, to take hede of deceytes, to beware that no treason be wrought.

Præcautus, a, um, sojseen, well taken hede of.

Sed præcauto opus est, but we must take good hede.

Præcautor, oris, m. g. he that taketh good hede, he that provideth for a thyng afoye hande.

Præcedo, celsi, dere, to go before, by translacon, to be more excellent, to passe, to excell.

Præcedere auctoritate, sapore, suauitate, et similibus.

Præceler, celeris, re, very swifte, exceedingly swifte, very sobaine or quicke.

Præcelero, aui, are, to renne before.

Præcello, lui, lere, to excell, to passe.

Præcellere alicui, pro imperare et domlnari, to be master or ruler.

Præcellens, entis, om. g. excellng, passng, muche better then other.

Præcellus, a, um, very hygh.

Præcensio, onis, that is songen or plated at the begynnyng of a song or balade, voluntarie.

Præcentor, toris, m. g. he that first syngeth: it may be taken for the chaunter in a quire.

Præcept, siglis, om. g. headlonge, very so bryne, very hasty, exceeding swifte, without consideration, on head, very rash.

Præcept homo, he that is to hasty in his bus

ness, and dooth thynges vnadvisedly.

Præcept ingenio in iram, hote of hally, greatly inclined to anger.

Præcept in auaritiā et crudelitatem animus, the mynde greatly inclined to covetousness and cruelty.

Quo iure, quāq; iniuria, præcipit me in pistrinum dabit, be it right, be it wrong, he will thrust me headlong into the mill house to grinde.

Præcipit dare, to thrust one out headlong.

Præcipit abire, to come to my selfe, to come to extreme pouertie and needynesse.

Agunt cum præcipitem præciliū Rom manorum, quos securi percussit, the cruel punishment of the Romayne, whom he hath behaded, causeth hym to fall to hastily, or syngeth hym headlong to confusion, ruine, or mischief.

Præcipitem ferri, to renne downe, or fall downe frome a high place, to renne headlong with great violence.

Præcept in occalum sol, the sunne goynge downe.

In præcipiti esse, to be in great danger.

Præcipitem trahere, to pull hym downe from a high place, or state, to pull downe with violence.

In præcept, for Decorsum, downwarde with a great fall or descent, also sodainly, hastily.

His part in præcept tantum, it is twise of two tymes to deepe.

Præcept animi, easte and hasty in doyng a thyng, he that dooth a thyng without consideration and aduysment.

Præcept senectus, olde age almoste at the pities bynde.

In præcipiti est ægrotus, the sicke man is in great perill and danger.

Præcipiti iam die, whē it was toward night, when the sonne wente downwarde.

Præcipites fossæ, deepe ditches.

Præcept periculum est, the danger is very perillous.

Præcept in terram datus, fallng downe headlong to the grounde.

Deicere præcipitem, to cast downe headlong.

Fertur præcept in hostem, he reneth against his enemyes with great violence.

Præcept amentia ferebare, thou walke in such a furie or madnesse, that thou perceivest not what thou doest.

In præcipitem locum se committere, to venture hym selfe in a very dangerous place to fall in.

Præceptilo, onis, idem quod Præceptum.

Præceptor, oris, m. g. a maister, a teacher, an instructour.

Præceptum, neut. n. g. a precept, a rule geuen, a

Præceptum, d. n. g. a precept, a rule geuen, a

commandement, an abmonition, a good lesson of instruction.
 Præcepta virtutis, good lessons of vertue.
 Præcepta medicorum, the counsailes of physicians.
 Monita et præcepta.
 Date præcepta, to geue instructions.
 Facillere alicuius præcepta, for facere.
 Præceptus, a, um, take up before, take before.
 Præceptio, aui, are, to geue commandements or charge often.
 Præcepto, cerpsi, cerpere, to take, to gather of plucke before an other.
 Non præcepto fructum officij tui, I dooe not pteuent you, and take from you the benefite of your duetie and office.
 Præcertatio, onis, a contending before.
 Præcidaneus, a, um, that whiche is spst kept, that is cutte before.
 Præcidanea porca, a swyne whiche the pygmies byd sacrifice, before they did cut downe their capne.
 Præcido, cidi, dere, to rote or marke a thyng, as a carpenter dooeth spmber of boardes with a kerne or chalk line, before he saweth it of, or to cutte a lyttell before, as dyapers dooe in sellynge their clothe, after they haue measured it, to rent out the residue: by transfection to sell of shewe pfectly, what matter one will speake of or agaynst, to kerne, to cutte or choppe of, to beate, to denie stiffly, to take away cleane.
 Plane una villa exceptione præcidit, trustly he stiffly denyed it without exception.
 Præcidere spem, to put out of all hope.
 Præcidere causam belli, to pteuent and take away cleane the occasion of warre.
 Dubitationem præcidere, to take away all doubt.
 Præcinctus, a, um, compassed or gyrded in before.
 Præcingo, cingi, cingere, to gyrd about, to compass in before.
 Præcino, nu, nere, to begynne the songe, to singe before or spst, also to sell a thyng before it happeneth.
 Præcipio, cipi, cipere, to pteuent or take first, to take before an other, to geue commandement or charge, to instruct, to teache, to geue instruction or counsaile, to shewe how, to aduertise, to commaunde, to soyle, to conserue in the mynde before.
 Præcipere animo and animis, to conceyue before in the mynde.
 Præcipere cogitatione futura, to soyle in the mynde and imagination, what will come or chaunce hereafter.
 Speciam præcipit hostē, he imagyneth in his mynde all reb, that his enemye to come.
 Hic attem nandi præcipit, this man teacheth

to swymme, or sheweth the facion betwix to swymme.
 Si lac præcepit æstus, if the heate of the sonne dooeth drye up the milke aloft hande.
 Præcipiant medici, the physicians shew counsaile, enforge, or charge.
 Præcipitur, the impersonall.
 Præcipitans, anis, callynge of fallynge downe headlong.
 Amnis præcipitans, a river that runneth downe violently from any high place.
 Præcipitante republica, when the common weale decayed or fell in ruine.
 Præcipitantis, a, f. g. tumbllynge of fallynge downe from any high place.
 Præcipitatio, onis, f. g. a callynge downe headlong, also ouermuchthe rashnesse, and vnsadnesse in dooynge a thyng.
 Præcipitatus, a, um, decayed, fallen in ruine, caste downe from high places.
 Præcipitata ætas, olde age, when it dyatweth the more his ende.
 Præcipitantes, headlong, vnsadly, without consperation, rashly.
 Præcipitium, ti, n. g. a downe right place of stepe, dangerous to be gone on, a stepe downe pyche or fall.
 Præcipito, aui, are, to caste, hurle, byng, or shewe downe headlong: sometymes to fall downe headlong, to runne downe violently, to hawe toward the ende, to doe vnsadly and rashly, to dooe to hastily.
 Præcipitare palmitem, flagellum, et hulusmodi, id est, deorsum flectere, to bow downe warde.
 Quæ pars palmitis præcipitata est, fructus induit, that parte of the vine branch, that hangeth or is bowed downe warde, beareth muche fruit.
 Ex altissimo dignitatis gradu præcipitari, to be brought or caste downe, from high and toytie and dignitie.
 Præcipitare ad mortem, id est, præcipitem agere, to byng to death sodainly.
 In insidiis præcipitatus, brought into the handes of his enemyes ere he was ware, or fallynge into the ambushments ere he was ware.
 Præcipitat hyems, id est, vergit ad finem, wynter dyatweth toward the ende.
 Præcipitar Nilus, the river Nilus falleth stepe downe with great swiftenesse and violence.
 Præcipitare moras, id est, festinanter abjacere, to caste away all delaye, to make haste.
 Præcipitare se in flumen, to scape downe to the river.
 Præcospo referre labores præcipiat, id est, festinat.
 Præcipue, chiefly, specially, principally.

Præ

Præcipue sum ab illo adiutus, I was helpe of hym chiefly, or more then of any other.
 Præcipuus, a, um, chief, speciall, principall, souerayne, singular, also peculiar, ppyrie, particular, not common to other.
 Commune et præcipuum, contrarie, ppyrie or peculiar to one, and common to other.
 Negas præcipuum mihi incommodum impendere, you saye, that I shall haue no peculiar incommoditie or displeasure: or that I shall haue no hurt, but that other shall haue it as well as I.
 Præcipua remedia, souerayne and excellent medicines.
 Idem ius cum cæteris, et præcipuum, contrarie.
 Contra morsus præcipuum remedium, a very holsonne or singular remedy agaynst bytynge.
 Præcise, pfectly, determinately, cuttably, shortly, hardely, with to muche detyctes.
 Precise dicere, to speake a thyng bysely, so that somewhat is to be vnderstande.
 Præcise negare, to denie stiffly.
 Præcisum, hard, intractable, cutted, very shy.
 Qui præcisus conclusionibus obscuri, Salustijum atq; Thucydidem sperant, they whiche be so obscure in theyr shyte and cutted sentences, that they passe bothe Salustius and Thucydides.
 Præcisus, a, um, cutte of, cutte shortly, taken away cleane.
 Præcisa narratio, a bytely narration.
 Præciso omni verborum ornatu, takynge away all garnishynge of wordes cleane.
 Precium, si, a parte of the tearyles.
 Precisus, one abused contrarie to nature.
 Præcisio, onis, a bytely in wysynge or speakeynge, when somewhat is left to be vnderstande.
 Præclamatores, celares, that went before Jupiters pyeste, named flamen dialis, callynge to men, that they shoulde easse frome theire wooythes: because it was not lesul for hym to see any man wooyng.
 Præclamo, aui, are, to crie before.
 Præclare, very excellently, very nobly, very well.
 Præclare nobilium actum erit, it shall be very well with vs, or we shall be very well bette withall.
 Dicitur præclare à sapientibus, it is wonderfully well sayed of the wyse men.
 Præclare dantur, they be very good to be geuen in medicine.
 Præclare medetur, he healeth or cureth excellently well: it is very medicinable or holsonne.
 Præclare facere, to dooe very nobly, to dooe very well.
 Præclare gessit suum negotium, he atchiesed his matter right honourably: or he dyd very well.

Præclare memini, I remembre as well as can be: or I remembre right well.
 Præclare, is oftentimes used in appoyntage, allowynge of consentyng, as one shulde saye, wonderfully well doone or sayed of you, also in mockage, to playe well sayd.
 Præclarus, a, um, very clere and bright, also very noble: sometymes very excellent, right good.
 Optima et præclara præda, a rich and wonderful good booty.
 O præclaram defensionem, o goodly defence of xyste.
 Præclara indole iuuenis, a poyse man of excellent towardnesse.
 Præclauum, ui, n. g. a parte of a senators garment, called Latus clauus.
 Præcludo, cludi, cludere, to shutte or stoppe vp, that one can not entre or passe.
 Iter præcludere, to stoppe ones iourney, that he can not passe.
 Præclusus, a, um, shutte, stopped before, that one can not passe.
 Præco, conis, m. g. a common crier, a publicer of thynges, he that in poyntale notteth the gooddes, that are to be solde, and setteth the pyce on the: it may be used for a preacher.
 Præco feralis, the bell man, whiche in some towne goeth about, declaring, who is late dead.
 Sub præcone subicere, to committe to the crier, to be published and solde.
 Per præconem vendere aliquid, to sell a thyng by the common crier or officer.
 Voci præconis bona ciuium subicere, to cause the citizens gooddes to be solde by the crier or common officer.
 Præco virtutum alicuius, he that with all his endeour publisheth or setteth forth a mans vertue and noblenesse.
 Præcognitus, a, um, knownen before.
 Præcognosco, noui, noscere, to knowe before, seldom used.
 Præcolo, colui, colere, to trymme, to decke before, to prepare.
 Præcompositus, a, um, factoned before, prepared.
 Præconcepitus, a, um, conceived or taken in before.
 Præconium, ni, n. g. a solemne crie, the crier office, publishynge of a thyng to be solde. Sometye it signifieth pyeste, glorie, renowne.
 Facere præconium, to be a common crier, to make cries, to publish the proclamations, or other thynges, to dooe the criers office in common sale of thynges.
 Tibi præconium deferam, I will make you crier or publisher of the matter, or I will geue you the charge to sell it.
 Tribuere alicui præconium, to geue one the office

office to praise or laude.

Præconsumo, iumpsi, sumere, to consume, waste, or spende before. sometimes to consume only.

Præconfecto, aui, are, to handle before, sometimes to view or consider before.

Præcoquo, coxi, coquere, to make eggs before to the other of people.

Præcoquo, quis, qui, to be soone eggs.

Præcoquus, a, um, idem quod Præcox.

Præcordia, oium, n. g. plu. the spleene, which bindeth the cuer parte of the body from the nether, it is also taken for the place vnder the ribbes: sometimes all the members, as the herte, the spleene, the lunges, the liuer, the intestines.

Præcorrupto, rupi, rumpere, to corrupt before.

Præcox, coxis, or after some, coquis, om. g. some eggs, or timely ripe, ripe before the time.

Præcoquem nauticatem contrahere, to make eggs before the time.

Præcox ingemum, a wit to wife for his age.

Præcos fuga, a flying before one hath neede.

Præcatus, a, um, very grosse, very thicke.

Præcurro, curri, curere, to runne before, to curre, to go before quickly, to go before as a signe or token before anything that followeth, and to prevent, to passe, to excell.

Præcurro te præconi exemplo, followe one example to be mentioned before you.

Apæcurus ne præcurram rationem, lette not the foolish appetites erre before reason, or currenne reason.

Quantum maturitas præcurrit hyemem, whiche beere before winter.

Horum vterq; horatium ætate præcurrit, bothe these were before Jssoraten time.

Vna præcurrit aliquem, to lye a better life, to have a more happy life.

Præcurrere alicui, to ouercome, to prevent, to passe.

Qui mihi studio præcurrit, whiche be more ardent and desirous then I.

Præcurrere aduentum alicuius in aliquem locum, to prevent ones coming to any place, to come thither before hym.

Vobis illam tanto minorem præcurrere, vix honestum est, it is frant for your honestie, that he being so muche ponger, should passe or excell you.

Præcurro, onis, f. g. and Præcurus, us, m. g. a rennyng before. sometimes a cause of matter that goeth before.

Præcurior, onis, m. g. one that renneth or goeth before, afoze methanger, a foze rider or goer.

Præcia, æ, f. g. a plate, a thynge gotten or taken in the warres, a boote.

Accingere se præci, to prepare them selves diligently, to take these prayes of boote.

Prædæ esse, to be a plate or boote.

Prædabundus, a, um, going on forragging in the tymes of warre, that robbeth or spoyleth.

Prædaceus, a, um, of belonging to a plate or boote.

Prædamno, aui, are, to condemne or geue judgement on one before.

Prædamnata spe dimicandi, id est, præcisa.

Prædatio, onis, f. g. a robbing, a forragging, a stealing away of meate.

Prædantius, a, um, of a plate or boote.

Pecunia prædatoria, of Prædacea, money that the booty is tolde for.

Prædator, onis, m. g. a seker for a plate, a robber, one that goeth about to gette a boote of plate.

Prædatrix, tris, the femintine.

Prædatorius, a, um, that belongeth to robbing or spoiling.

Naues prædatorix, pirates shippes, that robbe and rouse on the sea.

Prædelatio, aui, are, to make weep or segne before, to breathe, to weaken afoze.

Incorius prædelatit aquarum, it breatheth the course of violence of the water.

Prædensus, a, um, make very thicke.

Prædensus, a, um, very thicke.

Prædestinatio, onis, pædestination.

Prædestino, aui, are, to purpose before, to pædestinate, to cõpene or appointe before what shall come of one.

Prædicator, onis, m. g. a man of lawe expert in newnes reall, or matters concerning landes.

Prædicatorius, a, um, pertaining to landes.

Prædicator, onis, m. g. a teller of publishe abjode.

Prædicatus, a, um, published or tolde abjode.

Prædico, aui, are, to publishe, to tell a thynge openly, to tell abjode, to make good reposit, to raise, to tell, to praise.

Prædicas notis, thou tellest to them that knowe it already.

Siquidem hæc vera prædicat, if it be true that this woman saith.

Prædicat præco, dom aliquid promulgar.

Taceam, an prædicem? quide I tell it, or holde my peace and say nothing?

Prædico, dixi, dicere, to tell before.

Hoc primum tibi prædico, I tell the thynge fyrste and formost.

Prædictio, onis, a prophete in telling of thinges to come.

Prædictum, ti, n. g. a prophete, a thynge tolde before.

Præ

Prædicta cœnæ hora, an hour appointed to go to supper.

Prædicto, absolutely for Cum prædictum esset.

Prædictum, ti, n. g. a tytell manour.

Prædisco, didici, discere, to vnderstand before, to leane or lerne before.

Præditus, a, um, that hath abounded.

Præditus morore, replenished with heavynesse, heauy of sadde.

Præditus lachrymis, washed with teares, of full of teares, weeping, or that wepeth.

Præditus auctoritate, in auctoritate.

Præditus spe optima, that hath a very good hope.

Præditus sum humanitate, virtute, diuitijs, dignitate, viribus, id est, habeo.

Quid faceret illa ætate præditus? what should he doo before of that age?

Amentia præditus, made, besyde hym selfe, in a fure, out of his wytte.

Sensibus præditus, that hath sense or feeling.

Audacia præditus, presumptuous, bold, hardy.

Summo ingenio præditus, that hath an excellent good wytte.

Paruis opibus ac facultatibus præditus, poore and of small substance.

Præditus crudelitate, cruell.

Præditus leuitate, light, vnconstant.

Prædiues, diuitis, om. g. very ryche, very abundant.

Prædiuatio, onis, a diuination or guessing of thynges to come.

Prædiuino, aui, are, to diuine a thynge before its chance.

Prædiuinus, a, um, very diuine and godly.

Prædium, dii, n. g. a manour, a place in the countrey hauing ground about it, a ferme.

Optimo iure prædia, fermes or manoures, whiche be cleane discharged from all tasses, customes, quiterentes, and other paymentes.

Prædomo, domul, are, to tame or quiete before, to mitigate or asswage before.

Prædonulus, ti, m. g. a tytell robber.

Prædo, onis, m. g. a robber, a spoylar, a pillar, a theefe, he that entreth on a mannes gooddes or heritage, hauing no lawfull clayme or title to it.

Prædor, aris, ari, to robbe a countreie, or to take pates.

Præduco, duxi, ducere, to leade before.

Præducere fossam homini obfesso, to cast a ditch aboute one that is besieged.

Vallum præducere, to make a trench.

Prædulcis, ce, very sweete, very pleasant.

Præduro, aui, are, to make very harde.

Prædurus, a, um, very harde.

Prædura ætas et tenera, contrarie.

Præco, iul, ire, to go before, sometimes to reade, speake, or laze before.

Præverbis quid uis, tell me before what you wolste haue me saye or doo.

Præire verba, to speake or pronounce certain woordes, that another must saye after.

Præire obsecrationem, to pronounce or saye before, a prayer, or petition, that another must saye after.

Præire voce, to speake before, to tell what one should saye.

Præire de scripto, to reade upon a paper, that one must saye and pronounce after hym.

Præire iuramentum, to ministrate or geue an othe.

Præire alicui de re aliqua, to tell before what one should doo in any thyng.

Præeunt discipulis preceptores, they reade before of tell them before, what they should doo in euery thyng.

Præiens, præeuntis, going before.

Præeunte natura, nature hie selfe leadyng or goyng before vs.

Præfacilis, le, very easy.

Præfacio, feci, facere, to set more by, after Caspeline, the place of Quintilian hath nowe Præfare.

Præfariis, velle, fatus sum, fari, to speake or saye before.

Præfari honorem, to speake woordes of reuerence before. Præfari honorem auribus, to saye, hauing your reuerence.

Præfari diuos, to praye to god before ones encrepisse any thyng.

Præfari veniam, to aske licence afoze.

Præfari pacem, to shewe that he cometh in peaceable wise.

Præfari carmen, to speake or pronounce woordes before, that other must saye after.

Præfari aliquem in scribendo opere, to speake reuerently of a man, in the begynnyngs of his booke or woike that he maketh.

Præfatio, onis, a præface, a thynge spoken or witten before.

Præfectura, re, f. g. a captainnes ship, a lieutenantship, an autoritie or rule.

Præfectura, mate he called Mestrophes: amonge the Romannes it signified the piousnes, where the said officers had iurisdiction.

Præfectorius, a, um, that belongeth to a captainnes or lieutenant.

Præfectorius vir, he that hath bene greates maiestie of the emperours palat.

Præfectus, ti, m. g. a ruler, a captaine, a lieutenant, an officer appointed to doo a thynge, or that hath the ouersight and charge of a thynge.

Præfectus moribus, he that hath the charge to see ill mannes reformed and amended.

Præfectus annonæ, he that hath the charge to provide corn and victual.

Præfectus prætorio, was with the emperor.

Præ

equē the principall officer in his court: as
nowe in France the great master, and was
captaine of the countie called Prætoria-
m, which were as a garde about the em-
perours palace and person.
Præfectus vrbis, was a great officer in Rome,
to whome he belonged, to see that the high
waies to the citie were well maintained, that
the waters were kepte cleane, that the
chanell of the river of Tiberis were scoured
and kepte from filth, also to deliuer grain
out of the common granaries, and beside it a-
monge the people, he was also called Præ-
fectus latinarum, ac Celtis vrbis.
Præfectus provinciarum, lieutenant and de-
putie of poyntee: it may be taken among
us for such as haue the iurisdiction, as the
chamberlaine of Southwaite, and the high shi-
wardes of Southwaite were wont to haue,
that is to say, peculiar authoritie to deter-
mine matters within the compasse of their
office.
Præfectus vrbis, wote then, which had the
charge of keeping the common treasure.
Præfectus vrbis, was he, which kepte the em-
perours treasure.
Præfectus rationum, was a like officer, as
the master of the rolles is now, and was al-
so called Præfectus libellorum, in the which
office was Papinianus the great lawyer, in
the time of Severus the emperour.
Præfectus, vrbis, ferre, to beare before, to seeke
more, to preferre. Sometime for Præ-ferre.
Præfectus vrbis, he gropeth with his
handes before hym, as men doe in the darke.
Præfectus alicui, to carie a toger be-
fore one.
Præferre alicui faciem ad libidinem, to aspe-
re conduct.
Præferre opinio, id est, iactatur.
Quem amentum lumina præfulsit, whiche
haue inspired me.
Salutem reipublice suis commodis præfer-
re, to esteeme the safegarde of the common
wealth more then their owne profit.
Glaus Synacra præfertur bonitate olei, it is
more esteemed for the good oyle that cometh
of it.
Multi præferunt curæ potmaribus, many
haue thought it better to lache the woollens
of pottee.
Qui sapientie studium habitu corporis præ-
ferunt, id est, præ-ferunt, whiche shewe
them selfe to be philosophes by their appa-
reall of fashion and state of their body and
countenance.
Vultus vultu nescio quod ingens malum præ-
fert, the visage of countenance sheweth some
great euill what to cure it be.
Præriculum, n, g. a great bason, whiche

was caried before hym that did sacrifice.
Præferox, vocis, om. g. very fierce of body.
Præferratus, a, um, that is pointed of quodda
with iron, as a speare of other like.
Pilum præferratum, a pestill, that hath iron
at the one ende.
Præferratus, is sometime used for bounde in
chaynes.
Præferuidus, a, um, very hott.
Præfestinationem, and Præfestinatione, to hastily, with
to muche haste.
Præfestinationis, a, um, done to hastily, or to some.
Præfestinatione, aui, are, to make to muche haste,
to make haste before the tyme.
Præficia, c, f, g. a woman, whiche is hyed to
lament at the buryng of men or women, and
to pisse their actes.
Præficio, præficias, feci, ficere, to put in an
office, or to geue rule, to ordeyne one a cap-
taine, eular, lieutenant, or deputie, to make
ouersee of these doore.
Cheniam ei rei præficio, we made Theria
captaine, ouersee, or doer of the matter:
and hauing respect to that place of Terence,
we made Theria our stewarde and maister
of poyntee of the castle.
Imperatorem alicui bello præficere, to ap-
point one to be chiefe captaine in any war.
Præfido, fidi, fidere, to truste very muche,
to haue a great confidence, to put to muche trust
in a thyng.
Præfigo, fixi, ficere, to fasten or fythe before,
to fythe vp.
Capitis ora præfigere, to mouill, to sta-
by the mouthes.
Præfixus, a, um, fastned or set on the fore parte
of a thyng.
Præfixa terra iaculo, dactes that be headed.
Præfixa terra cornu, homes tpyed with
iron.
Præfinitio, præfinitis, fini, nire, to determine be-
fore, to assigne or appoynt what and howe
much shall be done.
Præfinitie diem, to appoynt a daie.
Præfinito, the aduerbe, accorpyng as it was
appoynted.
Præfinito loqui, to speake at the tyme ap-
pointed: or to speake no more then an othe-
er dooth byde hym.
Præfinitus, a, um, appoynted afore, determined.
Præfioro, florui, florere, to blossom before
the tyme.
Præfioro, aui, are, to take the fythe floure, al-
so to take summe parte of the profit of frutes
before an other.
Præfluo, fluxi, ere, to flowe or renne before a
place.
Præfoco, aui, are, to strangle or choke.
Præfodio, præfodis, fodi, fodere, to digge, to
digge vpe, to digge before.

Præ

Præfodere portas, to digge before the gates.
Præfocundus, a, um, verie fructifull of plene
thill canche.
Præfot, non dicimus, some Præfari.
Præformido, aui, are, to be asfere ere the
stroke come.
Præformo, aui, are, to make, faction, or fourme
a thyng before, to shewe the faction of a thyng
to one before.
Præfractē, obstinately, stubburnely.
Præfractus, a, um, hardy or vnflexible, that
will rather bryake then bowe, stubburne, ob-
stinate, also that whiche was before broken.
Præfrigidus, a, um, verie colde.
Præfringo, fregi, gere, to bryake, to bryake
open, to bryake in pieces, to bryake before.
Præfulcio, fulsi, cire, to fythe, to make strong,
to fence, to stay or vndersee.
Præfulgeo, fulsi, gere, to shine muche, to shine
to muche, to be to bright.
Præfulguro, aui, are, to lighten before, to make
a glitteringe before.
Præfurium, n, g. the month of an ouen of
foynasse.
Prægelidus, a, um, excedyng colde.
Prægemino, aui, are, to bud before the tyme.
Prægetio, fire, to resoyce, to leape for ioye,
to haue a very great desire of appetie.
Prægigno, nui, gignere, to begyn, to byng in
spite, to beget before.
Nolebam ex me morem prægigni malum,
I wolde not that an yll custome shoulde be
brought vp by me, or I wolde not be the
spite author of an yll custome.
Prægnans, antris, a woman with childe, it is
the same of any beast, greate with childe, or
with ponge.
Prægnans fus, a sowe with farrowe.
Canis prægnans, a bitch with whelp.
Prægnans arbor, a tree hauing good sap of
tutce, before it bud or blossom.
Prægnatio, onis, a beynge great with childe or
with ponge.
Prægrandis, de, very greate, excedyng great.
Prægrauatio, a great griefe.
Prægrauis, ue, very greuouse or heauy.
Prægrauo, aui, are, to make verie heauy, to
make more heauy, or to poise downe one more
more then an other.
Corpus prægrauat animu viri, the bo-
die burtheneth or lodeth the mynd with vices.
Quum prægrauaret multitud, seeping that
the multitude of his enemies was greater
then he.
Prægredior, gressus, gredi, to go or come be-
fore, sometime for Prætergredi, to passe by,
also to pueuent, to passe, to excell.
Non solum nuntios sed etiam famam aduen-
tus sui prægressus, not onely pueuenting and
comynge before the messengers, but et.

Vt prægressi hominis vestigia occupant,
for Prætergressi.
Qui tantum alios prægressus est, whiche so
farre passed and excelleth other.
Prægredi gregi, to go before the flocke.
Prægressio, onis, f. g. a goynge before.
Prægressus, a, am, that pueuented or went
before.
Prægustator, oris, m. g. that tasteth the saps of
take before, a taster.
Prægusto, aui, are, to take a taste, to assaye
before.
Præguni, people of Italis called commonly
Abruzi.
Præiaceo, præiacces, iacui, ere, to lye before.
Præiatio, cui, ere, to talte before.
Præiudicio, onis, f. g. a geuping of a iudge-
ment of sentence before, the conceyning of a
iudgement before the tyme, afore iudgement.
Præiudicatus, a, um, iudged or condemned by
a former iudgement.
Præiudicium, n, g. a thyng, whiche berrege
ones decider and determined, maketh a rule
or example to men that do folowe, to becom
semblable in a the matter, as those which
we do call ruled matters or cases in the law,
whiche be as examples to iudges. also a sen-
tence geuen before the iudgement either with
or agaynst one, as if two did contende for a
nie office, and the magistrate (because the
contouersie wyl continue longe) dooth ap-
poynt the one to minisre the office in the
meane tyme, wherby he semeth to geue a iud-
gement before, whom he fauoureth. it is also
so taken for hurte of losse.
Præiudico, aui, are, to iudge before the tyme,
sometime to iudge by example of an other
like matter before iudged or decided, to con-
clude an ill opinion of iudgements of a thyng
of persone, before he knoweth the cause.
Præiudicare alicui, to hurte or hynder ones
cause.
Præiuratio, onis, the othe that is taken by hym
that firste sweareth.
Præiurator, oris, m. g. he that firste taketh an
othe, as the forman of a iurie, or the fythe
witness, or any other, after whom other men
doe sweare, accorpyng to the othe geuen by
to hym.
Præiuro, aui, are, to sweare before other.
Præiuuo, iuiui, are, to helpe before.
Prælabor, b. ris, bi, to fall fyth, to fythe before.
Prælambo, lambi, lambere, to liche or lap be-
fore, to talte before.
Prælego, legi, gere, to rebe to, as a master do-
eth in expowynge to the chylde. also some-
tyme to gather before the tyme, sometime to
passe by.
Prælectio, onis, a lecture, a redyng to other.
Prælector, oris, m. g. a reader to other.

Præ

P ANTE R.

Præpondero, aui, are, to ponder or examine be-
foze, to poyse or wēghe moze, to be of greater
recepte or value, to be more twoofthp, to bee
more esteemed, sometimes for Anteferre, to
preferre or take for the better.
Præpono, sui, ere, to pūte or set befoze, also
to preferre, to esteeme, to geue one the charge
of a thyng, to make one overseer or doozer of
a matier, to make ruler, to sette moze by.
Se ire præpositum tibi apud me, that he
shoulde be preferred befoze you, or moze este-
med with me than you.
Præponere aliquem negotio, to geue one
the oversight or charge, or doozing of a thyng.
Bello præponi, to be made chiefe capitaine
of the warre.
Nunquam præponens se alijs, neuer esteem-
ing hym selfe moze than other, or above or
euer.
Luctum præposui sopori et quieti, I did see
moze by, or dyd moze esteeme, my gayne or
aduantage, than slepe and rest.
Præporio, aui, are, to carie or beare befoze.
Præpositio, onis, a setting or putting befoze.
Præpositum, i, n. g. that is set or preferred be-
foze other.
Præpositus, a, um, set or aduanced about or
ether, set in auctorytie.
Præpositus, ti, m. g. he that is in auctorytie, or
chiefe in any office.
Præpositum, præpotes, potus, posse, to bee
more able than other, to be of greater power
than other.
Præpositus, e, backward, ouerthwartly, arse-
uerse, contrarie to all good order.
Præpositus fieri, to be doon against all good
order, as when the seruant commaundeth
his master, the people theyr rulers, or a foole
a wise man.
Præpositus, a, um, ouerthwarte, out of order,
cleane contrarie to all good faction and order.
Also for Contrarius or Aduersus, against.
Præpositi homines, they that do that thing
last, that they shoulde haue dooen fyrst.
Præposita consilia, counsaile cleane contra-
rye to the purpose.
Obsequium præpositum, id est, importus
num et exitiosum.
Præpotens, entis, om. ge. verate pūssaunt of
myghte, of great power, also verie rich.
Præpropere, to hastie.
Præproperus, a, um, verie quicke of hasty, to
hasty, rash.
Præproperum ingenium, a rashe wyte.
Præputum, i, n. g. the thyng that couereth the
head of a manne priuie membe.
Præradio, aui, are, to wyne or cast bryght bea-
mes afoze.
Prærado, radi, radere, to shewe or straye.
Præradidus, a, um, very vnclauyng, very cam-

P ANTE R.

pythid, that hath a verie dyching shewe,
the thynges beuowed and rotten, by strallas-
tyon, verie vnplaisant, out of vse.
Prærapidos, a, um, verie swifte.
Præreptus, a, um, taken or caught afoze befoze
Præreptus immaturum morie, deaden befoze
his tyme.
Præripio, præripis, pul, ere, to pūuent, to catch
afoze befoze an other, to take from an other
to haue it hym selfe.
Iter præripere, id est, præoccupare, to goe
afoze.
Præripere hostium consilia, to spye out and
pūuent the enemyes intentes and pū-
poses.
Coniugem præripere, to marie the woman
that an other shoulde haue married.
Præripuit tibi ne esses primus, he toke this
passe from you that ye shoulde not be the chier
sette or most excellent.
Præripere, to take to his owne vse, Eripere,
to take from an other that he can not vse hym
selfe, as Eripuit illi vitam.
Prærodo, si, ere, to gnawe, to gnawe or eate
verate muche, to gnawe all about, to gnawe
the better parte of a thyng.
Prærogatiua, æ, f. g. and sometimes, Præroga-
tiuum, a prerogatiue, where one is preferred
afoze an other, auctorytie or pūehement,
also pūiudice or fauour shewen moze to one
than to an other.
Prærogatiuus, a, um, that is demaunded or as-
ked his sentence befoze an other, that whose
voyce or consent is of more auctorytie and ef-
fect than other, that hath prerogatiue of pūe-
hement about other.
Prærogatiua tribus, the teibe that geueth
voice fyrst.
Prærogatiua beneficia, benefittes afoze ome
pūoyed.
Prærogo, aui, are, to aske a mans sentence, or
pūtion or voyce befoze other, to pūte or geue
befoze hande, to pūte money befoze his date.
Prærumpe, rupi, rumper, to bryake a shunder,
to bryake in pieces.
Prærupta, is sometimes taken for rocks,
Prærupte, sype without any benyng.
Præruptus, a, um, all to broken, it is sometimes
taken, where an hyl is broken by the syde and
hard to go on.
Prærupta loca, places broken here and there
that no man may passe.
Præpudis, m. g. a fureter whiche beyng as-
ked of the magistate, undertaketh for any
common recepyuor, or one that hath the dis-
pensation of the treasure of a pūnce or com-
munitie, and is bounde to make full satisfac-
tion, what so euer that default. It is also a sub-
stantiall man, bounde for any persons befoze
a iudge, that he (mis)trudge his saunt.
Qall

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that sheweth the thynges that he hath in
his hande, whiche the iudge is, also he
that is fureter for one in a money matier.
Bona prædia, the goodnes of hym that is
fureter for any common recepyuor, whiche
befolde, if the person (for) whom he is bound
fall in average.
Prædes, is sometimes used for Bona prædia,
Prælagio, prælagis, giul, ire, to stūde or tell
what shall happen, to pūelude or haue a gaffe
befoze what will folowe, to pūecept a thyng
that is towarde befoze it come.
Prælagibat animus, frustra me ire, cum exi-
rem domo, when I wente out of my house,
my herte gaue me that I shoulde go in vaine.
Nescio quid profecto mihi animus prælagie
mali, in good faith my hert geueth me, that
some ill shall happen, I wot not what, or I
can not tell howe my mynde geueth me that
all is not well or I can not tell howe my hert
geueth against some ill to come.
Dicimus prælagit animus et prælagio ani-
mo, myne herte or my mynde geueth me.
Prælagior, iris, iri, the Deponent, to reade in
blanque.
Prælagio, onis, a disuacion, gessyng, fees-
tyng, or percepyng of auy thyng that is
towards.
Prælagium, i, n. g. a percepyng of a thyng be-
foze that it hapneth, sometimes a conjecture.
Prælagus, a, um, that disdaineth or percepyeth
thynges that he towards befoze they come.
Prælanatus, a, um, healed or cured befoze.
Prælanatus, scire, to be made hole befoze.
Prælanus, prælanes, scire, to be full and
pūfied with any thyng, to haue great pū-
e of any thyng.
Prælanus, æ, f. g. an vnderstandyng and pū-
fect knowlage of all that shall happen.
Præscio, sciul, scire, to knowe afoze.
Nunc oportuit præscire quod habde si nos
veniret, I shoulde haue knowen it befoze.
Præscisco, scere, to knowe befoze.
Præscium, i, n. g. a thyng knowen befoze, whi-
che often tymes is used for Præscia, for that the
Greekes call Prognostica.
Præscipio, a, um, that knoweth perfect thyng-
es, are that happen, vanyng afoze knowlage.
Præscribo, psi, here, to wyte syfte or befoze,
sometimes for inscribere, to wyte vpon in the
beginnyng, to inscrite, to note, also to assigne,
as appoynt, to determine, to limite, to pūe-
scribe, to shewe howe or what to do. Come
sepe for Prædicere, to tell afoze, also to late
hastie.
Præscribere et imperare.
Finem præscribere, to appoynt or pūte
the ende, to shewe a tyme when thynges shall
cease.
Valde præscribitur, as the lawe ordaineth

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and appoynteth, as it is determined in the
lawe.
Præscribere quæ sunt gerenda, to shewe or
geue aduysment what is to be dooen.
Inra clauitibus præscribere, to make and or-
daine lawes for ciuies.
Præscriptum erat, it was determined or ap-
poynted.
Præscribere, is used in the lawe stalle for Ex-
cipere, or Exceptionem summoriam ob-
cere agent.
Ad idem tibi præscribo, but euen I warne
the befoze.
Præscriptio, onis, a rule, a lawe, an ordynance,
a forme, a limettyng, appoyntyng, or de-
termynyng, sometimes for Prætextus, a plea
tence of colour.
Præscriptio, Exceptio, Translatio, idem si-
gnificant in re forensi.
Vthone præscriptio rem turpissimam
teget, that he myghte clothe or hyde a verie
dishonest or shameful matier, vnder some
honest colour of pūerence.
Præscriptum, i, n. g. a pūcept, a forme, a deter-
minate rule or faction, in the lawe an excep-
tion or refusalle standyng the action.
Præscio, scul, are, to cut befoze, sometimes to
cut in sunder, to cut of.
Præscimen, inis, ne. gen. a superfluous parte
of the bodie cutt afoze, the pūrgyng of an eu-
ill.
Præsens, entis, om. gen. pūsens, spedis, redie,
pūmpte, wyllyng, also fauorable, sure, sta-
feynall, bothe in the good part and in the ill,
pūotable, good, weate holsome, vaine pū-
nicious and dadyly.
Pūsens animus, a strong or good courage,
a holpe spire, as here that shyneth not, a
spis wyte, that is not to seeke what to doo
or late.
Fac animo hæc præsentis dicas, see that thou
speake this with a bolthe spire, or that thy
wyte be thyne owne, and that thyne herte
sayle the not when thou shalt speake it.
Deum præsentem habet, he hath God for
naguable vnto hym, and redie to apde and
helpe hym.
Mihi tua domus re præsentis absente pūsent,
let thy dooze be open to me whether thou be
at home or no. Oide me be welcome in thy
house, whether thou be there or absent.
Præsentis deus, god geueth to us the knowlege
that that we demaunde.
Præsentis medicus, a medicine that curyth
soothwith, a soueraine medicine, a redie me-
dicine that wyll cure one out of hande.
In præsentem, in præsentem, in præsentem,
in præsentem, at this pūent,
Præsentis, id est, pūra et pūra.
Præsentis præsentis, as the lawe ordaineth
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sent before your face.
 Præsentē hoc nobis dicere, I wolde not
 speake it in this maner presence.
 Præsentē nobis, for Præsentibus.
 Nec nobis præsentē aliquis, nisi seruus Affri-
 canus adit, neyther any man, but the ser-
 uant that came out of Affricas was present,
 whyle I was there.
 Apud forum præsentē testibus, mihi vendis-
 dit, he solde it me openly in the strete before
 mynne. In these examples is an imitation
 of speaking in the olde tyme, and the figure
 called Archaismus.
 Non quia ades præsens dico, I saie it not
 because you be present, or I saie it not to flat-
 ter you before your face.
 Præsentiar argento, vel pecunia, mercari vel
 vendere, to buy or sell for redie money.
 Pecuniam præsentem soluit mulieri, he
 paid money out of hande to the woman.
 Præsens quandoq; dicitur, non quod nunc
 sit, sed quod hebet tempore illo, tunc præ-
 sente.
 Vetus et præsens, a maner of speaking, vsed
 to expresse moys plainly the ptefens of a thyng
 or person.
 Cætera præsentī sermoni referuntur, that
 the other thynges be referred, vnepil we mete
 and talke together presently.
 Præsentius remedium, a moys spedy remedy.
 Intem præsentem venire, to come to or vpon
 the place, for whiche the controuersie of cons-
 tention is, to make a viewe of the place or
 ground: as when the iudge appoynteth or
 the parties agree, that the grounde of lande
 be considered howe it lieth.
 Præsentis, a, um, percepuet before it come.
 Præsentaneus, a, um, speedie, redie, effectuous.
 Præsentaneum argentum, money to be paid
 out of hande.
 Præsentaneum remedium, a thoye and spe-
 dye remedie.
 Præsentarius, a, um, redie, speedie.
 Præsentarium argentum, redie money.
 Præsentia, æ, f, g, presence.
 Præsentia animi, valiantnesse of mynde.
 Præsentio, onis, f, g, a percepyng or sepyng of
 a thyng that is towards before it come.
 Præsentio, si, tire, to smell or sent before, to seel
 or percepe before, to haue percepuance of
 a thyng before hande, to doubt of a thyng.
 Præsentisco, scere, idem quod præsentio.
 Præsentissimus, a, um, the best, the sureste.
 Præsentissimum venenum, the greatest and
 most feruent poison, also illeage.
 Præsentissimum remedium, the most speedie
 or sure remedie.
 Præsentissimum periculum, a great daunger
 that is sure to folow.
 Præsentio, aui, are, to haue redie, to ptefense,

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sometimes to represent, to resemble.
 Præsepe, is, n, g, et præseper, pis, f, g, a stable,
 a stall, a shephouse, sometimes abothel house.
 Præsepe, præsepe, luit, lre, to burie before.
 Præsepio, præsepi, plui, pive, to hedge about a
 thyng, to hedge or enclose about, to entoure,
 to compass.
 Præsepium, si, neu, gen. a racke, a cratche or a
 mangle.
 Præsero, scui, scere, to sowe before.
 Præsertim, specially, chiefly.
 Præseruatio, onis, a ptefession.
 Præseruio, unui, ire, to dooe seruice to one, to
 helpe of seruice one.
 Præseruo, aui, are, to pteferue, to keepe from
 daunger.
 Præses, idis, com. g, he that hath auctorytie in
 a pountee next vnder the kyng, a lieutenant,
 or viceroy, that hath the tuition or pte-
 ction of any thyng or countrey, a pountee,
 sometimes it signifieth a defendour, one that
 helpeth or apperth, also sure, safe.
 Præsideo, præsidet, sedi, ère, to be in moys au-
 ctorytie, or of a moys dignitie, also to haue
 auctorytie of rule, to apde and succour them
 that aske, spoken bothe of god and man, to
 haue the tuition of any thyng, pountee, or
 people.
 Is proximum exercitum præsidebat, he was
 capytayne, or had the gouernance of the ar-
 mie that was next them.
 Omnes dii, qui huic vrbi præsidet, all the
 goddes that haue tuition of this cite.
 Sociorum manus litora præsidebat, the
 compante of our confederates and floues
 kepte the sea bankes.
 Præsideratio, tempus, whiche cometh at the be-
 gynnynge of the wynter, sooner than it is loo-
 sed for, or is accustomed to happen.
 Præsidet, aui, are, where tempus cometh very
 soone, and before the tyme accustomed.
 Præsidarius, a, um, that is accustomed to be apde
 to an other thyng.
 Præsidari, in vines be littell branches, they
 be conuertyed to magnetisme the vine.
 Præsidium, di, n, g, a garrison of men with a
 capytaine set by the chiefe capytaine to defende
 a foirtelle, sometimes it is taken generally for
 all maner apde or defende, a place of refuge
 or succour, also a fortification of a thyng, a
 fort, sometimes onely a campe.
 Certe præsidium, to apde, to succour.
 Quibus in præsidis fuerit quære, aske him in
 whose campe he was.
 Cōfirmare præsidis aliquam prouisionem,
 to set a garrison in a pountee.
 Decedere de præsidio exstante vlti-
 lussu imperatoris, to marcher out of the
 selfe before his tyme appoynted of god.
 Vires nudata præsidio, a vire daunger as
 ptefence.

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defence or garrison at all.
 Præsidio, aui, are, to helpe, by my good helpe
 and this daunger.
 Perfidium et præsidium salutis, a place of
 refuge and succour to saue one in, in tyme of
 aduertyse.
 Præsidium esse alui, to succour or helpe one,
 to be an apde or comforte to one.
 Ibi tunc stultitie semper erit præsidium, there
 shall be alwayes a place of refuge or succour
 for the foolis shewesse.
 Præsignifico, aui, are, to signifie or notificat
 soys, to shewe before.
 Præsignis, ne, very excellent, that passeth or ex-
 cellerth other.
 Præsigno, aui, are, to note or marke before, to
 signe or seale first or before.
 Præsilio, præsilis, luit, lire, to leape before, to
 leape out.
 Præstima lachrymæ præsilium mihi, for soy
 I haue out in weeping, or the teares trile
 downe my chekes.
 Præsto, siui, ère, to stande or be set before.
 Præspicio, spari, spargere, to strowe or scat-
 ter before.
 Præspeculo, aris, ari, to looke afoze.
 Præspicio, spexi, ère, to see afoze.
 Præstabilis, le, excellent, also that mafe be doon
 or performed.
 Præstabilis, better.
 Præstans, antis, om, ge, excellent, beate good,
 that passeth, excellerth or is better than other.
 Præstans animi, he that hath a valiant cou-
 rage, or that hath a noble herte.
 Præstans virtute homo, a man of excellent
 vertue.
 Literis doctrinæ præstans, a man ex-
 cellerth leamed or of great knowlage.
 Nil præstantius, there is nothing more ex-
 cellent.
 Præstantia, æ, f, g, excellencie.
 Animi præstantia, excellencie or noblenesse of
 courage.
 Præstega, æ, f, g, a place open before and con-
 red behynde like a poiche, where men do spee
 for recreation after theyr busynesse.
 Præster, steris, m, gen. a venemous serpente, of
 whom he that is stricken, dyeth for theyr, loke
 Preter.
 Præsterno, strau, ère, to lye abroad before,
 also to prepare, to make redie.
 Præstes, diis, m, g, of the auncient wytyers cal-
 led a pylate.
 Præstigator, oris, m, g, a iuglar, he that with
 legerdemaine, deceyuech and drinbeth men.
 Præstigatoris, icis, the feminar.
 Præstigia, arum, f, g, plus thynges that do seeme
 so bethe as they be not, decetter, iachantme-
 tes, deuyls, legerdemaine, conuerysaunt
 as that iuglars dooe vs.

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Præstigiū, si, n, n, ge, is thys to some mys-
 tes for a deuyls, a iugling and an iachantme-
 ment.
 Præstino, aui, are, to bide, to bide to haue a
 thyng.
 Præstilo, stul, ère, to betterment before, to pre-
 scrib or appoynt before, what shal be doon.
 Præstiluere diem, to appoynt or set a daie.
 Tempus præstiluere, to ptefcribe a tyme.
 Præsto, siui, are, to be better than an other
 thyng, wherewith it is compared, to excell, or
 to vnderstande for an other, to warrant, to
 take vpon him to make good all the losse or
 harme that cometh of a thyng, sometimes to
 graunt, also to dooe, to be beneficall, to be
 ware, to eschewe, to leaue, to dooe or performe,
 to geue, to exhibite, to represent or shewe, to
 lende, to assigne or appoynt to dooe a thyng,
 to tete, to pious.
 Plura mihi præstiterunt parentes, id est,
 fecit, he hath doon moys for me, or bene moys
 beneficall to me, than my father and mother.
 Præstare alicui beneuolentiam, to shewe his
 fauour, good will, or hertie lous towards a
 man.
 Diligentiam præstare alicui, to behaue hym
 selfe lyke a sure frende, to shewe hym selfe di-
 ligent towards one or in his busynesse.
 Debitum honorem patri præstare, to dooe
 hym honore to his father.
 Mare tutum præstare, he scoured the sea,
 and made that manne mighte haue safe
 passage.
 Principem præstare, to behaue one selfe lyke
 a prince of ruler, to dooe the offis of a kynge
 or gouernour.
 Quisum præstare, to be vantageable, to
 bynges gayne or ptefites.
 Præstare operam in re militari, to helpe of
 seruice in the warres.
 Reuerentiam præstare, to reuerence a feyre.
 Sapientiam et grauitatem præstare, to shewe
 wysdome and sagely, to behaue hym selfe lyke
 kynge with great wysdom and grauitie.
 Se incolumem præstare, to redoune his helth
 againe.
 Præstare se acerrimum propugnaculum, to
 defende and mainteyne a thyng very valiantly.
 Silentium præstare, to bee still.
 Præstare eum qui mihi, &c. Howe thy selfe
 to be the same man that I.
 Vicem alicui rei præstare, &c. to dooe of
 some in the place of dooe.
 Præstare, plus significat quam dare.
 Ego illum ante oculos præstabo, I will byng
 hym hithe before the doore.
 Præstare aliquam alicui negotio, id est, Pre-
 stare, to make one selfe of one that is
 busynesse.
 Quamquam si fidem dederis, præstabo.

what so ever thou shalt promysse hym, I will be agreeable, and performe it or make it good. Quod ab homine non potuit praestari, id est, caueri, prohiberi, that a man coulde not bee ware of or eschewe.

De me praestare possum, as for my parte, I can undertake and warrant it.

Praestare rem publicam, to saue, mainteyne, and keepe the common weale from all harme and daunger.

Homini homo quid praestare, how muche one man be better than an other.

Totidem annis mihi aetate praestabat, he was so many yeres elder than I.

Praestare ingenio alius alium, one excelleth an other in wit: or some one man hath a better witte than another.

Hac re maxime beatus praestant, for this thyng especially, they excell beastes, or be better than beastes.

Is periculum iudicii praestare debet, qui se nexu obligauit, he (that to the seller) whiche bounde hym selfe solemnely before witnessse, stande to the warrantie, ought to saue the buyer harmlesse & defende hym in the iudgement.

Praestare damna aut vicia, to make good.

Horum non modo facta, sed etiam dicta omnia praestanda nobis sunt, we must answere for, or satisfie and make good, or we must take vpon vs what so ever they offende epyther in wordes or dedes.

Empori damnum praestare, to recompence the losse for all his losses and dominges, to saue the buyer harmlesse.

Emplorem in damnum praestare, idem.

Praestare culpam, to take the charge or blame vpon hym.

Hic cum culpam quam vereris, ego praestabo, for the blame whiche thou fearest, I will take vpon me.

Nihil est sapientis praestare, nisi culpam, a wyse man is not bound to undertake or make answere for any thyng, but that cometh thowrough his owne defaulte, and not that happeneth by fortune or otherwyse.

Praestare fidem, to be faithfull.

Praestare fidem publicam, when the consull or other great officer perfourmeth that whiche he promysed.

Praestare nihil debeat, no man ought to take that to me, I am not bound to make answere for that, or to warrant that.

Messalam Caesari praestabo, I will undertake that Messala shall be Caesars frende.

Praestare officium, to doo his duetie.

Praestare iuramentum, to take a solemne oth.

Praestare praestabat, praestatur, praestare, it is better. Praestare iuramentum suspendi, apud inferos ardere, it were better for a thefe to be hanged here, than to lye in the fyre of hell, or than to

burne in hell.

Praesto, an aduerbe, after Spontinus, after or the a noune vndeclined, and significth, redy at hande.

Me dixeram praesto fore apud Veneris phasnum, I tolde the that thou shouldest fynde me at the temple of Venus.

Ibi mihi praesto fuit Lucilius cum litteris, id est, occurrit, there Lucilius met me, or came to me with letters.

Hero vt omnibus locis praesto sim, that I shall be redy at hande to my master in euery place.

Domus praesto esse apud me alunt, they saie that he is all redy at home at my house.

Praesto adest, for Praesto est.

Amicus praesto fuit, thou dydst defende and helpe thy frende.

Ad horam octauam praesto est, he appeareth there, at .viii. of the clocke.

Praesto est ad nutum, he is redy at a becke.

Praestosis, helpe me.

Praesto esse, to appeare as men doe in places of iudgement, also to be redy to helpe.

Praetolor, aris, ari, to tarie, to bee at hande or redy to doo seruice, to abyde for.

Quem praetolare hic ante hostium? whom doos he tarie for here before the doore?

Praetungo, xi, gere, to bynde fast, to shutte, to dafell the eyes, to touche quickely or lightly, to shawe, to greue somewhat.

Praetringere oculos, to dafell the sighte, to cast a wicke before ones eyes, to deccelue or decclude one with lyes or deceipt.

Praetringere aciem ingenij, to deccelue, to decclude. Praetringere aciem ferri, to dull, to couene the edge.

Praetringitur eboris nitor, the brightnesse of ioynte is defaced or made duskie.

Praestructus, a, um, furnished or builded before, also dooen of purpose, or for the nones.

Praestruo, struxi, ere, to ordeine firste, to bulde, sometime for obscure to stoppe vp.

Praestudo, aui, are, to sweate or labour before, to exerce hym selfe before.

Praeful, praefulus, a, uelate, it significth hym that leadeb the daunce.

Praefulatus, us, m. g. the dignitie of a pvelate.

Praefulus, a, um, verte salt, that was salt before.

Praefulto, aui, are, to leape or daunce before.

Praefultor, oris, m. g. he that leadeb a daunce.

Praefum, praes, praefui, esse, to bee afoze or a bove an other, to be of more dignitie, to bee in auctorytee, to haue the charge or rule, to haue the chiefe dooing in any thyng.

Praefesse negotio, to be chiefe in the busynesse.

Exercitum praefesse, to bee chiefe capitaine of the armie.

Populo magistratus praefant, the magistrates haue the rule of the people, or haue auctorytee

etoytee ouer the people.

Prouincie praefesse, to be lieutenant or chiefe gouernour of any prouince.

Nauibus et classis praefesse, to be admiral of chiefe capitaine of the armie by sea.

Praefesse questionum dicuntur iudex, to decide or spe in examination of any matier.

Reipublicae praefesse, to haue the rule or gouernance of the commune weale.

Praefumo, phi, mere, to take fish, to puenent.

Praefumere animo, to coniecte, to peretuse a thyng before it chaunce.

Spe praefumite bellum, hope and looke surely for warre afoze hande.

Supplicium in aliquem praefumere, to put anythynge on before.

Praefumptio, onis, a, taking or receyving before, it is also that whiche is called preeconception, when we declare spyt what our aduersaries will saie, or what is the iudges opinion, and against that we dooe argue to discusse it with reason.

Praefumptus, a, um, taken or conceiued before.

Praefumpta opinio, a suspicion, an opinion that one hath conceiued.

Praefuso, praefui, ere, to sowe afoze.

praefurgo, gere, to rise afoze or firste.

Praetego, tegi, gere, to hyde or couer chiefly.

Praetendo, tendi, dere, to late for a thyng ere it come, to drafte, see, or hange a couertine or other thyng before, to couer, to hyde with any thyng, to lay for ones selfe or against an other, also to beare or care afoze, also to shewe or pree-

tende, to alleg, to set a thyng about for an enclosure. Praetendere artibus, to stop the eares.

Praetendere cetera, to sette or late matters.

Praetendere sepem, to make an hedge about.

Ignorantia praetendi non potest, ignorance can not be alleged or layed for an excuse, or they can not excuse them selfe by ignorance.

Vultum et tristitiam pessimis moribus praetendebant, they clothed theyr naughtie facti-

ons with grauitie and sadnesse of counten-

naunce. Praetendebat se id metu facere, he shewed, that he dyd it for feare.

Praetendere manu, to carie or beare before in ones hande.

Praetener, a, um, verate tender or softer.

Praetentatus, us, m. g. assatynge or pounpynge before, a cropping of setynge of the waist, as one goeth in the darke or blindesight.

Praetento, aui, are, to tempte, to assaie afoze, to set of greps with ones hande, sette of other thyng before hym.

Ad praetentandum iter, to greps of seale the way before hym.

Praetentat pollice chordas, he assateth or pounpeth the stringes of the harpe or lute.

Vires praetentare, to pounp or strengthe before, to assaie what he is able to doo.

Praetentus, a, um, set, spawed or hanged before to hyde a thyng.

Praetentus, a, uelate, smoth, shyne or glister.

Praetepo, tepo, ere, to be late or to be late to doo.

Praetere, except, also before, ouer and about, before, contrarie or against.

Praetere oculos, before the eyes.

Praetere morem, against the custome or fashion.

Praetere spem, vntoked for.

Praetere opinionem, otherwise than I thought.

Praetere cetera, more than the other.

Praetere aequum, against reason.

Praetere, for Ultra, as,

Multa erant praetere hac, there were many thynges more than these, or besides these.

Praetere aetate stultus es, it is not mete of conuenient for one of thy age to be so weep a fool.

Videre mihi praetere aetatem tuam facere, we thyngeth ye do otherwise than is conuenient for your age.

Erant forma praetere ceteras honesta ac liberali, the was of beautee & fauour more comely & goodly than the other, or than y most part be.

Praetere consuetudinem, contrarie to your wont and custome.

Praetere hac, so oftene as dede in Plautus for Post hac.

Fortasse iniquior erat praetere eius libidinem, contrarie to his appetyte or phantasie.

Praetere modum, about measure, beyonde all measure, without measure, out of counte.

Omnia mihi eueniunt praetere sententiam, otherwise than I wolde haue had it.

Vt praetere spem euenit, howe muche otherwyse hath it chaunced, than I thought or lo had for.

Praetere suorum ora, before the face of his men.

Praetere agere, to bypasse further or beyonde.

Praeterebito, aui, are, to go by, to passe by.

Praetervado, duxi, ere, to leade afoze, to leade forth.

Praeterea, moreover, furthermore, besides, none els.

Mihi credis, praeterea nemini, thou belieuest me none els, also it significth afterward.

Et quisquam numen Iunonis adoret praeterea, id est, Postea.

Praeterea, includeth sometyms, a pronome either of the singular or plural number.

Si duo praeterea tales idea uisisset terra vltros, id est, Praetere eum Aeneam.

Praeterea quide de consularibus nemini, &c, id est, praetere eos.

Praetere, praetereis, lui, o, y, ire, to go ouer or passe, to passe by, or go beyonde, to go past, to make no mention of, to shippe ouer, to leade out a thyng, that shoulde be spoken of, to passe ouer, also to excise.

Hunc non quidem praetere, quin, &c, I haue not passed by this man, but this, &c.

P ANTE R.

Præterij imprudens villam, I was gone past my house in the country, ere I was ware.
Præterire malum, id est, effugere, vitare, to escape, to eschewe.
Et quod pene præterij, and that I had almost let passe and forgotten to speake of.
Non quæo silentio præterire, I cannot chuse but speake of it.
Præterire non potui, quin scriberem ad te, I could not forbear, but that I must needs write unto you.
Præterijt me hæc res, I had forgotten this matter.
Et hæc præterijt, non id solum spectari solent, and dooeth thou not knowe, that not onely that thyng is to be considered.
Non me præterit, I knowe well enough.
Hos nobilitate Mago præterijt, Mago was the best boyme of them all, or was of a greater bloude than any of them.
Præterequis, aut, are, to passe by or passe.
Præterfieri, to be carried beyonde, to be gone passe.
Præterfluere, fluxi, ere, to of the water, to renne by a place, to flowe by, and by translation, to stype or passe by.
Præterire hunc, he leat it stype or passe by, he regarded it not, he neglected it.
Prætergredior, dēis, gredi, to passe by, to go beyonde.
Præteriens, entis, passing by, going beyonde.
Præteritus, a, um, passed, that is gone past.
Præteritū, deade, departed, deceased, also they whiche in suppye for an office dyd suffer repulle or were put backe.
Præterlabor, laboris, labi, to ren or flowe by.
Prætermo, aut, are, to goe by.
Prætermisio, omis, forgetting or leaung out of a thyng.
Prætermitto, misi, ere, to leaue untouched, to forgette, to leaue out, to passe ouer a thyng, leaung a thyng vndoone or vnspoken, not to speake.
Prætermittitur, quod ignorantia, obliuio, ne, aut negligētia præteritur: omititur, quod de industria relinquatur.
Prætermittere silentio, to let passe, and not to speake of.
Nihil prætermisisti in te exortando, I dyd let passe nothing wherewith I myght aduance and set forth your honour.
Pænam prætermittere, to pardone and so forgaue.
Præternavigatio, onis, a sailing or passing by.
Præternavigo, aut, are, to saile or passe by or beyonde.
Prætero, triui, ferere, to chaw the meate with the foye teethe.
Præterpropter, for another cause, than that is mentioned.

P ANTE R.

Præterpropter vitam viuitur, hoc est propter aliam causam viuitur, quam vt viuitur.
Præterquam, but onely, otherwyse than, more ouer, besyde, it requirith alwaies the case that it had before it.
Præterquod, but saynge that, also, ouer and besyde that.
Nemo id dixerit præterquod Cicero, sayng, or excepte Cicero, or but onely Cicero.
Nulli id placuit, præterquam Cæsari, sauing onely Cæsar.
Verbum mihi vnum, præterquod terro go, facis caue, but that that I aske the, or more than that I demaunde of the.
Præterquid curandum quod erat, sayng that I coude not haue your companie, also ouer and besyde that, &c.
Nullo remedio, præterquod si confestim paries contractis amputentur, with no remedie, except onely that the partes, &c.
Præterij semper aliās, tum vero minimum &c. id est, quum semper aliās.
Præterij capiti, eum stomacho prodest, it is good not onely for the head, but also for the stomache: or ouer and besyde that is holtsome for the head, it is also good for the stomache.
Præterrado, rasi, radere, idem quod Rado.
Præterucho, uexi, uhere, to carie thyngh, to carie or conueygh ouer or beyonde.
Præteruchere aliquid silentio, to leaue a thyng vnspoken of.
Virtute præteruchentur oram Italie, that they myght passe safely by the sea coasts of Itallie.
Præteruchere, sometyms for Præteruchi.
Quod ludgam præteruchens, apud Hierosolimam, &c. id est, præteruchens.
Scopulos præteruchēta uidetur oratio mea, me seemeth, that I haue now passed and spoken of the most harde and difficult matters.
Præteruchio, onis, a conueyghing or carrying further or beyonde.
Præteruerto, uerfi, uertere, to put one thyng before another, to pteuente, to speake before.
Si habes aliquid, quod huic sermōni prætera uertendum putes, ife haue any thyng, whiche thou ought to be spoken before that ye will speake of this matter.
Præteruolo, aut, are, to passe thyngh quickly, to passe by or beyonde quickly.
Prætexo, texui, ere, to make or to bypne spylle, to couer or hyde, to speake colourably, to colour, to cloke, to pteuende, also to bypne, to couer the borders, edges, bypms of thynges.
Prætexere aures, quos sequamur, to rectifie them by name and in order.
Hoc prætexit nomine culpam, with this name he dooeth hyde or cloke the fault.
Vt non prætexat cupiditatem triumphū, but that he muste late this for his excuse: or make this

P ANTE R.

this pteuence of colour, that he woulde sayne haue triumph.
Prætexere res, to make or to bypne res.
Quibus Danubij ora prætexitur, which is of inhabites vpon the borders of Danubie.
Prætexta, te, f. g. a longe robe or gowne, garbed about with purple filke, that noble men chyliden bled to weare, vnto the age of xlii. yeres, and therefore they were called Prætexati, but that had also about their neckes, a litle rounde tewel of golde, fastened like an herte, wherein was inclosed some thyng of great vertue. Prætexta, was also the robe of estate, whiche the kynge of Romaynes, or the other chiefe officers did weare, whan they sat in their maiestie, and was wont to be buened with them that died in the tyme of these office: neither might any iudge geue sentence on any man, till he had put of that robe. It was also a robe, that captynges did weare in their triumph: and wherby Senators were knownen from them of the order of gnuptilmen.
Prætexta comœdia, an enterlude, wherein are personages of high dignities, as princes and great rulers.
Prætexta toga, idem quod Prætexta.
Prætextas docere, supple comœdias.
Prætextatus, a, um, that weareth the robe of garment called Prætexta.
Prætextati anni, pouthē.
Prætextata xias, idem.
Prætextatus sermo, communication withs out rebauyde: or after some, stilye and vncleane woordes of communication.
Prætextus, a, um, bordered, that hath the edges embordered or garbed.
Prætextum, ti, n. g. a pteuence of colour.
Prætextus, us, m. g. idem.
Præglamitatores, officio whiche wente before the pylates, called flamines, pteclaymyng openly, that all men shoulde ceasse of theyr woike, because it was not lawful for those pylates to beholde any man woorkyng.
Prætimeo, prætimes, timui, ere, to be foye as ferde, to feare greatly.
Prætingo, gere, to touche afoze.
Prætondeo, tondei, dere, to shere, clippe, or rounde offoze.
Prætor, toris, m. g. in the olde tyme was every officer, which had the rule of any cite. As conia. Afterwarde he had iurisdiction authoritie, being as it were the chiefe iudge, and had other iudges sitting vnder hym, wherof the full number in the cite of Rome, was lxxv. Cic. In Pisonem, But Alconius, vpon the oracion Pro Milone, saith: that the iudges appointed, were. lxxi. and after that, as well the plainiffe as the defendante had

P ANTE R.

of them diuiden out. v. there remayned but. lxi.
Prætorianus, a, um, of or belonging to the prætoris, or that waiteth or attendeth on the prætoris.
Prætoriani milites, a bande or companie of souldiours, that alwaies kepte the cite of Rome: and there Campe was called Castra prætoris.
Prætorium, ri, n. g. the house or paullis of him that was prætor. It is also a princes palatys or manour, and a great and sumptuous house builded in the countrey: it is sometyms the place, where subgements are geuen: sometyms the counsaile wherunto prætoris are assembled.
Dimittere prætorium, to dissolue the counsaile of the prætoris.
Prætorius, a, um, belongenge to the office of prætoris.
Prætorius vir, that hath bene prætoris.
Prætoris cohors, a companie or band of souldiours, that alwaies attended vpon the prætoris of Capityne.
Navis prætoris, the capityne or admirall shyppe.
Prætoris porta, the gate, by the whiche the prætoris lede forth his armie.
Prætorium ius, law made by the prætoris.
Prætorinus, a, um, for prætoris.
Prætorius, a, um, veyr crooked.
Prætrepidans, antis, om. g. foye afterde.
Prætrunco, aut, are, idem quod Trunco, to cutte of.
Prætrunus, a, um, greatly swollen, or pasted by.
Prætura, re, f. g. the dignitie and ministracion of hym that is prætoris.
Præturum, a town in Itallie.
Præualeo, præuales, valui, ere, to pteuente, to be better or of more value, to be more woorthy.
Præualeco, lescere, idem.
Præualer, the imperionall.
Præualide, mightely, strongly.
Præualidus, a, um, very strong or mighty, sometyms very great, of great power.
Præuaricatio, onis, a collation: also it is where one toucheth a thyng lightly, whiche ought to be inculced with a more playne declaration, or els repeted, as makyng muche to the purpose, also the corrupting of the accusor by the persons arraigned.
Præuaricor, aris, arsi, to swaue frome truthe, to go out of the right waie, to leane vnto that, whiche shoulde be spoken, and more vnclely declared, as effectually to the purpose, to touche a thyng lightly in speaking, to make by collation, in sayng the aduersarie to be asynge, to put another person, to make him

blance to do a thyng, and do cleane contrary.
Præuaricari accusatori, id est, præuaricando
subscribere, to please by collusion with the
accuser.

Præuaricator, oris, m. g. he that leaseth the
right waie, or speaketh not that, which ought
to be spoken: also he that in speaking for him
false, either the cause of his aduersarie, or do-
eth any thyng by collusion: an attourney,
that maketh pretences to defende a man, and
betrayeth his cause to his aduersarie: an ac-
cuser corrupted with money by the personne
accused.

Præuicio, vxi, vhere, to byng spye, to ca-
rie before, to leade before.

Præuicio, uulgi, uellere, to pull o' place afoze.

Præuicio, aui, are, to couer o' his afoze.

Præuicio, uis, om. g. vesp. wylte.

Præuicio, præuenis, ueni, uenire, to come be-
foze o' p'uent.

Præuentus, a, um, p'seuted.

Præuentus, a, um, that which is doone o' sped
firste o' before any other.

Præuentum fulgur, lightynge whiche is not
known, whether it be by daye o' by nyght.

Præuicio, ueni, uenire, and Præuitor, the
deponent, to set more by, o' to care more for,
also to go before, also to be turned sooths o' p'
putte oute, to geue more diligence to one
thyng then to another: to doe a thyng spye
and before an other, that shoulde haue bene
done after, to ouergo, to ouertenne o' flee.
Curio pedum præuicere uentos, to be more
swifte of foote then thy wynde.

Fuga præuicere metum suppliciorum, to
runne awaie before for feare of punishment.

Necne uxorem præuicisse dicant, præ res
pub. and let them not saye, that I sette more
by my wyfe, then by the weale publike.

Nep præuicio pulmentum, nep præ
uio to poculum, neether doe I snatche away
thy meate, nor take the cappe before the.
Inde illico præuitor domum, frome thence
I went home afoze.

Foris enim clauit, ne præuiceretur foras,
he hath quite sake the doze, lest he shoulde be
put sooths of doozes.

Præuicio hoc certum est rebus alijs omni-
bus, surely this shall be done before any other
thyng.

Si quid dictum est per locum, non æquum
est, id te serio præuicio, if any thyng be
spoken in game, it is not reason to turne it to
ernesse.

Præuicio pigritia, to be safe o' see with slouth
Caue pigritia præuicio, beware that thou
be not taken o' lette with slouth.

Præuicere aliquem præ republica, to sette
more by one then by the weale publike.

Præuicio rebus omnibus, to be more sette by

than any other thyng, o' to see firste doone.
Mandatis rebus præuicio uolo, I wyl firste
doe these thynges which I am commaunded.
Nec aliam rem præuicio cenobar, nor he
woulde that any thyng shoulde be doone before
that: o' his mynde was, that nothyng shoulde
be doone before that.

Præuicere animum alicuius, to obtayne ones
fauour before an other man.

Illuc præuicemur, let vs firste spake there-
of, ere we come to the matter, o' let vs turne
to this parte firste.

Iustitiam et religionem amori præuicere, to
esteem the othe more then the loue.

Ut bellum præuicio finirent, that they wold
suffre any thyng to be doone before the war.

Cæsar huic rei præuicendum ratus, Cæsar
thinkeinge it beste that this matter were
p'seuted.

Præuicio, præuides, uidi, uidere, to see before.

Præuicio, uixi, uincire, to bynde before.

Præuicio, aui, are, to corrupt before.

Præuicio, a, um, that goeth before, o' leadech
the waie.

Præuicio, aui, are, to shadowe, to make ob-
scure o' bathe.

Præuicio, præuolas, aui, are, to flee before.

Præuicio, a, um, burned at the foze ende.

Præuicio, uisi, urere, to burne first, o' to burne
much, to burne the foze parte o' pointe of
a thyng.

Præuicio, aui, n. g. to greke to in latine negotia-
tio: an acte o' business. also an exercise of
merchandise.

Præuicio, ci, n. g. any thyng doone o'
wrought in the common weale.

Præuicio, ci, m. g. a practiser in the lawe,
one that was wont to stande by o'ators in
pleadynge, to instructe them in termes and
p'opertes of the lawe.

Præuicio sanctio, a determination of p'ac-
titions of the lawe.

Præuicio, prandi, et pransus sum, prandere,
to dine.

Præuicio, li, n. g. a littell diner o' breakfast.

Præuicio, li, n. g. a littell dinner.

Præuicio, dii, n. g. a diner.

Præuicio, aui, are, to dine o' eate often.

Præuicio, oris, m. g. he that is at dinner, o' he
that is bidden to dinner.

Præuicio, a, um, of o' p'erteynyng to dinner.

Præuicio, a, um, that hath dined.

Præuicio, were taken not only for them that
had dined, but also for them that lacked now
thyng.

Præuicio, people of India.

Præuicio, a, um, green like leches.

Præuicio, a, um, green like stone.

Præuicio, a, um, one of the colour of leches.

Præuicio, li, n. g. a littell green worme, which
eate

late in the blades, colobocytes, and leucocytes.
Præuicio, an herbe called hoyshounds, reads

Marrubium.

Præuicio, li, n. g. of the meadowes.

Præuicio, li, n. g. of the meadowes.

Præuicio, li, n. g. a littell meadow.

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Præuicio, li, n. g. a meadow.

Præuicio, li, n. g. a meadow.

thou wilt see, there is none to be compared
to her, if thou dost once see her.
Sum apud te primus, you loue me best of all
men: of no man is in so great fauour, than
of credit with you. *3^a Sin.*

Qui est primus se omnium rerum volunt,
whiche wolde haue preeminence aboue all
others: of whiche desire to be highest of all,
and be moste had in honour: of that wolde
rule the roste, of bee the ryng leaders in all
thyngs.

Primo mane, prima luce, primo diluculo,
in the dawning of spynge of the daye, pearle
in the mornynge.

Prima fronte, primo aspectu, prima specie,
at the first sight.

Laus prima illis est, they are moste esteemed,
prised of by.

Prima, in the plurall numbre, for Principia,
the begynnyng.

Si prima satis prospera fuissent, if he had
had good prosperitie, of good successe at the
begynnyng.

Primo accessu, incontinente at his firste
comynge.

Actus prima incepit, somer was newe
begunne.

Labis primis gustare, id est quod primoribus
Qua tu putaris prima, that you haue
thought chiefe, beste, and ynterpass.

Primis tenebris, id est, caetera nocte, in the
begynnyng of the nyght, in the euenynge.

Veipera prima, by and by as soone as the s
uening came.

A primo, for Ab initio.

A primo, homo inanimatus, at the begynnyng
the man was very stiffe, woode, of starks
madde.

In primis, chiefe, specially.

Primula veris, some suppose it to be daffodil.

Ruellus supponit it to be a kynde of Verna
baleum.

Principes, cipis, com. g. a prince of princesse, a
gouverneur, a chiefe head of rular, he of the
that hath the souerainete of dominion, a no-
ble man or woman, a chiefe man in a cite of
countrey, also the firste of chiefe.

Principes praelium inibat, id est, primus, he
firste beganne the battaile.

Postremus et Principes, contrarie.

Principes esse ad pericula, to be the firste of
foymote in all perils and dangerous ad-
uentures.

Principes, is sometimes the order among the
captaine, of leaders in the warre, or ea-
ther among the moste expert and strongest
souldiours, called of the Romaynes Prin-
cipes.

Octauum principem duxit, id est, octauum
ordinem inter principes.

Principes legis agrariorum, id est, author, the
chefe doer, of these begynners.

Principes sermonis ordiendi fuit, he was the
firste beginner of this communication of es-
sayngs.

Principes, is used abstractuely.

Principem locum inter grammaticos tenuit
it, he was chiefe of principall amonge the
grammaticians.

Dies imperij principis, the firste date of his
empre of reigne.

Principes mensis, Januarius.

Principem habuimus Paniam, we had Pan-
sa our chiefe fauourer and helper.

Principalis, ie, ynterpass. also pertenynge to a
pynce, that belongeth to the firste of chiefe.

Principaliter, principally, like a pynce, so he
becometh a pynce.

Principatus, us, m. g. the fourraintie of lord-
shipp, dominion, the ynterpass of seigniorie.

Dare principatum alicui rei, to esteeme a
thyng more then any other, to geue the pynce
and pice to any thyng.

Ferre principatum alicuius belli, to be souer-
ayne captaine of any warre.

Vt quisque aetate antecellit, ita sententia
principatum tenet, euery man accordyng to
his age pronounceth his sentence, of fasteth
his opinion.

Principatus Claudij, in the tyme whyle Clau-
dius was emperour.

Principatum dare homini, to plesse a man
aboue all other, also to attribute to hym the
fourraintie of dominion.

Tenere principatum alicuius rei, to be the
ynterpass of chiefe doer in any matiere.

Penes ipsum est principatus, he hath the
chefe parte.

Principio, an aduerbe, firste, of at the begyn-
nyng, first and foremost.

Principio argue, id est, quum Primum, vel
statim postquam.

Principia, orum, n. g. Plu. the place in a campe,
wher as are pight the paulions of the
head captaine: but the more pyppe signifi-
cation thereof is, that it is the seconde warde
in battaile, wher in olde tyme were the pyn-
ces and noble men, of the chiefe and ynterpass
souldiours. Also it was taken for the order
of rate of noble men, of the moste expert
and principall souldiours, whose bande is al-
so called Principes.

Esse post principia, to stande in the rate be-
hynde the chiefe and ynterpass souldiours
out of danger.

Principium, pii, n. g. the begynnyng, an em-
trance, a pynce, the fourraintie, the most
spynge, the chiefe originall of any thyng.

Bene habent tibi principia, thou hast good
fortune of successe at the begynnyng.

Prior

Prior, prius, the firste, the foremost.

Priora tempora, the olde tyme.

Priora libro, id est, precedente.

Priora nostri, id est, maiores.

Prisce, aduerbium, after the maner of olde
tyme, of of tyme past.

Priscianus, a notable grammarian.

Priscus, the name of diuers men.

Priscus, a, um, antient, of of the olde tyme.

Priscinus, a, um, that is certayne peres mone-
thes of dates passed, within the tyme that
we make remembryng, also firste.

Priscina nostra beneuolentia, our olde frend-
shipp and hertie loue.

Priscus, is, f. g. a tyme of wonderfull length and
chender, whiche curseth the waters as the
symmetry: of the thymme wherof a longe
galle is called Priscus.

Priscus, et prius, prius, aparte, prius, partly,
particular, peculiar.

Priuatione publicae, contrarie.

De his priuatione condidit volumen, he made
a particuler booke of these matieres: of he
wrote of these matieres aparte and by them
selues.

Priuatione, onis, the takinge awate of any thyng.

Priuatione, he that is in none authoritie of
dignitie.

Priuatione, a, um, that is, propriety a mans owne,
that whiche pertengeth to one man or fewe,
also particuler. Contrarie it significeth depri-
ued, that hath any thyng taken from hym.

Priuatione et commune, contrarie.

Priuatione feris, priuate holye daies obserued
particular of any familie.

Vita priuata, a priuate life, out of authoritie
of office.

Res que ipsius erant priuatis, whiche apper-
tained to hym onely.

Priuatione consilio, of his own pyppe counsaile

Priuatione odium, particuler hatred toward
any man.

Lumine priuatis, hynde.

Priuatione stipendio, that hath his wages tak-
en from hym, put out of wages.

Priuatione, a town in Campania.

Priuatione, ni, m. g. of Priuignus, n. g. the
childe by an other housbando, of an other
wife, whiche is dead, sonne of daughter in
lawe to the housbando of wife.

Priuatione, g. n. g. a lawe contrarie to
any pynce, also a priuate of speciall lawe,
a priuate, also a preeminence of pynce
aboue other.

Priuatione, a, um, that hath a priuate of
lawe granted.

Priuatione, a, um, are, to take awate, to depriue.

Priuatione communis, to hym, to pynce to
bath.

Priuatione oculis, to put out ones eyes, to make

ipsum signum.

Agritudo me somno priuat, my sickness
will not let me sleepe, or maketh me that I can
not sleepe.

Prius, an aduerbe, signifieth before, more ex-
cellent.

Nihil prius, there is nothinge better of more
excellent.

Prius uia opus hunc adero, I will be here
sooner then ye theake for.

Prius orto sole, before the sonne rising.

Prius, before that.

Prius, a, um, ynter, singular, euery mans
owne of pynce, also for Singular, euery one
by hym selfe.

Ve prius lapides secum ferrent, that euery
one shoulde beare a stone with hym.

Pro, for, before, because, also in, in the steed of
place, as, as it were, also after of accordyng.

Pro rostris, at the barre of place of pleading

Pro tribunali, in the place of iudgement, be-
fore the iudge.

Pro Platonis sententia, accordyng to the sen-
tence of Plato.

Pro opere, in the woorkes.

Pro merito, accordyng to his deseruynge

Pro curia, before the court.

Pro uirili, to my power.

Pro comperto, for a suretie.

Pro explorato, idem.

Pro indulto, without tustion.

Pro nihilo ducere, to see naught by.

Pro ridiculo putare aliquem, to laugh at
one and make hym a foole, to repyte one as
laughynge stocke.

Nemo sans pro merito gratiam regi refert,
no man doeth requyte the kynge accordyng to
his merites.

Pd opibus nostris, accordyng to our power.

Pro mea consuetudine, accordyng to my
custome.

Pro spe nihil contigit, nothing happened ac-
cordyng as men hoped: of it happened not
thyng, as we hoped that it wolde.

Pro uirili parte, to my power, by his power.

Pro rata parte, accordyng to his rate of
portion.

Consilium pro tempore et pro re capere,
to take counsaile accordyng to the tyme and
matiere requyeth.

Pro horum temporum perturbatione, con-
siderynge the troublous tyme of this tyme.

Pro mea auctoritate video posse, me thinketh
that I maye do it by myn office of autho-
ritie that I am in.

Pro re nata, accordyng to the present case,
by the present rate requyeth.

Pro meo iudicio, I will not frankly.

Pro meo iure, by myn authoritie.

Pro suo iure agere omnia, to use all thynges
as he will.

at his owne pleasure, or by his owne authoritie. Pro cetera tua diligentia admones me, according to the diligence that you have used afore tyme, or as you have ben diligent afore tyme alwaie, to you are now to warne me, or put me in mende. &c.
Excubare pro templis, to watch in the temple of church.
Laudari pro concione, pressed before all the people, or at a great assembly.
Pro suggestu, in the pulpitte.
Pro xoe louis, before the temple of Jupiter.
Pro se quisq, every man to his power.
Pro testimonio dicere, to beare witness.
Maior q pro numero hominum edux pugna, the battaile was greater then one word have thought shoulde have ben of that number of persones.
Pro eo ac debui grauius molestari tui, I toke it grievously even as I had cause, or as my daretie and parte was.
Gerere pro ciue, to use hym as he were a citizen.
Pro derelicto aliquid habere, to forsake a thyng, to esteeme it nothing.
Vnus Cato mihi est pro centum millibus, onely Cato to to me as it were a hundred thousande.
Verbum pro verbo reddere, to translate worde for worde.
Pro mea parte adiuv, I dyd helpe hym as much as I coude.
Pro ignoto aspernari, to contemne a man as it were one that he knewe before.
Amari pro meo, I loved hym as it had ben myne owne soueraigne.
Pro certo est, it is for certayne, it is for a suretie.
Pro delictis crudelitas illi fuit, he toke pleasure of delite in his crueltie.
Pro damnato esse, to be as a person condemned.
Pro parente colere, to have in us great reuerence as though he were his father.
Pro rupto foedus habebant, they reputed the league to be broken.
Pro opinione vulgi, after the opinion of the common people.
Hac pro amore mutuo scripti, these thynges I have writen for the mutualious that is betwene vs.
Duo talenta pro re nostra decreui esse satis, I have determined, that one L. li. is enough for one of my substance.
Pro meo iure imperitabam, I did commaund you on the vertue of mine authoritie.
Non necesse habeo, omnia pro meo iure agere, I neede not to doo all thynges for my goroultie and extremity, as I wold do them.
Satis pro imperio quisquis es, imperiously spoken who so ever thou be.

Pro agricola, for the plough man.
Si modo id promic erat, it so be that, which for my parte, or were profitable for me.
Pro eo acti confesum sit, such as thyng is there confessed.
Pro eo acti adhibitas non esset, it is even as though he hadde not ben taken for any of them.
Pro aliquo stare, to defende one, to speake in his parte.
Pro, an interfection of indignation, and so signified somtyme to an accusator, somtyme to a vocatour.
Pro sancte Iupiter, O blessed Jupiter.
Pro deum atq hominum fidem, O the fathes of god and man.
Proedifica, au, are, to build forth.
Proedificatum, that is builded further then a mannes owne grounde upon the thinges high waye.
Proagium, aduocatie, hooyedome.
Proas, pleasant places in the countrey, which a man heareth rather for pleasure then profit.
Proauctor, oris, the chiefe author or beginner.
Proauus, ui, m. g. a great grandfather.
Proauia, a great granddame.
Probabilis, i. e. probable, also that is to be allowed or liked.
Probabiliter, probably.
Illa cur eueniant, quis probabiliter dixerit, how those thynges maye come to passe, who can tell any reasonable cause.
Probabilitas, auis, f. g. an apperance of truth, probability.
Probatica piscina, a ponde, where sheeps were washed when they shoulde be sacrificed.
Probatio, onis, f. g. a pousse.
Probatio futura est tua, it is thy parte to see the thyng done, and to allow it.
Probatior, oris, m. g. a pousse.
Probatior, a, um, pousse, tried, allowed.
Probe, honestly, well, wisely, togyued with a noun abiective, it signifieth Valde.
Probe appotus, that hath well dynt.
Curasti probe, thou hast handled the matter well; or thou hast ben diligent in the matter.
Habeo pro illa re illum quod moneam probe, I know what to tell hym in his case for that well enough.
Percutere probe, to strike hard.
Probe, it is well done of sated of the.
Probe memini, I remember very well.
Probitus, the superlatiue.
Probitas, auis, f. g. honestie, goodnesse.
Probitus, vied of olde wyse for Probe.
Problema, auis, n. g. a sentence proposed, but upnge a demaunde thereto annexed.
Probo, auis, are, to pious, to praise, to approve, to assaie, to shewe by reason or example that a thyng is good, to persuade one, to approve a thyng.

Probo ad good, honest, and standing with honour.
Probo se, to declare hym selfe an honest man.
Probo ingenio alienos mores probas, thou shouldest other men to be like the, or to be according to the conditions.
Non veretur, ne hie officium meum iudici non probem, I feare not, but that I am able to persuade the iudges, that this terrible sentence of mine is honest and good.
Mihi neq probari potest, I shoulde not be persuaded to thinke that it was honest.
Laudare, et probare.
Probare aliquid in aliquo, to allowe of a pious a thyng in one.
Quo non probatur in vulgus, whiche the common people does not approve of allowe.
Probare diligentiam tuam in re aliqua, to shewe in any matter that he is diligent.
Facile vi pro euncho probes, that ye maye easily saye and make men beleue that you are an eunche.
Nemini probatur, none dooeth please or allowe it.
Amicos probato, pious a assure thy frendes.
Probare causam suam alteri, to pious his cause good before one.
Proboscis, idis, f. g. a longe snoute, as an Elephant of swyne hath.
Probro, auis, are, to reproche or rebuke.
Probrosus, a, um, reprochefull.
Probrum, bri, n. g. a reprochefull act, as hooyedome, aduocatie, villanie. Also a reproche or rebuke, an infamie, dishonour.
Epistola plena proborum, letters full of reprochefull wordes.
Probra ingerere, intendere, iacere, iactare, dicere alicui, or in aliquem, to speake reprochefull wordes of rable against one.
Insimulare probri mulierem, to accuse a woman of aduocatie.
Magno tibi probro futurum est, it will be a great reproche or dishonour to you.
Probus, a, um, good, honest.
Probus Berinius, a grammarian.
Proca, a faune, a ponge bee.
Procacitas, auis, f. g. malapertnesse, or wantonnesse in asking or crauyng, saucynesse.
Procaher, malapertly, wantonly, without shame, without grace.
Procipis, a pogenie, which cometh of one head.
Procax, auis, om. g. malapertie in asking or crauyng, wantonnesse, wanton in crauyng, alway crauyng, ill founded.
Procato, auis, are, to call one to.
Procedo, cessi, cedere, to go or walke forth, to pousse, to pousse, to go out of the house to a great pompe or solemn company or traine.
Procedere huc, come thou hither.
Procedere obuiam, to go to meete with one.

Procedere in medium, go forth.
Procedere in philosophia, to pousse in philosophy.
Procedit arate, he became a married man.
Procedit eo imbecillius, he wanted to knowe and pousse.
Eo ita procedit, the ages so increased, as they waxed to age.
Tordem dies procedent empori, the dayes shall come to many daies past.
Nihil procedi, he sayd nothing for nothing, or pousse nothing.
Aliguum vis procedero, I shall be somewhat forwarde on my waye of journey.
Obuiam mori procedere, when death appoacheth to pousse our selues and shewe that we be willing to die.
In multum vini processerat, he hadde dynt somewhat to muche.
In pedes procedere nascentem, to be boyne into the world with the feete forwarde.
Processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, he somewhat poused in the study of vertue.
In virtute procedere, to increase in vertue.
Ad opes procedere, to wake riches.
Longe honoribus processisset, he had come to higher auctories or dignities, &c.
Cum ea voluntate processit, he came forth hauyng this will or entent.
Processit e castris, he departed out of the campe.
Procedere ad opus, to go about his busynesse or worke.
In publicum procedere, to come adjoade to shewe hym selfe.
Procedunt in sublime vires, vines grow by a great height.
Vig ad adolescentiam meam processit arate, he lived until the time that I was a yong man, or he was alive when I was a yong man.
Num quid ad forum processit hodie nouis, was there any newes to date adjoade?
Tempus processit, the tyme passed on.
Procedit lepidè ex sententia, it pousseth of goeth forwarde pleasantly even as we wolde have it. Primo parum processit, it waxed somewhat forwarde at the first.
Procedens, entis, pousseyng, that procedeth of goeth forth. Die procedente, the daye passing on. Tempore procedente, in pousse of tyme.
Proceleumaticus, a foote of measure, consisting of foure foot spildies.
Procella, i. e. f. g. a great tempest of wynde, speccally on the sea, and by translation, a trouble or troubling in a common weale.
Procello, procelli, i. e. f. g. to strike, to shake, to set downe.
Procellus, a, um, storme, tempestuous.
Procesus, procerum, plural, n. the heauen or gates of the heauen in battaile, that is

without the wal: and by translation the head
men of a towne, gouernours, rulers.
Proceres gulf, deinty mouthed fellows, that
set all their delire on delicate feeding.
Proceram, is reade in Iuuenall.
Procere, an aduerbe, whiche significth longe
of lengthe.
Proceritas, atis, f. g. lengthe, tallnesse, height.
Procerius, a, um, incensed of prouoked with an
ill spiritte, made of woode.
Procerin lapides, vengeable.
Procerus, a, um, longe, tall, high.
Procer, for prouocer, least hym prouoke, let him
appeale.
Procerius, us, m. g. pprocess of successe.
Habere processum in literis, to haue profited
well in learning.
Proccitium, ity, n. g. an open place of gallerie,
to go from one chambze to an other: also the
ouermoste parte of the walles within the im-
battlements, where men make go: some doe
call it a trench before the campe, in the de-
fence therof from artillerie.
Prochyta, ty, of prochyte, tes, anle in the sea,
in the goulfe of robe of Duteolls, a citee in
Campania. also a certaine vessel.
Procidencia, a, f. g. when any thyng falleth out
of his place. Procidencia ani, when the
bumme of the fundament appereth out.
Procido, cidi, dere, to fall downe pstrate.
Ad pedes alicuius procidere, to fall downe
at ones feete.
Procidus, a, um, that falleth downe of out of
his place.
Procieo, dia, tiere, to prouoke of cal from farre
of, to desyre, to aske.
Procius, a grammarton.
Procinctus, us, m. g. the prouision before that
any thyng is doen. also the state of an army,
when they be redy to geue battaile.
In procinctutacere, to doe a thyng redilge
and promptly.
In procinctuflare, to be in a readinesse.
In procinctuhabere, to haue in a readinesse.
Procinctus, a, um, redy, prepared, in a redinesse.
Procineta clasis, a naute of shippes prepa-
red redy to ffight.
Procingo, cingi, cingere, to spare, to make redy
Procio, cini, cire, to breake of, to make wayne
and of none effecte.
Procto, aui, are, to prouoke.
Procius, a, um, made bolde and of none effect.
Proclamator, oris, m. g. a triar.
Proclamo, aui, are, to trie out, to proclayme.
Proclinatio, onis, f. g. a declininge of bendinge
downewarde.
Proclino, aui, are, idem quod Inclino.
Proclius, ue, redy to fall, inclined. also redy of
easy to be doen. Ingenium proclue, a na-
ture inclined of bent to a thyng.

Proclue dictu est, it is an easie thing to saye.
Procliuores aliq ad alios morbos sunt, some
are moze inclined of subject to certayne diseases
than other be.
Id faciam in procliu quod est, I will do that
that is easie to be doen: or I may saye he done.
Procliuas, atis, f. g. inclination of disposition
to any thyng, facilitie.
Procliuiter, easily, redily.
Procius, a noble philosopher of Platos secte.
Proco, aui, are, to aske inalepertly. also to ba-
le with wanton langage, to ste of beholde a
woman wantonly.
Procaron, onis, m. g. a pochte of entree before
one come into a chambze.
Proconnelus, anle in Propontis.
Proconful, lis, m. g. he that was sent with an
extraordinary power of Consul into a prou-
uince of the Romanes.
Proconfularis, re, pertaining to the Proconful.
Proconfulatus, us, ma, ge. the dignitee of hym
that was in the consules seate.
Procopius, a learned man, boyn in Cefaria, at
to a tyran of Constantinople, that rebelled a-
gainst Valerius the emperour.
Procrastinatio, onis, a delaye, a dysting of from
date to date.
Procrastino, aui, are, to pprolonge the time, to de-
ferre, to make delaye, to byue of from date
to date.
Procreatio, onis, an ingendyringe of begettyng
of chyldren.
Procreator, oris, m. ge. one that ingendyrerh of
begetteth.
Procreatix, tris, f. g. a mother, a damme.
Procreatus, a, um, begotten, ingendyed.
Procreo, aui, are, to beget chyldren, to ingendye.
Procreare alicui periculum, to putte one in
daunger, to bynge one in perill, to procure
ones destruction.
Procreco, creui, crescere, to grow by.
Procris, the daughter of Iphis, and wyfe of
Cephalus.
Procurator, oris, m. ge. he that kepeth watche
and warde without the campe.
Procurbo, aui, are, to watche.
Procurdo, cudi, dere, to strike of beate a thyng
to make it lesse of thynner.
Procurere dolos, to inuent deceites & gyles.
Procurere linguam, to frame of facion the
tongue to speake.
Procul, an aduerbe, farre of, from farre.
Quis vox auribus sonat procul? Whose
voise dooe I here a farre of?
Procul errant, they are farre out of the way,
they be greatly deceyued.
A me culpam hanc esse procul, that I am
nothing giltye in this matter.
Quis tam procul a literis? quin. &c. who is
so vnterly vnlearned, but that, &c.

De procul, a farre of.
Procul, is somtyme a preposition, and sturth
either to an accusatiue, or an ablatiue case.
Nec procul caede aberant, they were almost
faile. Procul muro, farre of from the wall.
Procul dubio, surely, without doubt, with-
out question. Illud procul vero est, that is
farre from the truth, or verate false.
Procul urbem, farre from the citee.
Procul muros, farre from the walles.
Proculco, aui, are, to treade hymne, to go upon.
Proculcio, ere, to extende, to pprople.
Proculcius, a gentillman of Rome, verate fami-
liar with Augustus.
Proculium, olde wyllers vsed for Promittunt,
they promysse.
Proculus, he that is boyn when his father is
farre out of the countrey: after some, when
his father is verate olde.
Procumbo, cubui, cubere, to lie flatte of ppro-
strate, to come narowe together. somtyme
to fall downe toward the ground, as the top-
pes of some herbes dooe.
Procumbe genibus, ad genua, & ad pedes,
to fall downe pstrate at ones feete.
Tecta super habitantes procumbunt, the hous-
es fall downe upon them that dwell in them.
Procuratio, onis, ministracion of thynges con-
cerning an other man. also purgynge of plea-
sing of god by sacrifice.
Negoth publici procuratio, the charge, mi-
nistracion, and dooynge of a matter conce-
nyng the common weale.
Procurator, oris, m. g. a pprocurer, of factour, a
sollicitour.
Procuratrix, tris, the feminine.
Procuratorius, a, um, pertaining to a pprocurer,
factour, of sollicitour.
Procuo, aui, are, to dooe of sollicite an other
mans businessse. also to purge by sacrifice, to
insethe diligently, to helpe, to helpe of succ-
cure. somtyme for Curare, to take hede of
a thyng. Procurare prouinciam, to gouerne
and rule the countrey.
Procurare prodigia, to vse certayne ceremo-
nies and sacrifice, to the intent that thynges
monstrouse shoulde not take any ill effects.
Corpora procurare, to cherishe and refrethe
theyr bodies.
Procurare arbores, to houshonde and keepe
trees, that theyr mate growe and prosper.
Procurrens, entis, rennyng out, extendyng out
in length.
Procurro, curi, currere, to ren forth of beyonde.
Procurrere in vias, to ren forth into y streets.
Procuratio, onis, a rennyng out to cherishe
of ffight.
Procurio, onis, a rennyng out. also a digresse
on, a course.

Procurio, aui, are, to ren out often to shynne
of ffight, to renne out upon the enemies.
Procurus, us, m. g. a course of rennyng out of
souldiours to shynne of ffight with their
enemies.
Procurus, a, um, verate croked.
Procurator, oris, pprocurer in battaile.
Procas, i, m. g. a woman to haue a woman in ma-
riage, but most pproprie where there be, it.
whiche woman shew one for hym selfe.
Proci penelope, a name geue to them wher
she is wanton paphemes body consume bothe
theyr owne gooddes and all others, whome
they haunt vnto.
Procius, a notable robber of Attica, slayne by
Hercules.
Procyon, a sterre called the dogge sterre, whiche
appereth in the canicular daies.
Prodeambulo, aui, are, to walke forth, to walke
abroade.
Prodeo, lui, vel, dii, tre, to goe forth of out of
an house, to come before one.
Prodire in aciem, to see them selfe in acate of
battaile and marche forth to fight with their
enemies. Prodire obviam, to go against one,
of to goe to meete one whiche is comyng.
Prodire in publicum, to goe of come abroade
to be seene, to goe abroade in the streets.
Ad me prodeunt, they come forth a dozes to
me. Extra modum prodire, to passe measure
In conspectum alicuius prodire, to come in
ones sight. Proditur, the impersonall.
Prodo, dixi, dicere, to speake moze, to pplate.
Quamobrem excutimus omnes itorum de-
litas, omnes ineptias, si prodixerint, wheres
foze we will see forth all these mens pleasurs
and phantasies, if they will pplate any moze.
Prodictator, oris, m. g. he that extraordinaryly
is ordeined victasour, for some sodein necessi-
tee of perill.
Prodigialiter, monstrously, out of all course.
Prodigiose, monstrously, straungely, contrary
to all naturall course.
Prodige, excrepuit, outrageously, prodigally,
wastfully.
Prodigialis, le, that whiche pteynereth to the
pcurynge of strange tokens of signes.
Prodigiator, oris, m. g. he that by strange to-
kens of tokens tellety before what shall after-
warde happen.
Prodigiosus, a, um, that whiche maketh strange
signes of tokens. also that is monstrouse of
contrary to the common course of nature.
Prodigiosa pretia, vntreasonably priere.
Prodigias, atis, and Prodigentia, e, f. g. pprodi-
galitee, immoderate spendynge.
Prodigium, i, ne, gen. a thyng seldom seene,
whiche significth that some thyng shall hap-
pen veris good or ill. As blasyng beemes, spe-
ces of ffigures in the firmamente, thynges

monstrous against nature.

Prodigio simile, a monstrous thing, a wonderful matter.

Prodigo, degi, digere, to lasse out money in vain, or in things not necessarie, to consume or spende riotously, also to buye farre of. Cum matribus in pabulum prodigant, they buye them shortly with theyr daunties to pasture of feeding.

Prodigus, a, um, prodigiosus, wastfull, an outrageous spender, riotous, sometimes it is used for liberall.

Prodiga hostia, sacrifices that be consumed. Animæ prodigus, he passeth not for his life.

Prodimentum, n, g. a treason of betraying.

Produnt, vied of Ennius, to thus or come forth.

Prodio, onis, treason, betraying, bewraying.

Proditor, onis, m, g. a traitour, one that betrays.

Produs, a, um, betrayed, betrayed, disclosed, betrayed, also uttered, declared.

Dies prodita, id est, acta.

Produs, further in.

Prodo, diti, dere, to put of or byue of or from, to cast farr of, to shewe, to disclose, to appeare, to accuse, to bewray, to utter, to disclose, to betray, also to name, to betray, to forsake one in his needs, to leave without succour or helpe, to poyson, to defere, to betray, to yelde geue or cendye up into ones hands, to write, to put in writing.

Tribus prodimus ac conueniam distellam habere, thus we fate and confesse vnto you, that we haue the caliser.

Prodere concios, to appeche, disclose, and bewray his felowes.

Prodere dogma, to disclose the secretes.

Prodidit etre, et illam miseram et gnatum, thou hast betrayed and betrayed thy selfe, and also the poore woman and thy sonne.

Anteq arem proderent hostibus, before that they had rendered by the castle to these enemies.

Prodere posteris, to leaue to the memoie of them that come after vs.

Prodere patriam, to betraye his own countrey.

Prodere exemplum, to puny the men to the example of other, also to shewe and geue an example to other.

Prodere fidem, to falsifie his faith, to doe contrary to his allegiance, or his solemne promise.

Prodere legem, to frustrate the intent of the lawe, as when one taketh vpon him to accuse a misdoer and doeth not pursue it.

Prodere officium, to do contrary to his duty, or not to doo his duties.

Prodere gloriam et laudem posteris, to leaue after him example of praise & renoume.

Prodere vitam, to put his life in jeopardy.

Prodere interregem, to name hym that shall

occupie the roune of a kynge or ruler vntill another be chosen.

Prodidit memoria, it is written.

Ut quidam poetas prodiderunt, as some poets haue written.

Ut aliquot saltem nuptijs prodit dies, that he writ at the least with poyson of belate the marriage, for two of thys date.

Ad memoriam posteritatem prodendam, id est, propagandam.

Caput et salutem alicuius prodere, for money to betraye one and put his life in jeopardy.

Prodere imitationem exempli, to shewe or geue an example for other to followe.

Prodere memoria alicuius facti, to cause an acte to be remembred.

Produs primum pecuniam omnem, I absce amittas illum, depart rather with all the money that thou hast, &c.

Prodere litis, monumentis, et prodere memoriz, to put in writing.

Fama prodidit, it was a saying of rumour.

Prodromus, i, m, g. he that renneth before as a lackey, or he that byngeth tidings of ones coming.

Prodromi, be also sterres in heauen, whiche doo rise in the nyghte east, vntill daies before the canicular daies.

Ficus prodromi, sigges that bee ripe before the other.

Produco, duxi, cere, to poyson, to byawe in length, to stretch out, to bynge shortly, to consume or spende, to set shortly to hye, or to bynge shortly to be soide, to followe.

Conuiuium aduuliam nocte vario sermone produimus, with talkyng of dyuers matters, we poysoned the supper, vntill it was late in the nyght.

Paulatim hunc diem producam, I will passe shortly this day by little and little.

Ut hinc malo aliquam producam moram, that I maye fynde some means to defere or belate this mischiese.

Noctem producere vino, to passe the nyght in byngyng and quaffyng.

Pelles dentibus producere, to byawe of strech the out shynnes with ones teeth.

Vitam producere, to poyson the life.

Quos ante ædus huc produciuisi, whiche I commaunded to be byoughte hither before the doye. Auiorem vel teitem producere, to cite or bynge shortly an author or witness.

Producere aliquem, to byue of one with woordes and promises, also for Promouere, to poyson more of aduance one.

Falsa spe producis, thou leade of fordest me shortly with a vaine hope, thou byngest me in a foolles paradise.

Producere aliquem ad aliquid, pro inducere Producere filios, to bynge shortly children.

Filiam

Filiam producere, id est, prostituere, to be shewe to ones owne daughter.

Producere scelus, to commit a naughty act.

Producte, an aduerbe, significeth longe.

Producte dicitur, it is pronounced long.

Productus, le, that whiche is made out at length with beating.

Productio, onis, the making of a thing longe.

Productus, a, um, made longe, or sette out at length, also brought or put out.

Flagellum vitis productissimum, a verate longe Moore or bianche of a vine.

Procrus, a kynge of Argues, the son of Abas.

Profanatio, onis, the making of a thing profane that was halowed, profanation.

Profanus, a, um, suspended, unhallowed, profaned.

Profanatum templum, the church suspended, where any horrible crime is therein committed.

Profano, aui, are, to conuete things being halowed, to a temporal use.

Profanum facere, idem.

Profanus, a, um, that whiche is not halowed, temporal, a man vnlearned, and that doeth haue learned men, a late man, also vngodly, vnplac, not consecrated or geuen to God, also that whiche is toggred or annexed to the temple.

Profaris, vel profare, farur, fari, to prophete, to pronounce, to speake abroad, to tell things to come.

Profatus, us, a pronouncing or speaking.

Profectio, onis, sig, a passage of setting shortly towards, a stage, a departing from the place where a man is, a going shortly.

Profectus, a, um, an abscitue.

Dos profectura, dowry that a woman hath besides her owne parentes.

Profecto, in very dede, shortly, truely, doubtles.

Profectus, us, m, g. profyte that one taketh in or of any thing.

Profectum facere, to profyte or goe forward, to profyte, in studie or learning.

Profero, tuli, ferre, to bynge shortly, to shewe shortly, to take out, to pronounce, to speake, to tell abroad, to disclose, to utter, to carie, to beare shortly, to allege, to late for hym selfe, to recite, to reken, to defere, to belate, to byawe in length, to enlarge, to dilate, or make greater, to poyson, to late to ones charge, to late against one.

Proferre dolum, to put a deceite in expectance.

Proferre gradum, to aduance hym selfe and goe forward.

Proferre audaciam, id est, ostendere.

Beneficium in aliquem proferre, to doe a benefite or pleasure for one.

In solem proferre, to bynge shortly into the sonne.

Gradum proferre, to make speede.

Rem proferre palam, vnde the matter plainly.

Custodire et proferre, contrarie.

Aliquid foras proferre, to lase a thing abroad out of the house.

In lucem proferre, to shew abroad to the knowledge of men.

Proferre se, to better them selves.

Proferre fines imperij, to dilate or extend the boundes of ones realm or dominion.

Imperium proferre, idem.

Aliquot dies profer, defere or poyson the matter a day or two.

Proferre beatam vitam vsq ad rogum, to be happy or fortunate euen to his dyinge date, to continue in felicity and wealth, euen to the houre of his death.

Lingua proferre, to put out his tongue.

Proferre digitum, to holde out his fygge.

Proferre gaudium oculis, to shewe by his eye that he is ioyous and glad.

In conspectum proferre, to bynge shortly before men.

Quum lineam protulisset longissimam, when he had made of byawen a verate longe lyne.

Legem qua fecerit proferat, leat hym allege of shewe the lawe whereby he will doe it.

Profectio, onis, an open confession, an open reading of scripture.

Profectio, oris, m, g. a reader in open schooles.

Profectus, a, um, that belongeth to open profession of reading.

Profectus, a, um, manifest, confessed.

Profecti dies, wooye dates.

Profectio, proficis, feci, ere, to profyte, to poyson, to goe forward in a thing, to doe good, pynual or helpe muche in a thing, also to be holisome or medecynable.

Sed adhuc nihil profecit, but hitherto he hath nothing profited or pynualled, or he hath dooen no good in the matter.

Adeps plurimum proficit, the fatte helpeth muche, or is verate holisome or medecynable.

Profectior, ceris, cici, to goe shortly, to come shortly or from, to depart, to begynne, to haue his begynnyng of any thing.

Profectior Roman, I goe to Rome.

Profectior Roma, I come or retorne from Rome.

Quo profectus sum ibo, id est, quo coepi ram, I will goe shortly and continue my journey as I beganne.

Profecta est illinc grandicula, she departed thence being of a good stature of age.

Profecti ad somnum, to go to slepe.

In exilium proficisci, to go in banishment.

Nauis profectus est, he went to slepe.

Profecti obuiam, to go to meet with one.

Profecti ad reliqua, id est, pergere, to goe to the rest of the thing that is beyonde.

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Ex numeris proficisci volunt omnia, they wil haue all thynges to procede or haue their begynnyng of numbres.

Omnia a me in te profecta sunt que ad tuum commodum pertinerent, I haue dooen all thynges for you, that I thoughte to bee for your commodities and pofites.

Proficiscitur a meis consilijs tua laus, it is my counsaile that you haue gotten so greatte praise, or that you are cometo so great honour and renoume.

Ab his inijs noster in te amor profectus &c. our loue towards you haung this begynnyng, &c.

Quaecumq; a me ornamenta ad te proficiscuntur, what thynges so euer I dooe to the aduancement of your honoy, or what so euer honoyable benefices a pleasures I do for you.

Profundo profidit, ere, to cleare.

Profiteor, eris, eri, to promysse openly, to tell franckly or boldly, also to tell or declare how muche a man hath of money, cattell, coine, or any other thing, as men doe to visitours or other officers, also to speake of auant, to take vpon one, to confesse a thyng openly & freely. Also to discouer or confesse a thyng, also to create a lesson openly.

Profiteri quod non possis implere, to promise of take vpon the, that thou canst not performe. Profiteri operam suam, to promysse his owne helpe or service in a thyng.

Quis sapientem profiteretur, whiche saide or made his auant openly, that he was a wise man.

Hoc me proficior suscepisse, I graunte or confesse to you, that I haue taken this vpon me. Studia sua proficior, to declare openly howe they be affectioned or mynded.

Profiteri res alienum, to confesse his debt, to confesse how much he oweth, or what debt he is in. Profiteri nomen, to tell his name and be entolled.

Profiteri indicium, to appeache, accuse or bewraye hym selfe and his companions.

Profiteri le medicum, to take vpon hym to be a phisician, to practise phisicke.

Proflarus, us, m. g. a blowng of blaspmyng.

Profligator, onis, m. g. a naughty pache, a cruel person.

Profligatus, a, um, ouerthrowen, byuen away, put to flight, dectroyed, sometime te signifieth finishe, byough to a popnet.

Profligauit homines, men that haue wasted theyr substance in folle, very naughty paches, very lewde persons.

Profligata ad perniciem, id est, redacta.

Quaestio profligata est, a quaestio is dissolved.

Profligo, aui, are, to ouerthrow, to byue away, to byng to destruction, to put to flight, also to dispatche or bynge to an end.

Rem publicam profligare, to byng the common weale almost to utter confusion.

Profligauerat bellum, he had almost finished the warre and brought it pale the world.

Profligo, is, ere, to stur muche.

Profluo, aui, are, to blowe, to blowe downe, to breath or puffe out.

Profluens, tis, m. g. a riuier.

Profluens, entis, om. ge. flowng of rennyng pleasantly like a riuier.

Profluenter, abundanti.

Profluentia, a, f. g. a flowng of abundance.

Profluo, xi, ere, to renne downe, to renne out of a thyng, to renne from farre.

Profluuium, n. n. g. a flpe of lakke.

Profluuium mulierum, womens naturall purgation.

Profluuium narium, the nose.

Profluus, a, um, that that floweth.

Profluus amnis, a riuier that floweth or renneth awate.

Proforem, res, tet, fore, to pposyte.

Qua inuere sequar, fugiam quae profore credam, that whiche hath beene haime with I folowe, and eschewe with I those thynges, whiche I beleue will pposyte me.

Profugio, profugis, fugi, fugere, to flee farre, to flee or renne awate as muche as one can.

Gnaus eius profugit inopia, his son to renne awate and hath forsaken the countrey for povertie.

Profugere ex tempestatum periculis, to escape out of perill or daungee of any troublous tyme.

Profugium, n. n. g. a place wherunto a man fleeth for succour, also a place wherunto one resorteth for succour, a place of refuge or helpe.

Profugus, i, m. g. he that goeth or is byuen farre out of his owne countrey.

Profunditas, atis, f. g. deepensse.

Profundo, fudi, ere, to poure out largely, to spende excedyngly, to spende out of measure.

Profundere palmites, is of a vine whan it sendeth out a great numbre of branches.

Profundere clamorem, to crye out as lowde as one maye.

Profundere se in aliquem, to do to one all the pleasure that lieth in his power.

Profundere vires animi acq; ingenij, to employe all his power and witte in byngng a thyng to passe.

Profundere vitam vel sanguinem pro patria, to spende his lyfe in defence of his countrie.

Ignes profundere, id est, emittere.

Laborem profundere, to spende or waste his labour in vaine.

Profundere lachrymas, to wepe muche and bitterly.

Oidium inclusum profundere, to utter the grudge and hatred that hath long beene in mens stomaches.

Profum:

Profundus, a, um, depe, sometime hygh.

Caelum profundum, the hygh heauen.

Profunda altitudo, excedyng great height.

Nox profunda, mydnyght, late in the nyght.

Summum et profundum, contrarie, the top and the botome.

Profundum, is sometime taken for the sea.

Profundi pater, Neptune.

Profunda avaritia, insatiabile conuulsiuente.

Profunda cupido imperij, insatiabile and immoderate desyre of empire and domination.

Profunda libido, insatiabile lecherie.

Profuse, in great abundance.

Profusus, a, um, excedyng liberrall, verie abundant, veriee muche, veriee sumptuous, also to spng downe flatte, prostrate.

Profusa epula, excellente bankeeting.

Profusus sui, a riotouse and superfluous spender of his owne substance, a waster.

Profusa lachryma, teares plentifully rennyng downe.

Profusa hilaritas, dissolute or insubinate tose of mirth.

Progener, ri, m. g. the housbonde of my daughters daughter, or sonnes daughter, sometime the sonne in lawes daughter.

Progenio, aui, are, to burgen.

Progeneratio, onis, an engendryng.

Progenero, aui, are, to engendye or byng forth issue.

Progenies, ei, f. gen. a progenie of successe in bloude offspring.

Progenitor, oris, m. g. a graundfather.

Progermino, aui, are, to branch out abundantly.

Progero, gersi, ere, to cast or put out, to cast forth.

Proigno, genui, nere, to get a childe.

Prognare, openly.

Prognariter, hardly, boldly.

Proglottis, the foie ende of the tongue.

Prognati, childen.

Prognatus, a, um, boine.

Progniceon, loke Pronigeon.

Prognipion, the furnyse or place where the type is made in the hote house.

Prognosis, pynscience of knowlage afoze that a thyng hapneth.

Prognosticon, a pronostication, a signe or token of a thyng to come.

Progreddens, entis, goyng forth, procedyng.

Progreddior, gressus sum, progreddi, to go forth or befoze, by translation, to procede further in a matter and to saye more in it.

Progreddi obuiam, to go forth to mete with one.

Sed progreddiamur longius, but let us procede in this matter a speake further of it.

Tridui viam progreddi, rursus reuertemur, after they had gone forwards iii. daies towards us, they returned agayne.

Quicquid progreddior in vastiorem altitudinem inuolior, the further that I goe in of

forwards, &c.

Digitum progredi non possunt, they can not go forwards one finger beyndeth.

Ex progressus est quo non audeo dicere, he became so naughty and lewde in diuers thynges, as I dare not expresse.

Progressio, onis, a procedyng of going forwards.

Progressus, a, u, p. hath passed of gone forward.

Progressus, us, m. g. a marchyng forth of passyng forth, a procedyng of goyng forward.

Facere progressum in studijs, to pprosse in lernyng.

Habere progressum, idem.

Progymania, atis, n. g. an assaie of pious to exercise.

Prohi, looks Pro.

Prohedi, certatim magistratus, to whom all of the acle and gaue place to sitte.

Prohibeo, prohibes, bul, ere, to prohibite, to forbydde, to let, to kepe vnder, to kepe close, to kepe in.

Prohibere a vobis vim meam, take heed that I doe not put displeasure.

Prohibere aditum maris a filij sanguine, let or suffer not pe the mother to stea his sonne.

Prohibere portione per triduum, to kepe one chere daies without bynke.

Prohibere itinere, to stop him of his wate.

Prohibet facere tua presentia, thy byng here letteth me to dooe it.

Dum magister prohibebat, whilst his master keepeth hym vnder, or letted hym that he could not haue his will in thynges.

Prohibeo, prohibes, bul, ere, to prohibite, to forbydde, to let, to kepe vnder, to kepe close, to kepe in.

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partes as they bee nowe in some towne to wardes the strettes, some men call them garnices, they be any kinde of bulldinges tuteing of standenge out from the parte of the house, as standing uppon bowes of such like.

Proiectio, onis, f. g. a casting footthe.

Proiectus, a, um, a childe that is cast footthe and nourished of a stranger.

Proiecto, aui, are, to cast out often.

Proiectare aliquem probris, to rebuke one.

Proiectura, x, f. g. a penthouse to conuey the raine from a wall, also the coping of water table of a walle, the tutting of leangens out that is in pillars and other bappling.

Proiectus, us, m. g. the casting out of a thyng, the tutting of leangens out in bappling.

Proiectus, a, um, thyngen out afarre, cast forth, stretched out, tyng downe alonge, tyng prostrate, also vyle, contemned, of little value.

Proiecta audacia, foole hardnesse.

Proiectus puer, a childe whiche is lated as boabe in the strette, no man knowyng who is the father of mother.

Proiectus ad audendum, foolehardie.

Brachium proiectum, the arme cast of stretched footthe.

Vinea humi proiecta, a vyne lyng on the grounde.

Ad libidinem gens proiectissima, most enclined, geuen, and prone.

Proncio, proncis, ieci, ere, to thyowe or cast, to set footthe, to leane, to extende of holde out a thyng at length.

Pronciat ampullas et fessipedalia verba, he speaketh proude and tosse woordes.

Diem proiect, he dyed.

Lachrymas proicere, id est, effundere.

Nemo pronciam, that I quide nor despette and caste awaie all hope.

Se ad pedes pronciare, to fall downe prostrate at ones feete.

Se ex vixie proicere, id est, subtrahere, to conueyge of get hym selfe out of the cite in all haste.

Se in forum proiect, he went in .l. sat halle to the common place.

In muliebres fletus se proicere, to make a weeping and wailing like women.

Ex patriam virtutem proiectent, and had to god and foygotten the ballantes of their foye fathers of auresours.

Proin, therfoze.

Proinde, therfoze, wherfoze, sometyme for Perinde, euen as, like as. Perinde explicare quasi non nosces, thou doost so enquire, as though thou didst not knowe it.

Prolabor, beris, bi, to slide of slippe footthe, to fall. Prolabi more, to fall downe for feare.

Prolabi longius, to wander farre of, to speke somewhat more of a matter than is convenient

Prolabi in misericordia, to become meselfull.

Prolabi cupiditate, to be abused by his concupiscence.

Prolabi ex equo, to fall from his horse.

Prolapsio, onis, f. g. a falling of slipping downe.

Prolapsus, a, um, slidden of fallen downe.

Prolapsa huc libido, his wilfulness to come to this.

Prolatio, onis, a delayng, also a deferring of prolongyng.

Prolatus, a, um, pylonged, deferred, dysturn of for a tyme.

Prolatio, onis, f. g. an extendyng footthe, also pronouncing of pronuntiation, sometyme byngyng footthe of the wyng of a thyng, also delayng of deferring of a matter.

Prolato, aui, are, to deferre of put of tye a toun get tyme.

Dies prolatare, to deferre of pylonge from date to date.

Diem ex die prolatare, idem.

Prolatus, a, um, for footthe, brought footthe, pronounced, spoken, also sowne above.

Prolatus est de rumor, there is a common speake of sowne above of the.

Prolectibilis, le, that whiche steeleth of pleasantie moueth one.

Prolecto aui, are, to prouoke pleasantly, to entice.

Prolepsis, is, f. g. a figure in speaking where we doo pteuente to dissolve by reason, than whiche we thynke to be in the opinion of our aduersarie of the iudge.

Proles, is, f. g. issue of fruite of a mans bodie, also of a beaste.

Proletarij, among the Romans were they whiche for pouertie were not able to go to the warres, and therfoze were neuer chosen but at grent nebe and for lache of other, and hadde thise colles boyme of the common treasure, they were called Proletarij, because they byd onely helpe the cite with increase of childe byn, whiche as they were not able with these substances.

Proletarius, a, um, belongyng to children, also of the people called Proletarij, and by translatiō, vyle, that the common soye of people dooe vyle.

Prohibo, aui, are, to caste of dooe sacrifice afoze.

Prolicio, prolicis, prolexi, prolicere, to induce of diuine.

Eius amor cupidain huc me per tenebras prolicit, the loue of hym hath drawn me hether in the darcke, beynge despyouse of his companie.

Prolix, liberally, aboundauntly, plentifully, sumptuously, at length.

Prolix promittere, to promysse largely and liberally.

Prolixus, a, um, longe, large, sometyme superfluous.

perfluous, free, libereall, sumptuous, boundless.

Accipit hominem nemo melius, neq. prolixus, he entertaieth a man, none in the world better nor more sumptuously.

Prolixus animus, a libereall free and honeste herte.

Prolixior in Pompeium, id est, propensior.

Prolixa oratio, a longe and a superfluous oracion.

Prolixitas, atis, f. g. et Prolixitudo, inis, lengthe, largenesse, libereallitee.

Prologium, n, n. g. the firste speche, of firste entrie into communicacion.

Prologus, i, m. g. a prologue, of he that enntereth of plateth the prologue.

Prolongo, aui, are, to pylonge, to deferre, to make longe.

Proloquium, ij, n. g. the beginnyng of an oracion of sentence, a perfecte sentence, wherein nothyng lacketh.

Proloquo, queris, qui, to speake at lengthe, to tell a longe tale. also to speake befoze, to speake that whiche we thynke, to declare our opinion, to vter our mynde.

Prolubium, a desire, a pleasure, a desier, an appetite.

Proludium, ij, n. g. a floureshe, a voluntarie, a preamble, an entrance of beginnyng of any matter.

Proludo, si, dere, to floureshe as muskians doo afoze they come to the principall matter, and as fence men do with the sword of two hand staffe, to pnone of assaie what one can doo ere he come to the thyng.

Prolugeo, xi, gere, to mouene longer than hath ben accustomed.

Proluo, prolui, ere, to washe muche of longe, to byuene, of surrounds.

Prolutus, a, um, washed muche.

Proluies, ei, f. g. the filthe of ordure whiche is washed of from any thyng.

Proluuium, ij, n. g. idem, also prodigalitee, vnsustainable spendyng and consumpynge ones gooddes.

Promellere, to promote of set forth a suite in the lawe.

Promercalis, le, any thyng that is set to sale, after a man hath sloyd him selfe of it sufficiēly for hym and his household, specially that is solde by retails.

Promercales velles, garmentes that be solde after a litle wearing, either because the colour fasteth, or else that he hath more then he needeth.

Promercalia, are such thynges as are bought at a vantage, to the intent to be solde afterwarde at an higher price.

Promercale aurum, golde that a man selleth of putteth away, besides that he keepeth for

his owne use.

Promerco, caris, atis, to bye thynges good cheape, to the intent to sell them againe deere, to bye at the firste hande to sell agayne at retails.

Promereo, promeres, ul, ere, and Promerere or, eris, eri, the heponente, to heuene, to doo pleasure of seruice to one, to doo well and deserve thanke, also to bynde one by his aetes to doo for hym. also to helpe, to profite.

Promereri de aliquo, to dooe a man a good tourne.

Promerens, entis, om. g. he that dooth pleasure of seruice.

Promerenti optime hoccine preth redditur? shall he that hath done you very good seruice of pleasure, haue this reward for his labour?

Promeritum, ti, n. g. desert, pleasure of seruice done.

Promeretur, olde wyrters vsed for Moner, he exhorted of warneth.

Prometheus, the sonne of Iapetus, first inuenerd manyng of images, wheretoze the paynymes supposed that he made men, and felyng that he went vp into heuen, and there byd scale fye to make his image haue lyte, wherewith Iupiter beynge wroth, caute him to be bounden on the hill called Caucasus, and an eagle standing by him vaxyn his liver, by the which is signified that he was subdued and a great astronomer.

Promico, aui, are, to extend, sette of caste out at lengthe.

Prominentia, the extendyng, tutting, of hangyng of a thyng out of ouer other.

Promineo, nui, nere, to appeare of stande out further then other of above and befoze other.

Prominere a cetera acie, to stande further out then the other ranche of companie.

Promiscam, old wyrters vld vte for Promiscue.

Promiscue, one with an other mixte, confusely.

Promiscuus, a, um, confused, myngled one with an other.

Promiscuam operam dare, one to doo for an other, to healepe one an other.

Promiscua connubia, when states of degrees are mingled together by marriage, with out of the of consideration.

Diuina arq. humana promiscua habere, to make no difference betwene worldly thynges and godly matters.

Promiscue, longe, in length.

Promissio, onis, f. g. a promysse.

Promissor, oris, he that promysseth.

Promissum, i, n. g. a promysse.

Adsoluere, complere, conficere promissum, to do that one hath promysed.

Scire promissis, to kepe his promysse.

Promissus, a, um, promysed, also long, hangyng

ping downe, growyng downe, growyng long.
 Promilia barba, a longe beard.
 Promitto, mifi, mittere, to promise, to let grow
 in long h, also to shewen.
 Promittere ad cenam, to make a promise to
 go or come to supper.
 Ad fructum promissum, he had promised to
 go to his brothers.
 Ego ibi mea fide promitto, I promise the
 on m. faith and trouthe.
 Promittere vadimonium, to promise to ap-
 peare at a date appointed.
 Promittere barbam, to let the beard growe
 longe.
 Nec ulla arbor audius se promittit, growe-
 th higher and bolder.
 Promo, promissi, mere, to speake oute, to
 tell that one knoweth of secretly, to take out
 of a coffer or other like thinge.
 Promere vinum, to drawe wyne.
 Promere consilia, to shewe or declare his
 purpose.
 Promontoria, monstrous and strange thynges.
 Promontium, n, n. g. a mountayne or high
 place of a lande or countrey, whiche stretcheth
 it wether into the sea wether.
 Promoueo, promoues, ui, vere, to go or move
 forwarde, to aduance or profite, to en-
 large, sometimes to go backe, sometimes to
 prolonge, to deferre.
 Promouere nuptias, to prolong the marriage.
 Praeens quando promoueo parum, seynge
 that I proue of little littell with my
 presence.
 Promotus, a, um, inoued forwarde. also pro-
 motus, aduanced, sette forth.
 Promptarius, a, um, idem quod promptuarius
 Promptaria cella, a cellar of spente, oute of
 whiche any thing is taken. Plautus vseth
 it for a prison, from whence men be brought
 to be whippd of hangd.
 Promptum, n, n. g. idem quod promp-
 tuum.
 Prompte, promptly, redily.
 Promptior, more promptly or redy.
 Promptissime, very redily, forthwith, by
 and by.
 Promptitudo, dinis, f. g. promptnesse.
 Prompto, auis, are, to byng often forth, to
 take out often.
 Promptarius, a, um, that from whence any
 thing is brought or taken.
 Promptuarium, n, n. g. a cellar, a storehouse, a
 spence.
 Promptum, n, n. g. a thing that is taken oute
 oft or abode.
 Promptus, a, um, prompte, in a redynesse, redy
 to do a thing without tarryng. also redy, easly.
 Promptum ingenium, a redy witte.
 Res ait in promptu, the thing is redy. also

the thing is manifest and playne.
 Manus promptus, an hardy and valiant man
 that will strike and fight quickly.
 Promptus ingenio, quicke spirits, or has
 vpon a liuely witte.
 Nec promptus est dicere, it is not easy to tell.
 Quum illa pateant, arg in promptu sint om-
 nibus, where as these thynges be manifeste
 and apparant to all men.
 In promptu ponere, to sette open that they
 may be seen.
 Haud promptum est, that is rare and hard
 to be founde.
 Promptus lingua, that hath a good tongue
 or beeterance, that is eloquent a well spoken.
 In promptu habere, to haue at hande and in
 readynesse.
 Qui tot annos ingenium, laborem, fidem
 suam populo Romano promptam exposui
 tamq. prbuerit, whiche so many yeres space
 hath ben so prompte and redy to helpe the
 people of Rome with his witte, labour, and
 trusty dealing.
 Prompta et aperta, occulta et recognita,
 contrarie.
 Promulco nauis agitur, the shippe is drawen
 with a bore.
 Promulgatus, a, um, published.
 Promulgator, oris, m. g. et Promulgatrix,
 tris, f. g. he or she that dooth publish a
 thinge.
 Promulgo, auis, are, to publish.
 Promulgatio, onis, f. g. a publication.
 Promulus, idis, f. g. weede made with water
 and hoep.
 Promurale, lis, n. g. a countremure, one wall
 without an other.
 Promulus, mulsidis, f. g. the hands of thoste
 of an elephant.
 Promus, m, m. g. he that hath the heppng of
 the roye house or distiller. it is used com-
 monly for a butler.
 Pronecto, nexui, or nexi, nectere, to knitte.
 Pronepos, pons, m. g. a nephews sonne.
 Pronepus, tis, f. g. a nices daughter.
 Pronis, olde wyters used for Prona, prostrate
 on the grounde.
 Pronomen, minis, n. g. a pronowme.
 Pronuba, bs, f. g. she that byngeth home the
 byde to the byde groomes house, and was
 chiefe maker of the marriage on the womans
 parte.
 Pronubo, nupsi, bera, to haue a rule in wed-
 dinges or togyngge of couples.
 Pronubus, he that leadeth the byde home to his
 husbands house, and hath the suruayling
 of the house during the tyme of solennization,
 also he that dooth celebrate the solennitie in
 marriages: it may be now taken for the priest,
 whiche dooth ministrate the solenne wordes of

matrimony.
 Pronuntiatio, onis, a pronouncement or de-
 claracion of speche.
 Pronuntiator, oris, m. g. a writer or reporter,
 that reciteth a tale or historie.
 Pronuntium, ti, n. g. a proposition concey-
 nyng any sentence true or false.
 Pronuntius, us, m. g. idem quod Pronun-
 tiario.
 Pronuntius, a, um, pronounced.
 Pronutio, auis, are, to pronounce, to saye by here,
 to declare openly, to make expresse mention
 of any faute, that is in a thinge, whiche we
 purpose to sell, to tell precisely & expressly, to
 proclaim by a trumpet, to promise openly &
 playnly, to name as men doe officers at an
 election, to iudge, to geue sentence, to saie.
 Pronuntiare per praeconeum, to make a
 thing to be openly cryed.
 Pronuntiare praecium in posterum diem, to
 pronounce or declare the battaile to be the
 nexte daye following.
 Pronuntiare militi praemia, to make open
 promise, that he will reward the soldiers.
 Pronuntiat eos praetores, he nameth or de-
 clareth them to be praetors.
 Non cuiuslibet est pronuntiare, it is not euery
 mannes parte to iudge or to saie precisely.
 Pronuper, verlate.
 Pronurus, ius, f. g. the wife of my sonnes
 sonne, or daughters sonne.
 Pronus, a, um, redy, inclined, bowyng downe,
 prone, easly, nigh at hande.
 Pronus ad meridiem locus, a place lying to-
 ward the south.
 Supinus et Pronus, contraria.
 Volo de ponte mittere pronum, id est, pra-
 cipitem.
 Pronum ad honores iter, a redie a easly waye
 to promotion and dignities.
 Prona petit maria, id est, litori vicina,
 Pionior huic rei, for in hanc rem.
 Pronior Dolabella, more inclined to fa-
 uour Dolabella.
 Proniores paci, more willing to haue peace.
 Ad fidem pronius est, it is more veruabile,
 it is more credible or more beleued.
 Pronitas, atis, f. g. pronenesse, inclination to
 good or euill.
 Proccium, mii, n. g. a prohemie or beginning
 of a matter.
 Proccmor, aris, eri, to beginne an oracion.
 Propagatio, onis, f. g. a spreadyng a scyngge
 or plantyng of many yong vines, enlargyng,
 increasyn.
 Propages, a longe rewe.
 Propago, auis, are, to cutte downe an olde vine,
 that many new maye be set thereof, to spread
 as a tree doeth on the toppe, to make so
 spreade, to sende farre of, to extende, to dis-

late, to prolonge.
 Posteritati propagantur, that be continued
 or referred euen to the memoie of them that
 come after vs.
 Arbitria propagare, when the arbiters pro-
 nounce, that the matter muste be decided
 by another arbiters or iudges.
 Imperium in annum propagare, id est, pro-
 rogare.
 Laudem hominis ad sempiternam memo-
 riam propagauit, it gotte the man immortall
 praise, laude or renowne, that neuer shall be
 forgotten.
 Propagare vitam, to prolonge and leade
 forth the life.
 Propagator, oris, m. g. one that enlargeth,
 multiplieth or increaseth.
 Propagatus, a, um, spred, enlarged, increased.
 Propago, priore correpta, a stocke whereof a
 man is descended.
 Propago, ginis, or Propages, gis, f. g. an olde
 vine cutte downe, that many yongs maye be
 sette thereof.
 Propalam, openly, clerely, in the sight of all
 menne.
 Propalo, auis, are, to tell abode, to growe in
 lengthe, after Calpurne: but the place of Co-
 lumella hath Propagare, and better.
 Propatrus, trui, m. g. my greate grandfater
 thers brother.
 Propatulus, a, um, wyde open.
 In propatulo, openly in the sight of men.
 Prope, a preposition seruyng to an accusatiue
 case, or an ablatiue with a preposition, nigh,
 next to, by.
 Prope, an aduerbe, nere at hande, nigh, als
 mothe, in a maner.
 Prope est, it is nere hand. also it lacketh but
 littell, the tyme to almoste come.
 Prope adeit cum alieno more uluendum
 est mihi, the tyme is almoste come that I must
 liue as other men will haue me.
 Prope intueri, to beholde a thing hard by.
 Prope est vi omnes sint, id est, parum abest.
 Prope iam vi pro vxore haberet, so that he
 was hie in maner as his wife.
 Annos prope quinquaginta, almoste fifty
 yeres.
 Tam prope a muris habemus hostem, we
 haue our enemy so nere the walles.
 Prope dicam, I maye in a maner saie, or I
 maye almoste saie.
 Prope factum, &c, it came almoste to
 passe, or there lacked but littell but that. &c.
 Propecto, pexui, pexi, or Pectui, propectere,
 to hembe straight downe, to hembe oute
 alonge.
 Propediem, now euen daye, shortly, ere it be
 longe, within these fewe dayes.
 Propello, propuli, pellere, to byng or pushen

trate satre of.
 Pecus propellere passum, to drive forth the cattaine to pasture of grasse.
 Periculum vitæ mibi propellere potes, thou mayest deliver me from danger of my life.
 Propemodum, almoste, in a manner.
 Ego met habeo propemodum quam volo, I have almoste as much as I desire.
 Propemodum habeo iam tibi fidem, I have almoste crulle the of beleue the nowe.
 Propendeo, di, dère, to hange downe heavier on the fore parte, to incline moze favourably to the one, and leane moze to his parte, then to the other.
 Propendere in aliquem inclinatione voluntatis, when a mannes affection inclineth moze to one then to another.
 Nec dependes, nec propendes, quin malus et nequam sis, thou arte a verye sight naughtie person, and an unthriftie knave.
 Propendens, ens, hanging downe.
 Propense, fauorably, with good will, with harte and mynde, ready.
 Propensio, onis, the inclination of the mynde.
 Propensus, a, um, greatly inclined, verye ready and prone.
 Propenso animo facere, to dooe it with a good will.
 Propensior in neutram partem, indifferent.
 Propensissima, id est, multa et magna.
 A signatendum propensius, of nature inclined to joye and parboone.
 Ad similitudinem veritatis propensior, more compynge to the truth, moze lyke to the truth.
 Isana propensio ad liberalitatem sumus, we be of nature prone and incited to liberalitee.
 Propenso animo aliquid facere, to dooe a thing with a ready mynde and favourable attention.
 Propensius ad bene merendum, ready and inclined to dooe pleasure.
 In eum voluntas nostra propensior, our affection of fauour inclineth moze to hym.
 Propere, quickly, hastily, with speede.
 Elouere propere celeriter, tell on quickly and make no tarryng.
 Properans, ans, makinge speede of harte.
 Properans uenit, he cometh in hast.
 Properantes ague, waters that runne verye swiftly, and with a full streame.
 Propertius, properant, et propenter, quickly, hastily, speedily.
 Propertius, et, et properatio, onis, f. g. hast, speede makinge.
 Propertio, an aduerbe.
 Propertio opus est, it is neede of expedit to make haste, or to high a pace.
 Propertius, a, um, hastened, done with speede.

Properus, a, um, quicke, hastily, swift, speedy.
 Properam video ancillam uenientem, I see the wenche comynge hither apace, or makinge great haste hitherwarde.
 Ir properus, quickly angry.
 Propero, aui, are, to goe quickly of hastily, to late of doe any thyng quickly, to make haste, to make speede, to go apace, to high quickly.
 Propertare aliquid, to make haste of speede in doynge a thyng.
 Ni deductionem properassent, excepte they had made speede and pelded them quickly.
 Ni voluntariam mortem properauisset, if he had not killed hym selfe before his tyme.
 Propertare in Cyprium, to make haste to go into Cyprus.
 Propertius, a, um, poste boyne in Aquania, a towne in Umbria.
 Propexus, a, um, kemed downe longe.
 Prophanus, toke Prophanus.
 Propeto, aui, are, to commaunde that a thing be doone.
 Propheas, an excuse.
 Propheas, et, of prophetes, et, m. g. a prophete, he that telleth thynges whiche shall happen.
 Propheas, tidis, and prophetissa, f. g. a woman prophete, a prophetesse, she that telleth thynges to come.
 Propheas, et, f. g. a prophetesse.
 Propheo, aui, are, to prophete, to singe psalms to god, sometimes it signifieth to preach or interprete.
 Propilo, aui, are, to make warpe before.
 Propina, a place by the common baynes, wher after baynyng men toke their refection.
 Propinatio, onis, a bynyng to one.
 Propino, aui, are, to dymke to an other man, to quaffe, to bynyng to, sometimes to geue, to proffe.
 Propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, god speede with all myne herte.
 Propinator, onis, m. g. a cupbearer, he that dymketh or begynneth to one.
 Propinquus, a, um, a neighbour, of kinne, of alliance, also hard by, nere hande.
 Quod ego in propinqua parte amicitie puto, whiche I thinke to be one of the chiefe causes of amitie and frendshippe.
 Ex meo propinquo rure, of my peece of grounde, that I haue nere by withoute the citie.
 Supendij spem propinquam facere, to make men hope that they shall receyue their wages shortly.
 In propinquo sunt castra, our campe is nere by or not farre hence.
 Propinquitas, ans, f. g. alliance, alliance, neighbourhoode.

Pro

Propinque, nigh, harde by.
 Propinquior, quius, nearer.
 Propinquo, aui, are, to appoyche, to come nigh.
 Propior, propius, nere.
 Gradu sanguinis propior, nere hyn, or nere of blood.
 Vel quod propius vero est, &c. or (that is moze lyke to be true, or moze consonant to the truth) &c.
 Propius fidem est, it is moze credible.
 Propius nihil factum est, & ut occideretur, he was in verye great danger to be slayne; or the least thyng in the world moze he had ben slayne.
 Propitiabilis, ic, that whiche is soone turned with supplication of praye, also that is more to doe sacrifice with, or inclined to despyse.
 Propitiatio, onis, sacrifice to appease of pacifye gods displeasure.
 Propitiatorium, trj, n. g. the place where god was pleased with sacrifice doone to hym, a table set on the arke of the olde testament.
 Propitius, aui, are, to reconcile and appease god with sacrifice, to please.
 Propitiare sollicitudinem animi, to appease the care of sorowe of mynde.
 Propitius, content, not displeased of angry.
 Propitius, feasible men, or men soone appeased of satisfied.
 Propius, nearer, or nere.
 Propitance, ces, f. g. the craffe to make moulds, in the which any thyng is cast or fourmed.
 Propinqueon, the place in a bathe of hotte house in the whiche fire inclosed, sendeth forth the heate, the mouth of a founaine of ouen.
 Propitior, aris, aris, idem quod propitio, to appease, or to make mercifull or favourable.
 Propula, f. g. he that selleth any thyng at retaple, specially vittaple, a huckster, a regratour.
 Propolis, is, f. g. a suburbs of a towne. It is also that whiche bees doe make at the entree of the hys, whereby colde and other annoyance is defended.
 Propoma, a bynke made with honny & wine.
 Propono, posui, ponere, to purpose, to be abused, to promise a pice of reward for any notable acte, to set out to the shewe. Also to publish or set abode to the people.
 Animo animis proponere, to counsel, consider, or imagin in the mynde.
 Bona ciuium sibi ad pradam proponere, to determine with him selfe, that the goodnes of the cittyens be as a boie or prey vnto him.
 In exemplum aliquid proponere, to take a thyng for an example to folowe.
 Finem sibi proponere, to appointe howe farre they will traualle in a matter.
 Lex in publicum proponitur, the lawe is published abode to the people.

Minas proponere, to threaten, to menace.
 Magna sibi proponunt, they thinke with them selfe to come to great honour and dignitie: or purpose with them selfe to enterpryse great matters.
 Venale aliquid proponere, to set a thyng abode to be sold.
 Qui voluntatem ei Senatus proponunt, whiche mate declare and open to hym the mynde of the Senate.
 Vilitatem reipublice sibi proponere debent, they ought to haue respects to the commoditie of the weale publike, or to consider and regard, what shall be good and profitable for the common weale.
 Propositum est mihi, myne intente or purpose is.
 Proponit sua in illis merita, he rehereth by the good turnes or friendly pleasures that he had done for them.
 Proponere mortem acerbam, to menace cruell deathe, to threaten that he will put one to cruell deathe.
 Propone reimpunitatem, to promise of punishment, that men shall escape without punishment what to sure they doe, to geue men licence to dooe what they will withoute punishment.
 Proponere ante oculos periculum vitæ, to consider in the mynde diligently, what danger of the life they are in.
 Proponere spem, to geue men an hope, to put men in hope.
 Premium proponere, to promise a reward for ones labour.
 Rem in medium proponere, to open and declare the matters playnly, that men may perceyue it.
 Propetides, the daughters of Amathunta.
 Propontis, a sea betwene Thracia and Asia.
 Proposio, onis, a proposition, measure.
 Proporro, further moze ouer.
 Propositio, onis, a matter purposed to be disputed or reasoned. It is also that, whereby we shewe generally, whereof we will speake.
 Propositum, ti, n. g. a purpose, an intente.
 Aberrare a proposito, to go fro the purpose, to make digression from the purpose.
 Propositus, a, um, set abode of before men, nes etes.
 Proprietor, toris, m. g. he that was sent extra ordinarily as pety into any countrey.
 Proprie, propriety, particularly.
 Et proprie, for Et maxime.
 Proprietarius, a, um, wherunto the proprietie of a thyng belongeth.
 Proprietas, ans, f. g. proprietie.
 Proprietas terræ, the nature and proprietie of the grounde.
 Proprium, idem quod proprie.

Pro

Proprius, a, um, proprie of particular, comes
time it signifieth perpetuall.
Voluptates decorum propriæ sunt, the pleas-
ures of the gods be perpetuall.
Culpa mea propria, by mine owne defaulte.
Nec sunt vilo in proprio periculo, that be
not in any private daunger, but that other
may be in it as well as they.
Proprium ei eius, it is imputed to hym, of
appertyneth to hym.
Proprium oratorum, the thyngs that or-
ators ought chiefly to obserue.
Perenne ac proprium manere potuisti, it
might haue bene perpetuall and continued for
euer.
Propter, for, also nigh: and is sometime an
aduerbe, sometime a preposition.
Ibi angiportum propter est, there is a lane
hard by.
Hic propter hunc assiste, stande here hard by
hym.
Hæc tumba propter te facta est, this busynesse
of trouble hath chaunced for your sake, of
your cause, of your loue of you.
Propterea, therefore, for that cause.
Propterea quod, because that.
Proptolis, a disease, where the eyes mened with
inflammacion, dooe fall out of theyr places.
Propudium, di, n. g. shame, dishonour. also
the most abhominable vice of lecherie in an
inconuenient fouene. also the person that is
naughtily abused.
Propudiosus, a, um, that is filthily abused in
lecherie.
Propugnatio, onis, a defendyng of sightyngs
for the maintenance of a thyng.
Propugnaculum, li, n. g. a foyste, a stronge
holde, a bulwarke.
Propugnaculo esse, to defende other.
Propugnator, oris, m. g. a defendour, a main-
tainer, one that sightly in the defence of a
thyng.
Propugno, aui, are, to fight for, to fight va-
lantly, to defende.
Propugnare comoda patriæ, to defend of
mainteyne his countrey against enemies.
Propulsio, onis, a puttynge awaie, a puttynge
backe.
Propulsor, oris, m. g. he that resisteth a
thyng, or byrthly any thyng awaie.
Propulso, aui, are, to put of, to byrth awaie, to
repelle.
Propulsus, us, m. g. a puttynge of byrthynge backe.
Propylum, i, n. g. a porch of a temple, pa-
lacie or great house.
Proquator, onis, m. g. he that extoribinarly
is sent as Questor into any countrey.
Prora, s, f. g. the fore parte of a shippe.
Prora et puppis, prouerbially, the whole
summe and effect of our purpose.

Prorepro, prorepsi, prorepere, to creepe fast
ther, to steale footste by litle and litle.
Prorepta, s, m. g. he that hath the rule of the
foyetype or beche.
Proreus, dissyl, idem.
Proripio, pui, pere, togyng with me of se, sig-
nifieth to withdrowe of depart, to gas of to-
weygh hym selfe quickely out of a place of
compante.
Domum se ex curia proripuit, he departed
of withdrowe hym selfe homewards from the
courte.
Proridere aliquem, id est, rapere.
Prorito, aui, are, to pironke, to intice, to al-
lure, to lere by.
Prorogatio, onis, a prolongynge of delayng.
Prorogo, aui, are, to prolonge, to put of till a
longer date, to pironke, to deferre.
Ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur, that our
tyme be nothyng prolonged.
Imperium prorogare, to appointe one to
be capitayne ouer an armie longer then his
tyme pfected before.
In hyemem prorogant moras, that deferre to
of prolonge to byrth winter.
Prorsus, of prorsum, vterq, alwaie, in any
wise, straight towards a place, surety.
Prorsus, cum negatione, for Nullo modo,
Prorsus tacere non quco, I can in no wise
holde my peace.
Nihil prorsus, nothyng at all.
Huic prorsus illam non dat, he geueth not
hite to this man in any wise.
Sed prorsus omnibus, but vniuersally, of
generally to all.
Simulato quasi eas prorsum in nauē, make
as though thou woldest go straight waye to
take shippyng.
Nullo modo prorsus, in no wise in the world.
Cursari cursum prorsum, that they renne for-
warde and backwarde.
Prorsus, a, uowne. **Prorsim**, limittes in boundynge
of landes directed in to the caste.
Prorumpo, rupi, rumpere, to byrthly footste,
to sende footste with violence, to leape of go
out of a place with violence, to byrth out.
Prorumpere in hostes, to rushe footste vbi-
lently into the middes of his enemies.
Illa petitis prorumper, that petittent of mis-
chieuous naughtynesse will ones byrthly footste.
Atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem, it ca-
steth of sendeth out violently a foule blacke
smoke, euen to the skye.
Prorupus, a, um, byrth, burst. also stowynge
of rennyng with great violence.
Prorupta audacia, foole hardynesse, rather
boldnesse.
Proruo, prorui, ruere, to byrth downe, of
beate downe, to caste downe violently.
A fundamentis prorui, they ouerthrowne
and

and caste it downe euen to the grounde.
Foras simul omnes prorui, they ouerthrowne
out at the doore all to gether in a clutche.
Prorutus, a, um, caste downe, ouerthrowne.
Prosa, a, uowne, a goddesse among the Romans.
Prosa, s, f. g. that which is not meter.
Proscissa, a, um, of pscio.
Proscissa, m, f. g. a pscio, a descint of blond,
a petrege, a generation.
Proscindum, nij, n. g. the place before the scat-
folde, out of the which the platters came.
Proscindo, proscidi, scindere, to caste out of
vnder, to intame, to subdue shamefully.
Proscindere terram, to cast the grounde,
namely when it is first broken by.
Proscissio, onis, the first cutting of the ground.
Proscissum, si, n. g. the first cutting of the ground
of tilled.
Proscissus, a, um, pscio, to cut by.
Proscribo, scripsi, to write openly, to
proclame and to banishe, to banishe
to conuict by ordynance, to banishe
to be proclame, to banishe synneth
one, by his lawe, to banishe and have a res-
pence of his lawe.
Proscribere, onis, to write on
the doore, that the house be of ill
fame, when it is of ill fame.
Proscriptio, onis, the first cutting of the ground
synneth one, by his lawe, to banishe and have a res-
pence of his lawe.
Proscriptus, a, um, he that is proscibed or ba-
nished, to that any man maye kill hym law-
fully.
Proseco, secui, are, to cutte asunder.
Prosecta, bowelles cutte in sacrifice.
Proseca, a, f. g. a strumper or common harlot.
Prosedanum, nij, n. g. a disease which hap-
peneth to rammes, goates and other beastes,
whiche is vnappetent to generacion though
to much labour.
Proselenus, a, um, before the moone.
Proseleni, the Archadians, which were sup-
posed to be before the moone.
Prosclytus, ti, m. g. a stranger boyne, commea-
ted to out fouene of spynge.
Prosemino, aui, are, to sow footste.
Prosequium, an affection.
Prosequor, prosequeris, prosequi, to folowe
after, to pursue.
Prosequor amore, I loue.
Prosequor odio, I hate,

Prosequor honore, I honour.
Prosequor uerbis, I chaunge hym with
wordes.
Prosequor officio, I owe to hym greates
kindnesse, I doo hym many pleasures.
Prosequi premio, to rewarde.
Prosequi dicto improbum uerbum alicuius,
to rebuke one that speake for speakeynge disho-
nour.
Prosequi vsq; ad aliquem locum, to conduct
of go with one to any place.
Prosequi decedentem domum, to go with
one of hepe hym compante.
Prosequi aliquem lachrymis, to wepe at
ones departing.
Prosequi aliquem cum donis, to geue one
presents and giftes at his departing.
Prosequi funus, uel exequias funeris alicui-
us, to go with the coffe to buryng, to be at
ones interment.
Alius prosequi, to speake further and more
deeper of a thyng.
Ne plures prosequar, that I maye let passe
other and not speake of them.
Prosequi aliquem, to shewe the mynde of a fa-
fection that he hath towards one.
Prosequi laudibus, to praise.
Lachrymis prosequi mortuos, to wepe of
lament for them that be deade.
Prosequi laudes alicuius ad cantum, to syng
the praises or commendacions of a man.
Libello prosequi memoriam alicuius, to
make reuerende mention of a man in writing
of a booke.
Memoria prosequi, to cunne by herte.
**Prosequi mentionem alicuius cum honore
summo**, to make honoyable mention of a
man, to speake honoyably of one.
Prosequi odore, to folow by the trace.
Prosequi stylo, to write.
Prosequi aliquem suffragio, to helpe one
with his voyce.
Improbum factum dicto prosequutus est,
he spake as knauishly as he hadde doone
naughtily.
Proserpo, serpsi, pere, to creepe of styde footste
like a serpente.
Proserpina, the wyfe of Pluto, daughter to
Jupiter and Ceres: she is taken sometime
for the moone.
Proserpinaca, an herbe, called also Polygo-
non, rebe there.
Proseuche, a, pates to god, also a beggynge.
Proseucha, a beggar, or rather the place wher
beggys stande to begge.
Proserari, to be obtyned.
Proscium, ch, n. g. that which is cutte of
from any thyng, and caste awaie.
Proscilio, proscili, proscili, of silij, lire, to leape
footste.

In altitudinem profile dicuntur frutes, to growe up in height.
Quidam propeans profile: Wherefoze cometh by footste stepping and leaping.
Prosumarium, a place without the walles of Rome, where the bishops of the gentiles made their distributions, of toke their significacions of chrynges to come.
Prosum, olde wylters bled for **Proposium**, purpose.
Profer, ceri, m. g. the father of my wyves father.
Profolia, the craffe of accenpyng.
Protonomalia, the likenesse of one woode of name to an other: as **Locus**, and **Lucus**, oja: co) and aratop.
Protopis, the clore leafe of great burr. It is also the name of an clande in the mouth of **Attus** called **Delta**.
Protopopoeia, where as personages are supposid to be signid to speake, as one man to an other, a man to a draiter, one healle to an other. &c.
Prospecte, aduisedly.
Prospectus, us, m. g. a sight farre of, a prospecte.
Prospecto, aui, are, to beholde, prospecte as farre of.
Propter, ra, rum, that groweth prosperitee, some tyme that respectu pprospertee, prosperouse.
Prosperus, a, um, in some tyme reddr.
Prospera valciudo, good helth.
Successus prosperos dare, to make a thyng to haue a good ende.
Prospera fortuna, prosperitee.
Prosper, prosperousely, euen as we wold haue it or wyldeste.
Prospicitas, atis. f. g. prosperitee, good fortune, when thynges come to passe as we wold haue them.
Prospero, aui, are, to geue prosperitee, to make prosperous.
Prospergo, sperfi, spergere, to spynke adbye.
Prospica, et **prospicius**, he that beholdeth a thyng farre of.
Prospectantia, piousdence, circumspection.
Prospectives, for prospecte, beholde.
Prospectanter, circumspectely, aduisedly, with good foresight and consideration.
Prospicio, spexi, spicere, to see farre, to foresee, to piousde, to beware. also for **Videre**, to see, to loke of see vnto, to piousde of this foze.
Parum oculi prospiciunt, mine eyes be not depe cleare of sight, I dooescant see from me.
Ille que futura sunt prospicere, to foresee thynges that be to come.
Prospicere animo, to consyder in ones mynde
Prospicere in posterum, to piousde for the tyme to come.

Prosperere senectutem, to be almost an old man.
Ego mihi prospiciam, I will provide for myselfe.
Tibi prospexi et uisus stulticia, I bid it to thee and thy foolishness.
Malo ego nos prospicere, I hunc videret accepta iniuria, I had rather see the proud for the matter also, then to be entreated on him after we have receyved a shewde turne.
Patrii prospicere, to looke and see to the safeguarde of his countrey.
Prospexi tempestatem futuram, I foresaw the tempest to come.
Prospicuum nobis est, we be provided for.
Ex castris prospicere in vibem, to see out of the campe into the citie.
Prospicius, a, um, goodly of sight to see of hand holde.
Prospero, aui, arc, to brynthe farre of.
Protais, pythemence.
Protais, a capitaine that cometh to helpe in warres.
Proterno, straul, sternere, to ouerthrowe, to bainequit in battaile.
Prostravit ad pedes lachrymans, he fell downe at his feete weeping.
Proitibula, lq, f.g. an harlotte, a trumpet.
Proitubulum, li, n.g. a common brothelhouse, also a common harlotte.
Proitituo, titui, tuere, to see open to every man that cometh.
Suam pudiciam prostitueret, to abandone hie chastite to any man that will companie with hie.
Prosto, prostiti, stare, to stande farre of, or a foie, to stande farre out. also to stande to be sold of hye.
Anguli prostantes, coyners standynge farre out.
Prosto prostar, to stande reb to be sold, as hies foie money of every man that cometh.
Prosubigo, subegi, geic, to digge deeps.
Pede prosubigi terram, with his foote he digged harde into the grounde.
Profum, fui, desse, to be profitable, to profite, to dooe good, to be holmes, to be of strength and vertue agaynst a disaile, to aide, to helpe.
Mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam ciuitatis, it is a wonderfull thyng how muche good it did to mainteine concord in the citie.
Profumia, r, f.g. a little barke.
Prospero, aui, arc, to excide of hande more then enough.
Proflyna, a stee, in the whiche Juno is wope whipped.
Protagoras, a notable philosopher of Greece.
Protais, a proposition.
Prote, an ile in the sea Zoniam.
Protectus, a, um, couered, defendid.

Protecta, et **Protecta**, partes of houses made together, soother than other.
Protectio, onis, a defence.
Prorector, oris, a defender.
Protego, texti, tegere, to cover and defende.
Protractus, aul, arc, to deferre or tracte the tyme, as put out, to dyppe or chase awaye, to put of. Differe of, to dispute the contrarye, to keep at the hautes ende, to keep, to stretch, to trouble.
Proximum, i, li, g. continuall fight.
Proterendo, tendi, tendere, to stretch forth, or put forth, to stretch forth. Also to deferre, to prolonge.
Digitus medius longissime proterendus, the middell finger to longer then any of the other.
Comitia in Ianuarium proterendum, we prolonge or deferre the assembly of the people unto Januare.
Proterus, a, um, stretched out.
Proterus in octo pedes, viiii. foote longe.
Proterus, a great waite hence, farre of, lookes
Proterius.
Protermino, aui, are, to interche, to extend the boundes of limites.
Protero, trum, terere, to treade downe, to treade under foote.
Proterreo, terrul, terrere, to make asherbe farre of.
Proteruia, x, fami. gene. wantonnesse, it was also a sacrifice, wherein the manner was, that as muche as was left vntwen, Quide be consumed with fyre, wherof came the piouserbs next folowynge.
Proteruiam fecit, he hath consumed all that is left.
Proteruo, uisul, uire, to please the wanton, to be saup of malaperte.
Proterue, proudly, immoderately, shamefull, faucily, knapptishe.
Quis est qui tam proterue foribus facit iniuriam? Who is he that so faucilly rappeyth at the doore?
Ecce autem tu quocq; proterue iracundus es, And thou also arte shamefull angrie.
Proteruiter, idem quod proterue.
Proteruitas, aul, pvide, foile, faucitnesse, malapertinesse.
Proterus, a, um, pvide, flette, arrogant, saucy, malaperte, knapptishe, knauishe.
Proterilius, duke of the tette Phylax in Thet; false, went with other to the sieg of Troie. And whan there was aunswere given to the Troianes, that who so eue dydde steeke eate lands in the cuntry of Troie, Would hee slayne: **Proterilius** with a valourante courage, arided before any other, and was slayne by Hector, whose wyfe wepte so muche for hym (and would neuer be comforted) that he dyed.
Proteratio, onis, f. gc. a protestation, an open

declaring of one sentence and purpose.
 Procellator, oris, he that manifestly declared
 what is to be eschewed and not dooen.
 Procellor, aris, ari, to declare manifestly, what
 should be eschewed and not dooen.
 Proteus, the soone of Oceanus and Te-
 tyes, called of the palmimes the God of the
 sea, whom Homer named to be the herds-
 man of the epheues called Phocæ, and also a
 prophete, notwithstanding he should not
 geue answer, but being corresponded by
 Elysus. He also turned him selfe into
 sundrye figures. Sometime beynge like
 a flame of fyre, Sometime like a bull,
 an other tyme like a terrible serpent. Ho-
 merus Odyss. Vergilius Georgicorū, quar.
 In verale decede he was kynge of Egypte
 in the tyme of Wislams kynge of Troye.
 Of hym came this proverbe, Proteo mu-
 tabilior, moxe changeable than Proteus,
 applyed to hym that in his actes is wozded
 to vnable.
 Prothenor, one of the true captains of Ecor-
 tia, that came to Troye.
 Prothicus, his, f.gen. an addition of a sister, as
 Gnatius, for Natus.
 Prothius, one of the Greekes that came to
 Troye.
 Prothymata, thynges dooen or offered before
 sacrifice, as burning of incense and such like.
 Prothymia, æ, f.g. promptitude, also gentill ear
 erectement.
 Pro in immortales, quot ego voluptates
 fero, quoniam istos, quoniam istos, quoniam istos,
 tactationes, blanditas, prothymias? O
 to's god, how many pleasures haue I, what
 laughynges, what pastimes, what ballas-
 ges, dounfynges, daunces and sweete en-
 terteynmentes.
 Prothymus, i, n. ge. a porche at the bitter doo-
 of an house.
 Prothymus, a, m, prompt, redde.
 Prothina, for Prothius, toothwith.
 Prothius, a, fære of. Also toothwith without
 tastyng. Sometime also together. Some-
 tyme for Deinceps, than after, after after,
 from thens forth, continually, by and by, as
 the beate begynnynge, even spyt of all, or the
 first choppe, as the first dam, at the same
 tyme.
 Prothius ꝑ derexere vitibus, toothwith, in
 continēt, or by and by, as soone as they haue
 plucked them from the vines.
 Aliqua febris prothius a calore incipunt,
 by and by, at the begynnynge, first of all.
 Prothius æn molliis dona periegar, than
 by and by after.
 Lacu prothius stagnante, id est, iugiter, con-
 stantly.

sur dare, an per interpositam fideiussoris vel rei personam, immediately with his owne hande, oþ by the meane of an other person. Mos erat, &c. quem protinus vrbes coluerat Albanæ, continually, euer after. Qua protinus omne intremuit nemus, a farrer of. Quum protinus vitæ tellus vna foret, why bothe the landes were all one. Pronpon opus, an image of foume, wherof maides be made. in the whiche thynges be cast of metall of steele. Protocollum, i. n. g. that is fyrst made of wyrt ten, whiche requirerth correction. Protophages, of the fyrst hymned of famillie, it was also the name of an excellent peincter. Protogenia, the daughter of Deucalion and Methia. Protogonus, the fyrst chyld. Prorollo, fultu, tollere, to ppylonge, to aduance, to put forwarde. Prorollogia, a ppeface. Protomartyr, tyris, com. g. the fyrst martyr of iustitice. Protomedicus, the chiefe physician aboute a ppyce. Protomytia, the chiefe ppyt of beane. Protomonia, i. e. to thundre oþ make a great noyse before, to speake with great anger and wrath veray fiercely. Protomonachus, a protonotarie, chiefe scribe of secretarie. Protopages, or Protopagus, fyrste made of myght, oþ late made. Protoplantes, a, m. gene. the fyrst fourmer of make. Protoplasius, i. m. ge. he that is first fourmed or made, Adam was so called. Protos, the fyrst. Prototocos, he that fyrst broughe forth, Eua was so called. Prototomus, i. m. gene. the staithe that is fyrste cutte. Prototypus, i. the fyrst example of paterne. Protractus, a, um, ppylonged, deferred, byawne out. Protraho, axi, ere, to deferre oþ ppylonge, to drawe forth with violence. Propteticus, ci, m. g. a booke to enstrucone, a doctrinall. Proptimenta, meate minced small. Protrypum, i. n. g. a certayne dynne, whiche is a iuice dyspylling out of grapes before they be pressed. Protrudo, tradis, trusi, ere, to streke forwarde, to thrust forwarde, to thrust in ones lappe oþ bosome. Protrumbo, aui, are, to thurst out by force, to thurst from one. Protrypum, i. n. g. that is made for an example

ple of a paterne. Prouectus, a, um, ppyromed, aduanced forth, caried. Prouectus ad dignitatem, ppyromed oþ aduanced to honour. Prouectum ingenium, a longe ppyromed wised. Prouectus ætate, aged, comen farrer in yeres. Proucho, uexi, ere, to byngge oþ easie forth, also to promote, to aduance. Vbi sumus prouecti in altum, when we be entered a good wate into the sea. Prouchi equo, to ryde forth on horsebacke. Prouchor amore, id est, raptor, i. an rauger that with loue, and forced to speake moys of the matter than I purposed. Prouchilongius in scribendo, vel orando, to haue written oþ spoken moys oþ further of a matter than one purposed, oþ than none was Prouch in altum, by translation to haue entered into the inddes and chiefe parts of the matter. Prouchi in maledicta, to speake so far, that he faileth to railing and reprochfull wordes. Senno me longius prouectum q propoz ratio postulat, I perceiue that I haue spoken further of this matter, than, &c. Prouexit orationem meam vestra benignitas, your gentynesse hath caused me to be longer in this matter, oþ to speake further in this matter than my mynde was. Prouehere vitam suam in periculum, to put his life in daunger. Prouehere aliquem ad dignitatem, to aduance one to honour and dignities. Vig ad extremum spiritum prouecta est prudentia, his wysdome continued to the laste houre of his death. Prouenio, prouenis, ueni, ere, to come forth, also to growe oþ encrease, to be borne oþ broughe forth into the world, to happen oþ chaunce, to come to passe. Nimis prouentum est nequiter, it hath chanced veray unhappily. Prouentus, us, m. gen. the encrease and fruite of all thynges, as well good as euill, comenewes, veray ppyntes. also successe. Prouerbum, n. g. a ppyuerbe, an olde sayd sawe. Prouide, circumspectely, wysely, dysgently. Prouident, entis, prouident, wysely, he that seeth thynges before they come, and taketh heed of theim, forespyng. Prouidenter, prouidently, with great forespygh and wysdome. Prouidentia, a, f. g. prouidence, forespygh. some tyme it is used for god. Prouideo, prouides, uidi, ere, to ppyuide, to foresee, to be ware, to see thynges before they come, and to seke theim. Also to ppyue ppygh for.

Putauit me plus prouidere quam seipsum. He thought that I could forsee what was more expedient for his ppyte, better than he coude byn selfe. Publice prouidere, to ppyuide for the common ppyte. Prouidere rebus necessariis, to ppyuegh for thynges necessarie. Prouidere in hyemem pabulum, to ppyuide for foyage agaynst wynter. Prouisum hoc legibus, the lawe hath ordeined this. Prouisus, a, um, prouident, circumspecte, dysgently, forespyng. Prouincia, a, f. g. an out region of farrer countrey, that the Romayne had subdued to thei dominion, and helde the same in thei iurisdiction, by a lease tenant whiche was sent thither with commission and great charge to rule and gouerne the prouince. And there fore the verie office of ruling in any countrey is called Prouincia, and by a metaphor all the burthen, labour of busynesse in any office of chynge to be doen, is likewise called Prouincia. Prouinciam suscipere, to take charge of a thyng. Prouinciam capisti duram, thou hast taken a matter vpon the, harde to byngge about. Huic nostro tradita est prouincia, the matter is committed to this felowe of myne. Obtinere prouinciam, to haue the charge of gouernance of any prouynce. Prouincialis, le, of oþ belonging to a prouynce, oþ that dwelleth in a prouynce. Prouinciatus, seum countrey to countrey, oþ one countrey with an other. Prouisio, onis, a forespyng of a thyng, prouynce byng, ppyueghyng. Prouiso, uisi, ere, to see oþ beholde, to goe to see, to come forth to see. Prouisor, oris, m. ge. a forespyer, a ppyuegher oþ prouider for thynges before they come. Prouisus, a, um, forespyer, considered before. Prouiso, uisi, ere, to see longer. Prouocatio, onis, f. g. a ppyouche, a chalengyng, an appeale to an hygher court. Ex prouocatione dicicare, to fyght by chalenge. Prouocator, oris, m. g. he that ppyouketh one, he that appealeth the appellant. Prouocatorius, a, um, ppyouche, to ppyouche, oþ chalengyng. Prouocatus, a, um, ppyouked, steered, chalenged. Prouocatus ab hoste ad dicandum, chalenged of his enemy to fyght. Prouoco, aui, are, to call from a farrer, to call forth, to streke, to thurst, to ppyouche, to chalenge, to exhort, also to appeale to an hygher iudge, to sette one in battail. De Cesare transactum est, negiam prouoc

carl in latragram potest, as touching Cesar, that is at a ppynt, noy it can in any wyse be called agayne, oþ that whiche is doon can not be vndoed. Hæus si domi est quin prouocare est eþ mat. Hee be at home, why doost thou not call hym forth. Prouocare ad pugnam, to desie, to chalenge to fyght with one. Didici homo naturam prouocare, id est, vincere. Prouocare iniurijs, by dooynge iniurie oþ wronge, to ppyouche oþ steere a man to doo hym displeasure. Ad populum prouocare, to appeale to the people. Prouolo, aui, are, to flee aways oþ beyonde, to flee farrer, and by transaction, to reuue oþ reue out a pace as one dpyd flee. Prouoluo, uolui, ere, to rolle oþ tumble a great stone oþ other lyke thyng. sometyme to lye downe prostrate. Prouoluere se ad genus, to fall downe prostrate at ones knes. Prout, for Sicur, as, lyke as, euen as. Prout cuiq libido est, euen as euer a pleasure oþ phantasie is. Prouulgo, aui, are, to ppyoulgate. Prox, of olde wytters was taken for Proba vox, a good voyce of a people. Proxenia, a, m. g. a byoker. Proxime, nexte. Is quem proxime nominavi, he that I had medlad. Proxime quum in patria fui, when I was last in my countrey. Proxime lanuam, nexte to the gate. Proxime morem Romanum, as nere the fashion of the Romanes as coude be. Quæ proxime accedunt ad verum, whiche are most lyke to be trus. Vi proxime virisq differentiam signem, that I make note the difference of theim bothe as nere as can be possible. Proxime, first of all, Mox, than after, Tenuo, thyndelp. Proximi, for Proximo, die Proximi, the nexte daye. Proximitas, atis, f. g. nighnes, neighbourhood, the nighest degre of appoynt. Proximior, moys nere. Proximo, aui, are, to appoyche oþ byawne nere, to be next. Proximarium, a place without walles forgoing to the citie, where byshops dyd assemble in thei prouocation. Proximus, a, um, nexte. Sedere proximum ad aliquem, to sit next vnto one. His mensibus sex proximis, thei six monethes last past.

P ANTE R:

Proximo seculo, the next age after.
In proximum senarium, vntill the nexte per-
manent of counsaile.
Proximus vicinus, the next neyghbour.
Proximus, the laste of all, Superior, the o-
ther before, Primus, the first of the thre.
Optimum, the beste, Proximum, the nexte,
Tertium, the thyrde.
Proximus ante me suit, he was nexte before
me.
Proximus post Lisandrum, nexte after Ly-
sander.
Laudem Planco proximam assequutus est,
he was praised for the best next after Plancus.
Proximus sum egomet mihi, I must be best
frende to my selfe, or I muste serue my selfe
first, Whi, I loue you well, but I loue myne
owne selfe better.
Proximus Pompeium sedebam, I sate next
to Pompey.
Proximus optimis, he that is alwaie in com-
pany with the beste and most honest men.
Proximum vino gultu, as lyke the taste of
wyne as can be.
Proxima ab Aegypto Campana est copia
rosar, excepte Egypte, no place in the world
hath greater plentie of roses than Campanie
earth.
Tibi amanti patriam amore nos proximi su-
mus, next after your countrey, you loue vs
like entirely.
Proximum, a substantiue.
Eamus ad me, ibi proximum est vbi mures,
goe we to my house, there is the nexte place
where thou mayest most conueniently change
thy raiment.
In proximo, here hard by, not farre hence.
Prudens, enus, om. g. wyse, prudent, know-
yng, experte.
Quæ prudens omitto, whiche I dooe wyle
length and of purpose let passe.
Prudens, sciens, viuus, videns, perco, I be-
lyng ware of witting and knowyng therof,
being onpore and seyn, Whi I wittfully cast
awaye my selfe.
Ob ea se peti prudens, knowyng that he is
puesued for theim.
Prudens administrandi, experte, cunnynge and
knowyng howe to gouerne.
Prudens agricolationis vir, a man well ex-
perte in housbandrie.
Prudens locorum, he that knoweth the
waies, places and passages.
Prudenter, wysely, circumspectly, prouidently
sp, experte.
Prudentia, x. f. g. prouidence, wyse dome in de-
spynge and eiche wyng of thynges.
Prudentia iuris civilis, knowlage of the lawe
civile.
Adhibere prudentiam, to vse wyse domes

P ANTE K:

doocyn a thyng.
Prugnum, olde wyters used for Pronum, p. 1000
of apte.
Pruina, x. f. g. froste.
Prunifolus, x. um, fenstle, or that is in daunges
to be hurte, by froste.
Pruna, x. f. g. a buyng cole.
Prunella, x. f. g. an herbe called commonly Bru-
nella, Burnette.
Pruncolum, or Prunulum, a wythe flos.
Prunculus, the tree that beareth wythe flos.
Prunetus, ti, m. g. an orchard set with damas-
cine trees and plumme trees.
Prunioli, small mushrooms.
Prunum, i, n. g. a damaske, pume, plumme, flos
or bulleste.
Prunus, i, form. ge. a damaske tree of plumme
tree.
Prurigo, inis, f. g. idem quod pruritus, ptychyn
with a delictation, as in the decaye of le-
cherie.
Prurio, rui, ire, to ptyche, by translation, to haue
an appetite of desyre to dooe a thyng.
Pruritus, us, m. g. ptychynge.
Prusa, a cite in Grece at the foote of the monn-
taine Olympus.
Prutenes, the people of Prusa.
Prusias, a kynge of Bithynia, vnto whom Ana-
nibal fledde after he was banished from
Carthage.
Prymnesia, a cite of Maxonia.
Prymnesium, ij, n. g. a poste of stak, wherwith
the cabull of a Myr is yed: After some, the
cabull it selfe.
Prymno, a nymphe of mayden of the sea, one of
the daughters of Oceanus.
Prytanæa, a counsaile assembled of great offi-
cers and iudges.
Prytanæum, the counsaile house in the castell of
Athens.
Prytanis, the president of chiefe of the counsaile,

P ANTE S:

P Sallo, li, etc, to spage, also to plate on the
harpe of lute.
Psalmodia, x. f. g. a diuers of myrt songs.
Psalms, i, m. g. a song, p. 1000 to god of
God.
Psalterium, ij, ne. gen. an instrument like to an
harpe, but more pleasant and sweeter. Also the
psalmes called the psalter.
Psalter, tis, m. g. a syngynge man. Psalterius, is
dem.
Psaltria, x. f. g. a syngynge woman.
Psimare, a fontaine in Thebes. also a cite
and a mountain. Also the daughter of Cy-
topus, kynge of Egypus. An other was a
nymphe, daughter of Mercurus.

Pfama

P ANTE S:

Psimmenius, a kynge of Egypte banished
by Cambyses.
Psimmericus, a kynge of Egypte, in whose tyme
200008, Egyprians tosoke they countrey
and went to the Aethiopes.
Psimmos, sande.
Pseas, adis, f. g. a byoppe. also a nymphe one of
Dianas companions.
Psema, atis, n. g. the powder of bull, whiche is
blowne of from byasse whan it is melted. also
golden sande, or powder of golde.
Psellus, the name of an olde wyter, whiche
wyte of dyete.
Psephisma, ais, n. g. a decree.
Psephopædia, m. g. an auditour of castor of a
countre.
Pseudo, faulse of countrefaite, and enery other
noune signified therwith to therby made faulse
of countrefaite, as Pseudopropheta, a faulse
of countrefaite prophete.
Pseudadelphus, i, m. g. a countrefaite byo-
ther.
Pseudangelus, li, m. g. a faulse messenger.
Pseudobonium, a certayne herbe.
Pseudocato, a countrefaite Laro.
Pseudographus, i, m. g. a countrefaite
wyter.
Pseudolus, li, m. g. a faulse seruant.
Pseudo marryr, a faulse witness.
Pseudopropheta, x. m. g. a faulse prophete.
Pseudosilyrum, a faulse posterne.
Psilothrum, thri, ne. ge. an oynment to take a
waife heare. It is also a white vine.
Psimythum, ne. ge. that whiche we dooe call
Cerule of white leafe.
Psira, a flos whiche we call a plate.
Psittacus, ci, m. g. a popinape.
Psophis, the daughter of Erix.
Psora, x. f. g. a certayne scuruiusse.
Psora, an herbe, whiche Ruellius doubteth,
whether it be that, whiche we commonly call
Seabote, but that hath a longe leafe, and be-
yng broken in sundre, hath in the breaking
tell therbes lyke to a copwebbe, and hath a
fayre blew floure, it groweth commonly in
drye meadowes.
Psorothalmia, a scuruiusse of the browes with
an yte.
Ptychrola, he that wasseth in colde water.
Ptycolures, he that delicteth to bathe in colde
water.
Ptycomantium, ij, n. g. a place where Picros
maners dooe call by spires.
Ptycotrophum, i, ne. gen. an herbe called bes-
taine.
Ptylli, people in Lybia, whose bodies are be-
come to serpentes, and they also dooe cure
the byngynge and possyng of serpentes, by
suckynge the place, whiche is benomed.
Ptyllion, an herbe called also Pulicaris herba,

P ANTE T:

Ptyllum, a cite of Bithynia, called common-
ly Picello.
Ptyra, an yle in Chios, and a cite of the same
name.
Ptythia, a grape.

P ANTE T:

P Te, a syllable signified ostentymes to the
ablatiue case: as Meapte, Tuapte, Su-
apte, myne owne, thyne owne, his
owne.
Ptera, x. for. ge. the wailles on bothe sydes of a
temple.
Pteria, a cite in Cappadocia.
Pteris, fern.
Pteromata, great arches made ouer roofes lyke
wynges.
Pterna, the towgher parte of the masse in a
Mypp.
Pterophoros, a countrey by the mountaynes
Riphei.
Pterygium, ij, n. g. a littel skynne, whiche grow-
eth from the corner of the eye, and couereth
the eyght. It is also a grieue vnder the foie-
part of the nape, whan the fleshe goeth from
the nape with perne: or after other, a swel-
lyng of the fleshe ouer the nape.
Pthia, a parte of Thessalie, where Achilles
reigned.
Puisana, x. f. g. the water, wherin barley is sod-
den. also barley husked of excoicate. also
sementie made of barley.
Puisanarium, q. n. g. a myster, wherin barley is
baped.
Procotrophium, an hospital for beggars, a spyt-
tell house.
Ptolomeus, the name of diuers kynges of A-
gypte.
Ptolemais, maidis, the name of a cite in Idhu-
nia, first called Acha.
Ptosis, enine, also the case of a house.
Ptyas, adis, form. ge. an adder, haupynge the
four greene, byawynge towards the colour of
golde.
Ptyngæ, a rauensouse byrde, whiche taketh his
pate by nyght, and some tyme sygheth with
the Egles to valiantly, that in readyng to-
gether, they fall borne downe to the groundes,
and are taken of Meephetes.
Ptylis, is spittell. It is also an exulceracion of
soye in the langes, with a consumption of all
the bodie, and spyttyng of bloudes.

P ANTE V:

P Vbens, bennis, omnis generis, he that
is between a yonge man and a boye, of the

age of. *filii. peres.*
Pubentes herbae, id est, adultæ, grown
byge, almost ripe.
Pubeo, bes, ui, ere, to begynne to haue a
beards beneath, sometimes to spring as herbes
doe.
Puberes, puberum, puberibus, m. g. plu. that be
of age able to engender.
Pubertas, atis, f. g. the pounge age of men and
women, whan they begynne to be apte for ge-
neration. it is also the first comyng forth of
of heares about the private members.
Pubes, bis, f. g. a pounge mosse beards, whi-
che springeth in the nether partes of a man at
fourtene peeres of age, of a woman at pon-
ger peeres, wherfoe a man or woman at those
peeres is called Pubes. sometimes pouthe, of a
multitude of ponge men, also the private par-
tes of the bodie. also beyng an adiectiue it
signifieth fulgowne, almost ripe.
Puberaetas, pouthe, whan one begynneth to
waxe a man.
Puberafolia, id est, adulta.
Pubeico, fere, to begynne to waxe a man, and
haue a beards, to growe as a childe dooth to
mans state. it is also spoken of herbes and
erces, to growe byge, to waxe ripe.
Omnis largo pubesit vinea fætu, id est, exu-
berat.
Publicanus, i, m. g. he that toke in ferme of the
people of Rome, the rentes and reuenues
due to the cite at a rent certaine.
Publicatio, onis, f. g. a publicyng, a makinge
of a thyng common, confiscation.
Publice, opene in the face of the world.
Sumptus publici dan, his expences bozne of
the cite or towne.
Publice redimere, to by it of the common
treasure.
Publice bona possidere, to haue gooddes
confiscate or forfaited.
Publice ad me venit, he came to me openly,
that euery man myght see hym.
Publice dicere, to make an oracion before the
people.
Publice propter duas causas nihil scripsi, for
two causes I wrote nether to the senate, nor
to the people.
Publice et priuatum oneri esse, to be charges-
able bothe to the common wealth, and to his
particular defendes.
Publice socius, one that is allyed or confeder-
ate with vs for some matter perteynyng to
the common wealth.
Publicitus, idem quod publicè, by common con-
sente of aduise.
Quæ prohibere publicitus interest, whiche
shall be expedient for the people or common
weale to be forbydden.
Hospicio publicitus accipi, to bee cald in the

common gapole.
Publicus, a, um, common.
Publico, aui, are, to publike, to manifest, to
make openly knowne, to cause to bee open-
ly cried, to make common. Also idem quod
Edere, to sette aboade, as a man dooth
a booke or other thyng. Also to abandonne
common, as harlots dooe. Sometimes to
confiscate.
Se publicare, to shewe hym selfe openly, that
the people may see hym.
Publicola, a fauourer of the people, whiche
name was geuen to Valerius, whiche was
one of the first consules of Rome.
Publicus, a, um, common, but moze proprie-
publice, that is to saye, perteynyng to euery
state of the people toyncip and seuerally,
see the true definition thereof in my booke
call'd the gouernour.
Publicum consilium, the commune coun-
saille.
Carere publico, not to come aboade, or a-
monge the people.
Publica sacra, sacrificies doon in common for
the people.
Publica fides, a faulse conducte, a generall
licence.
Publicum omnium est, it is common to all
men.
Per publicum vectus, caried aboade through
the streete.
Publica via, the hynges hyghe wate.
Publica vestigalia, tollis, customes, belong-
ing to the common treasure.
Publica verba, common wordes that all for-
es of men dooe vse.
Nemo publicum aspicere volebat, no man
would come aboade into the streete, or com-
mon place.
Publicum, is vsed sometimes for the common
treasure or reuenues.
Publipor, publiporis, is vbius bope of seruans
Publius, the name of a Romayne, as Publi-
cus is.
Pucinum, a towne of Histria.
Pucinum vinum, wine growng in hyghe
to the gouise of Venice, by the towne Puc-
inum.
Pudescio, feci, facere, to make ashamed.
Pudescio, sis, fieri, to be ashamed.
Pudenda, the private members.
Pudendagra, a diseale about the private mem-
bers. it is vsed for the frenche pockes.
Pudendus, a, um, a thyng to be ashamed of.
Pudens, entis, om. g. shamefull.
Animi pudentis signum est, it is a token of
a shamefast mynde.
Pudenter, with shamefastnesse, bashfully,
shamefastly.
Pudeo, dui, ere, to bee ashamed, and to make

ashd in the shyde persone.
Pudet, pudebat, puduit, puduitum est, to bee a
shamed.
Non te hinc pudet? arte thou not ashamed
of these thynges?
Pudet viuere, I am ashamed to lye.
Pudet dicere, I am ashamed to tell.
Cuius nunc pudeat me, wherof I am now
ashamed.
Tangit puditorum esset extinctos, as though
it would make them ashamed that are dead.
Pudibundè, shamefastly.
Pudibundus, a, um, shamefast.
Dies pudibunda, id est, purpurea, a red mor-
nyng.
Pudice, chastly, honestly.
Pudicitia, æ, f. g. chastite, cleanness of lypnge,
pastee.
Puditum, ashamed.
Nonne esset pudicum si hanc causam ages-
sent seuerè, had it not been a shame, if they
had pursued that matter rigorously.
Pudicus, a, um, chaste, shamefast.
Pudor, oris, m. g. a moderation that letteth the
mynde to dooe any thyng wantonly or disho-
nestly, shamefastnesse to saye or doo any thing
dishonest. sometimes a naughtie and shame-
full acte.
Incurere pudorem, to make ashamed.
Pudori esse, to make one ashamed of it.
Puella, æ, f. g. a weatche, a gyllie, a
damself.
Puellaris, re, chyldish, of gyllies, poynte to gir-
les and weatches.
Puellaster, ipe, a wentche or gyllie, chyldishly.
Puellasco, fere, to waxe ponge againe, to bee
matheonly, to waxe gyllish.
Puellula, æ, f. g. a littell gyllie, a wentche.
Puellus, i, m. g. a littell chyld, a babe.
Puer, eri, masculu. gen. a chyld, a boye, also a ser-
uant.
A puero, a pueris, a puero paruulo, of a lit-
tell babe, euer sence I was a chyld.
Puera, æ, f. g. a woman chyld, a damself, called
in Lambrydge thus a modder.
Puerasco, nascere, to begynne his boyes age, to
waxe a boye after .vij. peeres of age.
Puerilis, le, of a chyld, chyldish of boyish.
Puerilis, atis, f. g. a chyldes acte, chyldishenes,
boyishnesse, also for Puerilia, chyldhoode.
Pueriliter, chyldishly, ipe, a boye.
Puerina, æ, f. g. chyldhoode.
Puerpera, æ, f. g. a woman that lieth in chyld-
bed, a woman late brought on bedde.
Puerperium, n. g. the time of a woman to tra-
uaile of chyld, sometimes the chyld, also the
byrthe.
Puerperus, a, um, that beareth chyldren.
Puerulus, i, m. g. an infant.
Puerus, i, m. g. was vsed of olde wyttens, for

Puer.
Pugilis, com. g. a champion.
Pugillaris, ris, m. g. et pugillare, or Pugillar,
aris, neu. ge. plur. Pugillares, a poynt of fa-
bles to wyte in.
Pugillaris, re, that fillethe the hande, an hande
full in garteryng of herbes or other thyng.
Pugillatio, onis, f. m. g. the exercise of
champions, of them that fyght with theire
fyfles.
Pugillatus, us, masculu. gene. fyghtyng with the
fyfles.
Pugillice, valiantly, strongly, mightily, ipe
a champion.
Pugillatorius, a, um, that is stricken with the
fyfle.
Pugillatorius follis, a ball felled onely with
wynde, whiche is stricken with a mans fyfle
and not with the palme.
Pugio onis, m. g. a dagger.
Pugio plumbcus, by translacon, a weake
argument.
Pugionculus, li, masculu. gene. a myghty dagger, a
ypocrito.
Pugillus, li, m. g. a littell fyfle.
Pugna, æ, f. g. battaile, fyght, contention, strife,
sometimes the acte of lecherie, also an assault,
a decepte.
Dabit hic aliquam pugnam denuo, this fea-
lowe will cause some debate of fraie againe.
Pugnacitas, atis, contention, fyghtyng, desyre
of appetite to fyght.
Pugnaciter, valiantly in battaile, with great
foye and courage, contentiously, obstinate-
ly, instantly, eagerly.
Pugnaculum, li, n. g. a place where men dooe
fyght.
Pugnans, anis, om. g. fyghtyng, stryng, con-
tending, byng contrarie or against.
Pugnantes sententia, contrarie sentences.
Pugnator, oris, m. g. a fyghter.
Pugnator gallus gallinaceus, a fyghtpige
cocke, a cocke of the game.
Pugnator, et pugnacissimus, moze of moode
fyghtyng.
Pugnatus, a, um, fought.
Pugnax, acis, om. g. a great fyghter, warlike,
contentious.
Pugnacula, æ, f. g. a stryngpige.
Pugno, aui, are, to fyght, to repugne, to con-
tende, to bee contrarie or agaynst, to stryue,
so dispute or reason contrarie, to labour or
endeuour.
Cum sententia pugnare, to stryue agaynst
age.
Pugnare de loco, they contende or stryue for
theyr place.
Ex quo pugnare, to fyght on hostylitee.
Emuris pugnare, to fyght on the walls as
gaules them that assault.

In hostem pugnare, to fighte with the enemy.
In frontem pugnare, to fighte fronte to fronte.

Omnes pro Quintio pugnant, they all defend Quintius, or speake stencill on his part.
Cum eorum vita pugnat oratio, they worde and life agree not, or are contrarye one to an other.

Quotantum inter se pugnant, that be so contrarye and repugnant one to an other.
Hud video pugnare te, I se that you contend to haue this graunted you.

Non magnopere pugnare, id est, non valde laborare. Conuellerie pugnat, he endeuoureth or labourerth to pulle them by.

Pugnatur, the imperfectionall.
Hoc pugnatur, this they contende of labour to bypasse to passe.

Pugnatus, you shall doe a wonderfull great matter, spoken in morrage.

Pugnus, i. m. g. a fyfte.

Quereare pugnis, to geue one as many blowes with the fyfte, as he is able to beare.
Impugnare pugnum, to geue one a blowe.
Impugnare alius facio, make them an handes to myghte.

Pulchellus, a fayne littell one.

Pulchellus puer, a fayne littell boye.

Pulchra, chra, chran, fayne, beautifull, gaye, goodly to see, well fauoured, stronge, tall.

Mors pulchra, a glorious death.

Pulcherrime, most beautifull.

Pulcherrimus, a. um, fappye.

Pulchralis, le, fappye.

Pulchre, an aduative signifier fayne, goodly, gaye, folip, freshly, beautifull, well fauouredly, sometimes vallauntly. also wpsely. sometimes it is put for Valde.

Pulchre suades, thou counsailest me beate wpsely.

Pulchre locare operam, to bestow his labour well.

Pulchre notus, beete well knowne.

Pulchre valet Carinus, & Carinus is in beate good health.

Ac dum accubabam, & carbar mihi pulchre esse sobrius et uigile I fate at the table I thought my selfe to be beete sobye.

Pulchritas, ais, f. g. beautie, fapynesse, gaires.

Pulchresco, icere, to be fayne or wake faire.

Pulchritudo, uis, f. g. beautie, raiuesse of personage.

Pulegium, n. g. an herbe wherof there is male and female, the male hath purple floures, the female whyte. It is taken for common pynepall. But Hieronimus Barbarus doubteth whether Pulegium be pynepall, or a herbe of Calamint. Ammonius wryteth that there is no difference between our Pule-

gium, and the other, haunge in the same qualite. Theophrastus and Plinius, doe wryte that the branches thereof hangd by in the larder in the hope of wynter, doe bypasse footy floures, whyche also nows mought be easily ppyoued. also beynge byunke with Sytlicrate, it purgeth melancholpe exceedingly.
Pulegium, is sometimes used for pleuante nisse of sweetenisse of woobes.

Pulegium, n. g. idem quod pulegium.

Pulex, icis, m. g. a flea.

Pulex araneus, a certaine spyder.

Pulicaria, the herbe called Phillion.

Pulicinus, a. um, of a flea.

Pulicosus, a. um, full of fleas.

Pullarius, n. m. g. a heper, nourysher of byeddes of chikens, also he that by the feeding of chikens woulde diuine what shoulde come.

Pullaster, i. m. g. a ponge cockrell.

Pullastra, a. f. g. a ponge pulle.

Pullatio, onis, f. g. hatchyng or bypnyng by of chykens.

Pullatus, a. um, clad in mourning apparayle, sometimes a man in poyse apparayle. comes some rude, vnterned.

Circulus pullatus, a compante of vnterned persons.

Pullesco, scere, to spyngge of burgen.

Pullicinus, ni, m. g. a newe hatched chychen.

Pulligo, iginis, biuone of naturall colour.

Pullinus, a. um, of a colt of younge chychen.

Dentes pulli, colles teeth, that be fyft cast.

Pullitica, ei, f. g. a bypnyng footy of hatchyng of chikens. also the loyng of coites. comes some the chikens of colles them selues.

Pullulafco, scere, to burgen.

Pullulo, ai, are, to spyngge, to come by ponge.

Pullus, i. m. g. the ponge of euery thyng. also a colt of foie, also a chychen.

Pullularum, ponge frogs.

Equinus pullus, a ponge colte.

Pulli apum, ponge bees.

Pulliarborum, ponge spynges of shootes of trees.

Pullus, a. um, russe, sometimes blacke, but rather puke colour, becomen russe.

Vetus pulla, a mourning garment.

Pulmentaris, re, belonging to portage.

Pulmentarium, n. g. portage made with fleshy of fyfthe, as foysede gruel or coliffe.

Pulmentum, n. g. gruel, portage.

Pulmo, onis, the lunges or lightes.

Pulmonaria, an herbe called longewoite.

Pulmonarius, a. um, that is diseased in the lunges.

Pulmonia, be certayne apples, which be called in some place an hundred Mylpynges.

Pulpa, a. f. g. the wodde of all trees that may be diuided by strynges. it is also taken for Lactosites of fleshy partes. sometimes for the

the fleshy matter that is inclosed in an harde shell, as Pulpa casia fistula, for the inner parte thereof called also Medulla.

Pulpa mentum, i. n. g. a delicate disse, or meate.

Pulpa, i. n. g. an haute place of pulpyte.

Puls, pulis, f. g. a meate made of meate, waser, honie, cheefe, and egges, it maye be taken for portage, it is like that which is now called whey pot.

Pulsatilis, le, that beateth or knocketh.

Pulsatilis venæ, the pulses of a man or woman.

Pulsario, onis, f. g. a beatyng, stryngyng, or knockyng, the stryngyng of the strynges, or platyng on an instrument.

Pulsator, onis, m. g. one that strykerth or knocketh, one that plateth on an instrument, as an harpe or lute.

Pulsatus, a. um, stricken as an harpe or other instrumente to which hath strynges, knocked, beaten.

Pulsio, onis, f. g. a stryng were stryken.

Pulso, ai, are, to beate, to strike, to hurte, to plape on an harpe by other lyke instrumente.

Pulsare hostium, to knocke at the doye.

Pulsare tyram, to plape upon an harpe.

Pulsula, a. f. g. a littell pulse, wheate, or blisse on a mans fenger.

Pulsus, us, m. g. beatyng, stryngyng, thamyng, also the wyth of the arme wher to the hande cometh. verit is moye popyly, the stroke that the arteries of beatyng beate to make, wherby the strength or debilitie of the fithers nisse is knowen in touchyng them.

Pulsarius, n. m. g. a portage disse of a vessell wher in the meate called Puls, was sodden or made.

Pulicula, a. f. g. a littell portage.

Puliphagus, a. um, a greate eater of deuours of portage.

Pulso, ai, are, to beate at a doye to knocke.

Pulvero, ai, are, to dissolue into dust, to take ouer with dust, to be dustie.

Puluerisco, scere, to be turned into powder of dust.

Pulueres, a. um, of dust, dustie, full of dust.

Pulueratio, onis, f. g. a lapyng of fine earth as bout bynes, a lio a dissolupng into dust, an harrowyng a byrkyng of cloddes.

Puluerulentus, a. um, full of dust.

Pulullus, i. m. g. a pylowe or coussyn.

Puluar, aris, n. g. a bolter of a bed, also a bed that was more to be made in temples, as it were for the gods. it is taken sometimes for a temple. also a tabernacle wher in an image standeth.

Puluarium, n. g. a brdde made to the honoure of Juno, or any other god or goddes in the temples.

Pulvinatus, a. um, softe as a pylowe, in fact

on lyke a pylowe or coussyn.

Pulvinulus, li, m. g. a diminutive of Pulvinus, a little bed in a garden.

Pulvinus, i. m. g. a pylowe sometimes a fether bedde. also a coussyn, also a bed of herbes in a garden, sometimes a place made in a garden lyke a bed, wher one lyeth for his recreation and pleasure, also granel of sands harde like stone, also an ingene, wherewith shippes be brought into the doche.

Scorvus pulvinus, a coussyn of leather.

Puluis, ueris, com. g. powder, dust, sometimes the place where games be exercisid.

In suo puluere currere, to wite or speake in a matter that he is well acquainted with, or hath ben well exercised in.

Citra puluerem contingere, when a thyng chaunceth to one easily without any labour or traualle.

Puluer, used of olde wryters for Puluis.

Puluis, to used of Catullus in the gentille case for Pulueris.

Puluisculus, li, m. g. of Puluisculum, li, n. g. tyne powder of dust.

Pumex, icis, m. g. a pumesse to make parchement smooth. also to take spotes of letters cleane out.

Leuis pumice, a nisse and effeminate person.

A pumice aquam querere, to sache a thyng of a man that he hath not.

Pumex, is sometimes used in the feminine gender.

Pumicatio, onis, pumitnyng or polidnyng.

Pumicatus, a. um, pumitied or polidied, made smooth of lyke with a pumesse.

Pumico, ai, are, to pumesse, to make smooth with a pumesse.

Pumicosus, and Pumiceus, a. um, byle, hollow, full of poyes or holes lyke a pumesse.

Pumicosus locus, a place where pumesses do grow.

Pumiceos oculos habeo, I haue eyes as byle as a pumesse stone, I can not weepe.

Pumilis, le, little in stature.

Pumilio, onis, et Pumilius, li, Pumilo, onis, and Pumulus, li, m. g. a dwaffe of any thing little in stature.

Punctum, fopnyng.

Punctio, onis, a fopnyng, a pichyng or stryngyng.

Punctumcula, le, f. g. a little pycke with a neble of pin.

Punctum, i. n. g. a pycke with a pyn or neble.

Punctus, i. m. g. gene. of inope often, Punctum, i. n. g. a poynt, a little pycke, also the least poyson of any thyng that can be.

Sometimes a mans voice, fauour, assent or consense in election or iudgement. Also the principal poynt of chiefe proposition in an argument.

Pychon, the measure from the elbowe to the toppe of knoches, when the hande is fette together.

Pyenocemon, a certayne herbe, holsome to teale the belly.

Pyenothylon, a house or place builded, where pythons stande thicke together, a cloister of the place to walke in.

Pyela, is, or **Pyetes**, is, m. g. a wrestler with a colar, a champion: *Columella* vseth it for a fighting cocke.

Pyetanium, tr, n. g. a table wherein the names of iudges were written.

Pygargus, gl, m. g. a beaste like to a falowe oere, a doe buche. It is also a birde like to a hawk, hauping a white talle: I suppose hym to be that whiche we call a ryncrople.

Pygula, is, m. g. one that vseth bugger.

Pygmachia, a, f. g. a fighting with hurle batons or clubbes.

Pygmachus, a champion that vseth that kind of fight.

Pygmaei, people between Indie and Cathay, whiche are but one cubite longe.

Pygmaion, toke *Pigmalion*.

Pylo, is, f. g. a gate.

Pyloides, the sonne of *Strophilus* *Orestes* friend

Pylenanes, a duke of the *Paphlagonians*, that came to *Troy*, and was slayne by *Aeneas*

Pylen, a cite of *Aetolia*.

Pylos, an ancient cite of *Achaia*.

Pylius, a, um, of *Pylos*, or of *Pelops*.

Pymplicides, toke *Pimplicides*.

Pyt, pyros, fire.

Pyta, is, f. g. a house fire, wherein dead bodies were burned.

Pytaemon, one of the *Cyclops*.

Pyralis, is, f. g. a fire, whiche cometh of the tree: and no longe as he is therein he liueth: and when it is farre from it, he lieth incontinence.

Pyrachmes, a mannes name in *Holmer*.

Pyrama, or rather *Phyrama*, a certayne rosen.

Pyramon, by adde made of wheate.

Pyramidus, a, um, made of sleepie wiffe, byde beneath, and small and sharpe vpwarde.

Pyramis, midis, f. g. a great thyng of stone, or other matter, whiche to byde a square square beneath, and vpwardes to small and sharpe, as it were the flame of fire, a stile.

Pyramus, a yonge man, which slawe hym selfe for the loue of a maiden called *Thyby*. It is also a riuer in *Italia*.

Pyrauder, a man of *Aethiops*.

Pyration, a kinde of spider called *Idery*.

Pyraula, a, f. g. a woman liuing in the fire, it is also a kinde of spiders, whiche hurteth hony combes.

Pyrcicus, a famous caruer of small images.

Pyrene, a certayne fountayne, also the name of a mayden.

Pyrenei montes, mountaynes, whiche doe betwixte France from Spayne.

Pyreneus, trisyl, a king of *Thrace*.

Pyrethrum, trisyl, n. g. an herbe, called pesttoyle.

Pyrethi, certayne inchantours in *Cappadocia*.

Pyrethia septa, places inclosed, whiche has in the middell of them an altar, on the whiche was kept fire continually burning.

Pyretus, a burning feuer.

Pyreus, toke *Piræus*.

Pyrgi, so thought to be an olde cite of *Demetria*.

Pyrgitis, the herbe called hartie tongue.

Pyrgobanis, a house built like a towre.

Pyrgoteles, was a conynge grauer in stones.

Pyrgus, gl, m. g. to larene a towre. also a bore, out of the whiche men doe caste dyse, when they playe. It is also a certayne companie of hostmen in battaile, coneynyng 40. soldiers.

Pyria, a cite of *Lesbos*.

Pyralis, a certayne plaster to asswage the burninge of a feuer.

Pyrium, a littell herbell.

Pyrites, curre stone, out of the whiche fire maye be taken. sometime a myst stone. also a stone like to basile founde in *Epyros*.

Pyro, a mymph.

Pyrobole, is, f. g. a smitthe hammer, wherewith he beateyth on harte iron.

Pyroboli, arrowes of daries, whiche sende forth the fire, when they be shotte or caste, and doe burne the thyng that they doe touche.

Pyrobolarj, they which doe shoote such daries.

Pyrococax, acis, a crow with a redde bill, I suppose it to be of the kinde that *Cornelius* choughes are.

Pyrodes, he that first strake fire out of a flint, also a stone of firy colour, or a flint stone.

Pyromantia, a, f. g. diuination by fire.

Pyropus, pl, m. g. a kind of *Caruncle*.

Pyros, one of the houses of the *Donne*.

Pyrois, pyroentis, idem.

Pyripile, a certayne kinde, where fire was firste founde.

Pyrius, the wyfe of *Deucalion*. also a cite of *Asia*.

Pyrihia, a womans name in *Bozore*.

Pyrrhica, is, uel *Pyrriche*, ches, f. g. a certayne souene of dauncing, and was the firste exercise to the warres of the *Lacedemonians* which they beganne when they were but fiftie yeres olde.

Pyrrhiacus, a, um, of that daunce.

Pyrrhiciarius, is, m. g. he that exerciseth the said daunce called *Pyrrhica*.

Pyrrhiade, was the ancient name of the pyrope

steralled *Moloss*.

Pyrrhichius, a foote in meete of two *Moyle* castles.

Pyrrho, a philosopher, whiche was firste a pectet.

Pyrrhus, in latine *Flavius*, sive *Rufus*, he that hath a redde or firy visage: a king of *Epirus* was so called, whiche made warres to the *Romans*. also *Alextandrus* *Helles* sonne was called *Pyrrhus*, a fierse and bolde yonge man, whiche slawe *Pylamus* at the altar, and *Polyxena* at his fathers graue.

Pyrum, is, n. g. a pear.

Pyrus, is, f. g. a pear tree.

Pythagoras, a man of excellent wittes, boyn in an isle called *Samos*, whiche countrey being subdewed by the *tyran* *Polycrates*, he forsoke, and went into *Egypt* and *Babylonia* to lerne mynstrell sciences, and afterwarde came into *Greece*, where he continued the residue of his life. he was the first that named hym selfe a philosopher: where before men of great learning were called wise men, and because he wolde eschewe the note of arrogancy, when one demaunded of hym what he was, he saide, *Philosophus*, whiche signifieth a lover of wisdom. he was in *Carpathus* of wyl passing all other, a found the subtle conclusions & misteries of arithmetike, musicke, and geometrie. *Plato* wondereth at his wisdom: his doctrine was diuine and compendious, the whiche he teaching to others, entogued them to kepe silence fiftie yeres and here hym diligently, ere they demaunded of hym any question. he neuer wolde do secret: fice with any bloudbe, he wolde eue nothing that had life, and liued in a meruillous abstinence, and continence, and was in such auteritye amonge his disciples, that when in disputacion they maintained their opinion, if one demaunded of them, why he thought as they spake, they wolde answer onely, *Ipse dixit*, he saide so, meaning *Pythagoras*: whiche answer was reputed as sufficient, as if it had ben proued with an inestible reason: so muche in estimation was he for his appoyued erouth and incomparable learning. he was noted to be experte in magike: and therefore it is written of hym, that night to the cite of *Carantum*, he behelde an one byping the toppes of beanes there growng, and readyng downe with his feete: wherefore he bade the hierde man to aduise his oxe that he shoulde absteyne from grayne: the herde laughyng at hym saide, that he neuer learned to speake as an oxe: but thou (saide he) that seemest to haue experience therein, take mine office vpon the, forthwith *Pythagoras* went to the oxe, and laung his mouth to his eare, whither somethyng of his witt

a meruillous thyng, the oxe, said he had ben taught, lesse eating of the corne, nor neuer after touched any: but many yeres after murthered in the cite, and sold his meate onely of them that wolde geue it hym. whang like wonderfull thynges are written of hym, finally his disciples, for theyr wisdom and temperance were alwayes had in great estimation. he was before the incarnation of *Christ*. 522. yeres.

Pythagoricus, he that was of the secte of *Pythagoras*.

Pythagorista, he that countrefaitheth or simulates the life of *Pythagoras*.

Pythagoreus, a, um, that followeth the secte of *Pythagoras*.

Pytheum, was the place, in the whiche *Apollon* gaue answeres.

Pythias, a womans name.

Pythia, thiorum, n. g. plates made in the honour of *Apollo*.

Pythius, one of the names of *Apollo*.

Pythius, a *Lybian*, dwelling at a towne in *Phrygia* called *Delene*, who had such abundance of gold, that he receyued *Perces* king of *Persia* with all his whole armie, whiche was innumerable, and that with great magnificence. and offered more ouer, to geue *Perces* as well for prouision as also for wages, to haue had his sonne discharged of the warres: whiche *Perces* taking displeasantly, caused the yonge man in his fathers sight to be cutte in sonder. this man gaue also to *Demetrius*, father to *Perces*, a plane tree of golde, and a vine of the same metall: yet he taking thought for his sonne, inclosed hym selfe in a sepulchre, whiche he let make, and there finished his life miserably, and in extreme sorrowes.

Pytho, a cite in the countrey called *Phocis*, the people whereof were named *Delphii*.

Pythodorus, a famous grauer.

Pythion, onis, m. et f. g. a dragon, whiche slayes by *Apollo*.

Pythopolis, a cite in *Asia* in that parte whiche is called *Asie*, an other of *Caria*.

Pythiisare, to go on styptoe, stretching one hand forwarde, an other backwarde.

Pytisma, maris, n. g. a spittege out of small metal.

Pyxacania, and **Pyxanthos**, a barbery tree.

Pyxidula, idem of *Pyxidula*.

Pyxidula, is, f. g. a boxe, properly wher in medicines are put.

Pyxis, idis, f. g. a boxe.

Pyxidatus, a, um, made like a boxe.

Q ANTE V.

Q ANTE, V.



VA, CVIUS, CVI,

the nominative is not used, but in composition: as, Aliqua, Sigua.

Quam ad rem vis? for what thinge would he have it.

Quam rem agis? what doe you? or what goe ye about to doe.

Qua de causa? Qua gratia? Qua de re? wherefore? for what cause? for what intent? Qua de re agitur, whereabout, or about what thinge matter the contention is.

Qua impudentia est, as his impudentie or dishonest fastenelle is: or such is his impudentie.

Qua ratione? how? by what meanes? by what reason.

Qua de re? whereabout? what to doe?

Qua, an aduerbe of place, whiche waye, by what place.

Qua, is sometime put for Tum, partim, luxa. Quia dominus, qua aduocati sibilis consili, both the matter, and then the aduocates, or both the matter and the aduocates, or as well the matter as the aduocates, were hilled at.

Qua de Buthrotijs, qua de Bruto, what for the citizens of Buthrotium, what for the citizens of Brutus: or partly for the citizens of Buthrotium, partly for the citizens of Brutus: or as well for the citizens of Buthrotium, as the citizens of Brutus.

Qua for Quatenus: an, Non qua filius alicuius, sed qua homo estimatur, men haue not regard whole sonne he is, but that he is a man: or men doe not so muche regarde hym in that he is any mannes sonne, as in that he is a man.

Qua facere id possis, by what meanes ye maye doe it.

Dic mihi, qua sit iter, tell me which waye youe tournepiereth.

Licet illi vagari qua velit, he maye wander whiche waye he list.

Qua cuius proximum est, euerie one the nexte waye that he can.

Omnia qua visus erat, in all places that a man coude see: or all about as farre as one coude see.

Qua sacrum, qua prophanium, bothe holy and prophane: or as well holy as prophane.

Qua cibi, qua quietis immemor, forgetting as well his meate, as his rest and slepe.

Quacumq, the ablative case of Quicumq.

Quacumq, matre genitus, of what moother he was borne.

Quacumq, an aduerbe,

Q ANTE V.

Quicumq, iter facit, whiche waye he ever he went, or by what place so ever he went.

Quadrantenus, for viij ad aliquam partem, somewhat.

Quadrantenus rubens, being somewhat redde the Quadri, people of Rome, or Boemia, whiche did eate the fleshe of hoxes and woulfes.

Quadra, s, f, g, a trencher, whereon was eate in curre, sometime a lode of breade curre square, or a pece of breade curre square like a curre.

Quadragesarius, a, um, of forty pence othe.

Quadragesim, ne, na, forty.

Quadragesima scura, forty crownes.

Quadragesima, s, f, g, lente, also the fortyeth parte.

Quadragesimus, a, um, the fortyeth.

Quadrages, sometime signifieth forty pence but in computation sometime it signifieth but his owne number, and that being added to another number, to multiplye it: as, Quadrages centena, xl. hundred: Quadrages millena, xl. thousande, but beinge set by it selfe, to signifye the quantitie of a thinge, it was multiplied by an hundred thousande: as, Quadragesiescentium, forty hundred thousande pence. It the wise all other aduerbs of that sort, as Decies, duodecies, vicies, tricies, centies, tenne hundred thousande, twelue hundred thousande, &c. L. Positas supposeth, that in the olde tyme was some difference, as an *sp*, or a little added to the worde, when it was multiplied by an hundred thousande: as, Decies, which might be omitted in the defaulte of the writer or printer: and he putteth an example of Varro de Analogia, and another of Pedianusio, 2. act. in Verrem. This might I haue written before in the declaration of Decies, whiche maye be done at the next editio of this worke.

Quadragesim, forty.

Quadrangulum, li, n. g. a figure hauing foure corners.

Quadrangulus, a, um, foure cornered.

Quadrans, annis, m. g. the fourth parte of As. that is the ounce. In coynes it is a byssin pece, called also Triax. also a quarterme of a pounde. Sometime it signifieth the accorde in rekenyng where the receite and alowance be equall.

Quadrans operis, the fourth parte of the eashe in labour or worke.

Quadrans pedis, a quarter of a foote, thye inches.

Quadrantal, le, Plin. Crassitudine quadrantal, foure spengres thicke.

Quadrantal forma, foure square, or foure squarede.

Quadrantal, talis, n. g. a measure, called also Amphora, and is in foure a foure square.

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as a byss, and conteyneth in hym. xlviii. meaasures called Sextarij, and viii. of the measures called Congij.

Quadrantarius, a, um, of belonging to the coyne Quadrans. also ville.

Quadrantaria permutatio, an exchange of buying of a thing for a fasthyng.

Quadrantaria meretrix, a ville and common harlotte that will be hired for a fasthyng.

Quadrarius, a, um, that is made of stone foure square.

Quadratarij, marblars, that make the marble square.

Quadratura, s, f, g, a square.

Quadratus, a bishop of Athens, bisshope of the apostles, whiche had the gifte of prophesie.

Quadratus, a, um, foure square.

Quadrata itura, a meane of competent stature, not so highe, nor so lowe.

Quadrati boues, great and stronge oxen.

Quadratum corpus, a body well compacte and of good stature.

Quadriconium, hauing foure hoines.

Quadrident, entis, that hath foure teethe.

Quadrivianus, a, um, of foure dates contidnuance.

Quadrivium, the space of foure paces.

Quadrifariam, on foure paces, foure wayes.

Quadrifidus, a, um, that is of manye be clowen of fure, in foure partes.

Quadriforis, re, that hath foure doores or holes.

Quadriformis, me, that is of foure diuers tourmes or fashions.

Quadriformiter, in a square.

Quadrifidus, s, f, g, a carte drawn with foure hoies, sometimes a cart horse.

Nunq indiffer quadrifidus, a cart horse, that neuer after steppes it agayne, though he make all the haste of speede possible.

Quadrifidus, rh, m. g. a cart, a chariot man.

Quadrifidus, a, um, of belonging to a chariot man.

Quadrifidus, a, um, that hath the pinte of a chariot on it.

Quadrifidus, certayn coynes, hauing in them the pinte of a chariot with foure hoies.

Quadrifidus, a diminutive of Quadrifidus.

Quadrifidus, a, um, foure double.

Quadrifidus, equi, foure hoies of beastes yoked together.

Quadrifidus, a, um, of belonging to chariotes with foure hoies.

Quadrilaterus, a, um, with foure sides.

Quadrilibris, bre, that whiche dooeth weighe foure poundes.

Quadrilinguis, gue, he that speaketh foure sundrie languages.

Quadrimestris, bre, of foure partes.

Quadrimestris, tus, m. g. the age of foure paces.

Quadrimestrum agere, to by foure paces old.

Q ANTE V.

Quadrinus, et quadrimulus, a, um, foure paces old.

Quadringenarius, a, um, that conteyneth foure men.

Quadrigenus, quadrigenus, and quadrigenus, a, um, foure hundred: Lilius. vectigal

lulus pendere denarios quadrigenos, quinquagenos, he was commanded to paid for tribute of pension. 450. geates.

Quadrigenus, a, um, the foure hundredth.

Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

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Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

Quadrigenus, idem.

etiam erat.
Qualiter nunc est in castris gaufape, as they
doe nowe be the thycke mantelle of dag-
swaine in the campe in the tyme of warr.
Qualitercunq, howe so euer, after what fas-
cion so euer.
Qualitas, as, f. g. a qualitee, as soule, saye,
wife, foolpysse, stronge, weakie, diligen-
tie, flow &c.
Qualus, li. m. g. a basket, out of the which wine
cenneth, whan it is pressed. Also a basket of
hamper, in the which women doe put theyr
spendies, theyr botomes of thynde, and suche
lycherpynge. Spanies made of diars of
twygges. Some doe write it with a dou-
ble. It is also a tresp that labourers carie
moyle in to serue mafons, eplars, or playdes-
ters.
Quam, than, howe, howe muche, as, as muche
as. Sometime after that. Sometime before
that.
Pridie quam occideretur, the day before that
he was slaine.
Quam bene, howe well.
Quam fortiter, howe balliantly. Also it is
often toygned with the superlatiue degree to
make it more vehement, and signifieth Val-
de: as,
Quam paucissimi, as fewe as maye be.
Quam doctissimus, verate excellently leas-
ned.
Cum quo quam familiarissime vixerat, with
whom he liued verate familiarly.
Duplo accept quam perdidit, he recey-
ued double as muche as he lost.
Quam, signifieth a wyspynge: as,
Quam vellem Menedemum inuitatum,
howe fayne wolde I that Menedemus were
bidden.
Quinto die quam sustuleris, condire oportet
but, the fyfte date after that ye haue taken
them awayne &c.
Quampridem non edisti? howe longe is it
sene thou eatest any meate?
Huc euasit, quam pridem pater mihi et ma-
ter mortui essent. &c. to this it came, howe
longe it was agone that my father and mo-
ther died. &c.
Tam te diligo, quam me ipsum, I loue the as
well as my selfe.
Salubrior quam dulcor, more holisome than
pleasaut.
Libentius quam verius, more gladdely than
truely.
Quam, for Quantum: as, Quam familiaris-
ter? howe familiarly?
Homo non quam illi sunt gloriosus, a man
not so gloriouse as theye men be.
Quam potero adiuuabo senem, I wyl helpe
the olde man as muche as I can.

Quam potui maxime inuenibus, with as
great tourneys, or makynge as maye be
on the wate as I coulde possiblie.
Quam timco, howe greatlyr dooe I feare.
Quam, for Tantum quantum: as,
Quam velit sit potens, let hym be of as grete
power as he wylt hym selfe.
Quam, for Quanto, with the comparatiue
degree, as,
Quam magis aspecto, the more that I looke
or beholde.
Tam felix esses quā formosissima vellem,
I woulde thou were so happy, as thou art
verate fayne and beautifull.
Intra biennium quam, &c. within two yere
after that &c.
Triduo proximo quam sit genius, the thye
fyfte dates after that he is boine.
Tam diu quam, so longe as,
Ea quam longa est nocte, all that nyghte
longe.
Quam, for Plusquam, as,
Ferramenta duplica quam numerus seruo-
rum exigit, twyse so many toles as be fau-
etent for the seruantes.
Maiorem quam pro statu sonum edebat, to
made a greater noyse of sowne then was like-
ly for so small a blast of pisse.
Maiorem quam pro numero speciem ge-
rens, makynge a greater stowe than men wold
thynke for suche a nymbre.
Maius quam quantum a nobis exprimeretur,
greater than we wylt expresse of tale.
Nihil mirabilius quam quomodo mortem
sili tulit, there is nothynge more meruailouse
than to knowe of consider howe pasciently he
tolde the death of his sonne.
Hoc est alius quam vt nos. &c. this is bygh-
er than that we. &c.
Nec vquam iter ingressus quam vt secum,
&c. id est, aliter quam vt, but that he. &c.
Contra facis quam pollicitus es, thou doest
otherwyse than thou promisedste.
Multiplex quam pronumero damnum est,
the losse of damage is much greater than is
lihel for suche a nymbre.
Quam minime multi, as fewe as can be.
Ad hos prouisam quam mox virginem ac-
cerant, I wyl go to these men to se whether
they wyl go quickely to call the mayden.
In quālibet tenuas crustas, in as thynne thate
be as you wylt pour selfe.
Quam pene me perdidit tua proteruitas,
howe nere thy fauencesse hadde vndonnen me &
howe thy malapertenesse hadde almost eate
me a wate.
Quam plurimam brassicam edidit, tam clo-
tissimum lanus erit, id est, quanto plus of
quanto magis, the more colewooyes that he
dooth eate, the sooner he shall be whole.
Quam

Quam dudum, howe late sence, howe longe
agone, or howe litle while agone.
Quam mox, howe quickely, howe soone.
Quamobrem, wherefore, whye, for what
cause, what to dooe?
Quamlibet, all though.
Quamplures, howe many, verate many, a
great forre.
Quamplurimus, a, um, verate muche.
Quampridem, longe before.
Quamprimum, verate moystly, or soone, as
soone as can be possiblie.
Quandiu, as longe, during the tyme.
Tandiu, so long, quaddiu: as.
Quando, when, sence that; for as muche as.
Quando gentium, whan.
Vt quimus quando vt volumus non licet, as
we maye, sence we can not as we wylt.
Quanducunq, whan so euer, or what tyme so
euer.
Quandoq, sometime.
Quandoquidem, for as muche as, because.
Quandoquidem illarum nulla te nouit, be-
cause none of them all knoweth the.
Quāq, all be it, although.
Quamq, tamen, although, or not withstan-
dyng yet.
Quanti, for howe muche, of what pryce or value.
Quantillum, howe littell, an aduerbe.
Quantillus, a, um, howe littell or small.
Quantisper, howe longe.
Quantitas, as, f. g. quantitee.
Quanto, howe muche.
Quanto magis, howe muche more.
Quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto,
the longer that he is absent, the more I co-
uet or desyre to haue hym.
Quanto tuus est animus natu grauior, the
greater that your wysdome and discrecion
is by reason of your age.
Quanto formosior uidere quam dudum,
howe muche fayerer dooth thou seme to me
than thou wold while ere.
Quantopere, howe greatlyr.
Quantulum, as muche as, as littell as.
Quantulum visum est, as litle as pleaseth
hym selfe.
Quantulus, a, um, howe littell, or howe bygge.
Quantulus nobis videtur, howe bygge semeth
it to vs?
Quantum, loke after quantus and his phayse.
Quantum imperavi, as much as I haue you.
Quantum est adhibere hominem amicum v-
bi quid geras, Wh what a thyng it is, or howe
muche it helpeth.
Quantum hunc audiui facere verborum, as
fayre as I coulde perceyue by the wooyden
shat helpake.
Quantum ex ipsa re coniecturam facio, as
fayre as I can coniect of the thyng selfe.

Quantum ex isto poterat, as muche as he
coulde, sayng hym selfe haemelle, or out
of daunger.
Quantum proxime coniectura potest, as
nere as he can coniect in the wayde.
Quantum ego illum vidi, as far as I percei-
ued by that mans facion, countenance or be-
hauour.
Quantum importantis habent, so importun-
ate or vneasonable they be.
Quantumlibet quantum potest, com-
mand hym to be taken with all speede possiblie.
Quantum maximum potuit, as muche as he
coulde.
Quantumuis, quantumlibet, what so euer,
although.
Quantus, a, um, howe muche, which is re-
ferred to nymbres weyght or measure.
Quantu hominis in dicendo putas esse, howe
eloquente shoulde he be? Wh howe great elo-
quence is it meete that he shulde haue thinke
you? Quantis animis lerit, with how great
courage or stomache he went.
Parit oua quanta anseres, she laygeth as
bygge egges as geese dooe.
Quanta maxima esse potest distantia, as
great difference as maye be possiblie.
Quanta hanc mea paupertas est, as poore a
man as I am, or as great pouertie as I am
nowe in, or not withstanding the great po-
uertes I am in.
Tantus, so great, Quantus, as. Quantum
Romae terrorem fecerat, tam letam famam
ad hostes tolerat, the feare that it caused as
Rome was not so great, as the glad tydynge
that were brought to the enemies thereof. or
the aduersaries were as topouise and glad for
that tydinges, as the Romans were for afterde.
Quanti emi potest minino, at as lowe pryce
as it can be bought, or for as litle as maye
be possiblie.
A me argentum quanti est summo, holde,
receiue as muche money of me as it is worth.
Sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse
est, but howe so euer the pryce be, or bee the
pryce neuer to great, it is well bought, or it is
bought good cheape, that a man must needs
haue. Quanti est negotij? Ironice, what a
small matter it is to dooe?
Quanti est sapere? what a great matter it
is to haue perfect wysdome?
Quanti homo sit? howe muche the man is to
be esteemed?
Vide quanti apud me sis, se what great hope
I set by you, or howe muche I esteeme you.
Quanti veleret interrogari, I asked hym
what I shoulde saye for the exorde.
Videtur esse quandius preth, he seemeth a
pyghthe honest man, Wh he seemeth a sub-
stantiell honest man, Wh he appeareth
substantiell

to be as substantiall a man as can be.

Quantus homo in dicendo, Wh what a man he is in eloquence, Wh howe eloquent a man he is.

Quanta mea sapientia est, as farre as my witte can perceiue, as farre as I thinke, as farre as my wisdome can extende.

Quantum, an aduerbe of tyme of quantitie, howe muche, as to, as concerning.

Quantum intelligo, as farre as I vnderstande.

Quantum suspicor, as farre as I suppose.

Quantum pro licet, accordyng as.

Id de Imperatore romano, quantum euentu postea praedictum patuit, Iudæi ad se irahentes, rebellauerunt, the Jewes gathering of the Emperour, accordyng as the thyng, whiche was afoye shewed appeared afterward, made rebellion.

Quantum potes, in all speede that thou maist, as muche as thou canst.

Quantulacumq, howe litell so euer it be, howe litell so euer ye will.

Quantulacumq, howe muche of so many so euer it be.

Quantulibet, as great as.

Quantus quantus, et Quantulus, idem.

Quantumcumq, possum, as muche as euer I can.

Quantumcumq, eo addideris, howe muche so euer ye adde vnto it.

Quantus, ubi est, although.

Quantus, for Valde.

Quantus, for Quantumuis: as, Quamuis paruis Italia lachris contentus essem, I wolde haue ben content with any coynce of Itealie, had it bene neuer so litell, or howe litell so euer it had been.

Quapropter, wherefoze.

Quaque tangit, where of on what part so euer it toucheth.

Quaqueuersum, et Quaqueuersum, on euery side, Quaque, idem.

Quare, wherefoze, why, for what cause.

Miror quid cauze sit quare consilium mutas ueris, I meruaile what cause there is, why ye haue chaunged your purpose.

Omnia feci quare Lepido resistere, id est, vt, that I might resist, or to thientent to resist.

Quati, people of Harbon.

Quartadecimani, fouldiours of the .xv. legion.

Quartana, a feuer quartaine.

Quartanarius, he that hath a feuer quartaine.

Quartanus, a, um, that belongeth to the fourth.

Quartani, fouldiours of the fourth legion.

Quartarius, m, m. g. a muletour, or keeper of mules, whiche taketh but the fourth parte of wages or gayne. Also the fourth parte of the measure congius. Also a quarter of a

pounds.

Quarto, et Quartum, the fourth tyme, all be it ppple Quarto significeth the fourth the fourth: as, Quarto Consul, he that hadde thye in the office afoze hym.

Quartum Consul, he that hath ben the fourth tyme Consul.

Quartus, a, um, the fourth.

Quartuldecimus, the fourteenth.

Quartus pater, id est, Abauus.

Quali, lyke as, as if it were, sometime in a manner, Almost, as who saith, as though.

Fuit olim quasi ego sum senex, there was once an olde man as I am nowe.

Ira uita est hominum, quasi quum Iudas reseris, the lyfe of man is euen as it were playng at dice.

Quasi ad fuerim asimulabo, I will make semblance as though I had ben there.

Quali de improviso, as though thou haddest not seene hym before.

Quali tu dicas me te uelle circumducere, pour woordes be so as though you wolde saie that I. sc.

Quali talenta ad quindecim, almost of about xv. talents.

Hora quasi septima, as though it were about vii. of the cloche.

Amas me quasi filium, thou louest me as if I were thy sonne.

Tu obijcis quod vxorem repudiauierim, quasi uideam non feceris, thou embaydest me that I haue forsaken my wyfe, as who saith thou hast not doone so to.

Quassillus, li, m, g. of Quassillum, a litell hammer.

Quassilundus, he that shaketh his heade.

Quassatus, a, um, shaken, bynded, byrsted, squised, broken. Also afflicted, oppressed, soze hurt and appaied.

Altitudine casus quassatus, byrsted or hurte with fallyng from so hyghe a place.

Quasso, qui, are, to shake muche or often, to bynd by the. Also to byrste, to byrste.

Quassus, us, m. g. a shakyn, a byndyng.

Quassus, a, um, shaken, byrste, byrsted.

Quaresacio, feci, ere, to make of cause to make cymouse, to expell with violence.

Quatenus, howe muche, howe farre, to what ende, to the extent. Also for as muche. Also to howe, howe muche, or as muche.

Quatenus dicturi sint, howe fure, or howe muche they will speake of a matier.

Quatenus tuto possent, as farre as they coude without danger.

In omnibus rebus videndum est quatenus, in all thynges that a man dooeth, he ought so consider howe to keepe a meane of measure, and not to dooe more than he shoulde.

Cōfirmavit quatenus sibi matrimonia male cederet.

cederet, permansurum. &c. he saied plainely, that for so muche as he had pil fortune in marriage, that he wolde abyde. &c.

Quatenus intelligit nihil putat pratermissum, as far as he can perceiue of vnderstand.

Quater, fourt tymes. sometime oftentimes.

Quaterdecies, forty tymes.

Quaterdeni, fortye.

Quatergemini, fourt chyliden at one burdeste.

Quaternarius, a, um, that conteyneth fourt, or that is foure foots euey wale.

Quaternarius numerus, the numbre of foure

Quaternio, onis, a quappe: as, in the booke, a lease beynge folde in foure partes, a catte to displayng.

Quaterni, n, n, plur. foure.

Quatinus, a conjunction whiche significeth, for as muche, because, sometime for ye, that.

Quarto, qualis, ere, to make a thyng violently, to byndishe. also to vexe, to cast out.

Quater aliquo foras, to cast out of the doyes

Quariduum, cui, n. g. foure daies, the space of foure daies.

Quariduo, aduerbium.

Quariduo quo is occisus est, foure daies after that he was slaine.

Quariduo ante, foure daies before.

Quatuor, or Quattuor, adiectiuum indeclinabile. plur. numeri, foure.

Quatuordecim, fourteene.

Quatuor decies, fortye.

Quatuoruiratus, the dignitie of office of foure men ruling together.

Quadruplus, a, um, foure double.

Que, for et, significeth and. also that is to saie. sometime for Quoniam, sometime for Etiam, sometime for Sed.

Non nobis solum nati sumus, ortusq, nostri partim patria. &c. because of for as muche as our countrey clameeth. &c.

Iudicium Paridis sprety iniuria formæ. Hoc est, nempc iniuria, or, id est, iniuria sprety formæ.

Quid refert vti virgis ferroq, necari, id est, an ferro necari.

Quarali, a measure of the setwes conteynyng. ii. ounces and. ii. bymines.

Queis, for Quibus.

Quicquid, for quibus cum, with whom.

Quemadmodum, lyke as, euen as, after the same facion that. Sometime interrogatiue, for Quopactio, how, after what facion.

Quemnam ad modum, in what facion, or after what facion.

Excogitat quemadmodum comitia haberentur, id est, vt, howe the assamble might be kept. Quemadmodum spero, as I trust.

Quenria, olde wyrtier bled for Potentia, puissance, power.

Queo, quis, quis, quire, to mass.

Non quis, id est, Nequis, thou canst not.

Quir, the pastur.

Quercus, a, um, of an oke.

Quercicus, a, um, idem.

Quercerus, a, um, quierynge of shakynge for colde. Sometime it was taken for great and greuous, as Festus saith.

Febris quercera, a colde feuer that consisteth a man to shake.

Quercetum, or Querquetum, i. n. g. a grouse of okes.

Querculanus, a, um, made of oke.

Quercus, us, and Querci of olde wyrtiers. an oke.

Querela, e, f. g. a complaint, a beuaiting, whan one syndeth hym selfe displeased or greued.

Querela temporum, whan one complaineth of the ill state of any tyme.

Habere querelam dicitur res, whan it doeth not please all men in euery popnete, but that some fynde theim selfe greued with it.

Queribundus, a, um, lamentable, that complaineth or maketh mone.

Querimonia, e, f. g. a complaint, a mone making, a lamentable expresseynge of a thyng that one is greued with.

Querimonia habere de re aliqua, to complaine of a thyng.

Quotidiana querimonia populi, the daile complaintyng of the people, syndyng them selfe greued with any thyng.

Querimoniarius, a complaintante.

Querrus, and Quercus, a, um, of an oke.

Querna folia, oken leaues.

Queror, teris, questus sum, queri, to lament or complaine, to beuait, to make mone, to fynde hym selfe greued.

Questus est de auaritia nostrorum, he complained of, or founde hym selfe greued with the couetousnes of our men.

Cum deo queri, to complaine of make his mone to god.

Lachrymans mecum est questus, he made his mone to me, and shewed hym selfe to be greued, euen with teares and weepynge.

Multa de mea sententia questus est Cesar, he complained to Cesar, and founde hym selfe greued with many thynges concernyng my sentence or opinion.

Queris super hoc eulam, ye complainyng and synde your selfe greued with this also.

Meas queror fortunæ, I lament of beuait my fortune.

Apud populum questus est, he made his complaint and mone to the people.

Querquedula, e, f. g. a water foule called a teal.

Querquerus, a, um, idem quod Quercus.

Querulus, a, um, that which complaineth, or beuaiteth.

full of complaints. It is not sometime of the poetes for myll of towde in syngng.
Cicada querula; geasthoppers whiche doe syng towde, or with a myll voyce.
Quetral, amonge the Jewes dyde signifie a copse. sometime a lambe. sometime a shepe.
Quetus, us, m. gene. a complaint, a lamentation.
Qui, culus, cui, the whiche.
Qui, an aduerbe, how, by what meanes, whereto, why, from whence, woulde to god.
Quo officio es? what is thine office.
Elicite qui derat tibi, dooe what ye can how or by what meanes thou maist haue hit.
Qui vocare? howe arte thou called?
Dauid huc dedam negotij. S. Non potest. P. Qui? S. Quia habet aliud magis ex se, I will committe this matter to Dauid. S. That must not bee. P. Why? S. for he hath an other greater matter to dooe for hym selfe.
Qui tibi accitit incidit suspicio? from whence, howe or by what meanes came this suspicion?
Qui illum de omnes perdidit, I praye god that a vengeance light on hym.
Qui, for Vt: as, Nam in prologis scribuntur dis operam abutitur, non qui argumentum narrat, sed qui maleuoli veteris poetæ maledictis respondeat, for he abuseth his labour in wytyng of prologues, not that he raghet shewe the argumente, but that he raghet make aunswere to the supli reprotes of the olde enuouse poetes.
Queniam beatior Epicurus, quod in patria vivebat, quam Menodorus quod Athenis? Wherefore or howe was Epicurus moie happy than he dyde lye in this countrey, then Menodorus that lyued at Athenes?
Qui, an Interrogatius, for Quis: as, Qui locus? what place?
Qui, for Nempe qui, or Vtpote qui: as, Malus imusiter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime nauigatimus, id est, vtpote qui.
Lueræ dantur mihi a te quibus in extremis scriptum est, I receiue letters from you, in the later ende wherof it is wryten.
Qui, for Qualis: as, Nescis qui vir sit, thou knowest not what a man he is.
Quibus in extremis, for Quorum in extremis. Si qui sunt, qui velint, qui pauci sunt, if there be any that woulde, whiche in deede be but fewe.
Quibus in ipsis inest causa cur diligantur, whiche haue in thaim selfe some cause why they shoulde be loued.
Vexillimares me tam improuidum, qui ab excitata, id est, vt ab excitata, &c. that I woulde, &c.

Qui minus, for Car non.
Qua, for because. Also is signifieth, that.
Sed tamen recordatione nostræ amicitie se fruor, vt breuiter vixisse videar, quia cum Scipione vixerim, all be it I saide this pleasure in remembryng our felicity, that I maie seeme to haue lyued mooste fortunatly, that I lyued in Scipios companie. Also is signifieth for as muche.
Sed quia multis et magnis tempestatibus vos cognoui fortes fidosq; mihi: eo animus ausus est maximum atq; pulcherrimum facinus incipere, but for as muche as in many great toymes of dangers, I haue proued you to be valyaunt and saythefull vnto me: therefore myne heete is bolde to begynne an excellent and commendable enterpryse.
Quianam? wherefore?
Quiane. In deede.
Quas, atis, for Cuias, atis.
Quas, a, um, for Cuias, a, um.
Quicque, or Quicque, any thynge, euery thynge.
Quicquid, a substantiue, what so euer.
Quicquid est, all that is, what so euer it be, what so euer come of it.
Quicquid paucillam, neuer to lytle.
Quicum, for Cum quo.
Quicum loquitur filius? with whom dooeth my soone talke?
Quicumque, who so euer.
Quicumque, for Qualiscunque.
Quicumque in dicendo sumus, &c. suche as we be, &c.
Quicumque sal, any kynde of salt, what so euer it be.
Quodcunque militum contrahere poteris, all the souldiours that thou canst gather together, what so euer they be.
Illa ipsa facultate quamcunque habes, with that same eloquence that thou haue.
Quicq; any thynge.
Quid? What?
Quid causæ est? what is the cause?
Quid ætatis? howe olde, of what age?
Quid animi? what mynde?
Quid animi est? what mynde is he of?
Quid captiuorum? howe many prisoners?
Tum captiuorum quid ducunt secum? euen howe many prisoners dooe they bryng with thaim?
Quid id sit hominis cui Lyco nomen sit? what man is he whose name maie be Lyco?
Quid mulieris vxorem habes? what maner of woman hast thou to thy wyfe?
Quid rei est? what is the matter?
Ibo intro, vt quid huius rei sit sciam, I will goe in, that I maie know what the matter is, or that I maie know how this matter will goe. Quid rei est tibi cum illa? what haue thou to dooe with hye?

Quid

Quid sententiæ sit, what thynge of his opinion is.
Quid istuc verbi est? What meanest thou thereby? or what meanest thou by to sayng? also Quid, is taken for Aliquid, somewhat.
Quid? Quid, for what, or wherefore.
Quid, senem quoad expectas uisum? but now, how longe wilt thou tarry for your matter? Note here, that after the dailie forme of speakyng, Quid is reherfed, wuan we passe from one matter to an other.
Quid mecum est tibi? what haue I to dooe with thee?
Quid faceret aliud? what shoulde he do els?
Quid eo? what to dooe?
Propere currite ad Pamphilum, P. Quid eo? D. Dic me orare ut veniat, renne quickly to Pamphilus. P. what to dooe? D. Saie that I praye hym to come.
Quid verbis opus est? what needs many wordes?
Quid multa verba? idem.
Quid multis moror? what shall I longe tarpe. Or why dooe I make, so manie wordes.
Quid mea refert? what care I? Also Quid signifieth wherein.
Quid enim indigens Affricanus mei? where in had I neede of me?
Quid illuc? Si certum est facere, facias: verum ne post conteras culpam in me? what wouldest thou I shoulde dooe? if thou be determynd to dooe it, goe to on goddes name: but afterwarde put not the fault in me.
Quid nix? why not, what is?
Quo ore appellabo patrem, tenes quid dicam? S. Quid nix, with what countenance shall I speake to my father? worstest thou what I will saie? S. wherefore shouldest thou not dooe so? Also is signifieth yea.
Archidemidem noit? P. Quid nix? knowest thou Archidemides? P. yea maie dooe I. What elles? why shoulde I not knowe hym?
Quid agimus? what shall we dooe?
Quid ita, for cur, wherefore, why so?
Quid quæris? what wilt thou moie? what nedest any mo wordes?
Quid tum deniq;? Quid ergo? Quid tum postea? Quid itaq;? Quid interea? Quid demum? All these doe signifie, whereto speakest thou this? what than, or what meanest thou thereby?
Quid te futurum? what shall be dooen with thee? or what shall become of thee?
Quid illi fiet? what shall become of hym?
Quid tu hominis es? who arte thou? or what a man arte thou?
Quid genus caret his morbis? What nation of people in the worlde hath not these

diseases.
Signi dic quid est, tell what marke it hath.
Quid aliud volui dicere? what is the other thynge that I woulde haue saied?
Quid orationis, quot sunt partes? what say you of an oracion? howe many partes hath it?
Quid est quod latius sit? what is the matter that thou are so mette.
Quid est non hoc contumelia est? what is a reproche or a rebuke if this be not?
Quid tantum properent? id est, quamobrem?
Quid est quamobrem? what is the cause whye?
Quid pater, uiuit ne? what of my father? howe dooeth he? is he alue?
Quid quod me etiam occidere vult? whae saye pen to this moieour, that he will kill me to?
Quid quod etiam ad dormientem veniunt? howe of this, or what thynke you of this, that they come also euen to one that is a sleape?
Quid sciam? why shoulde I knowe, or what if that I shoulde knowe?
Quid si optaro? what wilt you saie if I praye?
Quid si sic? what if it be thus, so it well? or howe wilt it be if I dooe this? or howe thynke ye if it be thus?
Quid ita non? why not I praye you?
Quid nostra? What matter maketh that to vs?
Quid offendit? Wherein haue I displeased you?
Quid cum illi agas qui. &c. what shoulde a man meddle with suche as. &c.
Quid dicam quantus amor. &c. what neede me to speake or tell howe great loue. &c.
Quid est factum? What is that that hath chaunced?
Quidam, quædam, quoddam, or quiddam, some certaine person or thynge.
Quidam, one, any man. In the pleneall number, it signifieth some.
Quidem, an aduerbe, assempryng that whiche is spoken. Sometime it signifieth verily. Sometime it hath no signification, but is onely a distinction of thynge: as, Ego quidem scribo, tu uero legis, ille autem dormit, I dooe wryte, thou readest, and he sleapeth.
Fortius tu quidem. &c. Sed aperiens. &c. In deede you dyd moie valyauntly. &c. Et vehementer quidem, yea and that vehemently.
Rogo te, et quidem valde rogo, I bespye you, and that with all myne heete I bespye you.

Alth ite

Quide

Quidnam? what? wherefore?

Quidnam ille commotus venit? what is the matter that he cometh so chafed?
Reuilo quidnam Cheria hic rerum gerat? come to see what Cheria doeth here.
Hic quidnam propter erans profligit? what is the matter, or what meaneth this, that he cometh out so hastily shppinge and leapinge.

Quidque, euer thing.

Vnde quidq, aut quant emeris? of whom or for how much boughtest thou euer thing.

Quidquid, idem quod Quicquid.

Quies, eis, f. g. rest, ease, sleape, quietnesse, ceasinge and vacation from labour, the ende of labour and trouble. Also caulme, saye, and still weather. Sometye idleness. Sometye peace.

In quiete, et secundum quietem, in his sleepes.

Quies, id est, cubilia, beastes denes.

Quiescem capere, to take his rest.

Tradere se quieti, to goe to take his rest or sleape.

Quiesco, eui, scire, to take rest, to cease, to be at quiete, to be voyde of labour, ease or busynesse, to sleape.

Quiescat rem adduci ad interregnum, id est, Permittat, sinat.

Quiescas cetera, be nothing carefull for the other matters, leaue thyng alone, care not for the rest.

Quiesci, the impersonall.

Quiescas, holds thy peace, make no more a doore.

Quiritalis, was the name of Iulius called god of hell.

Quiesce, quietely.

Quiesco, a, um, quiete, possible, in rest, Appl.

Quiesco cito, care not.

Nunquam per eum quiesco fui, I coulde neuer be at quiete for hym, he woulde neuer leaue me alone, he was euer troubling of me.

Sex ego te menses quietum reddam, I will make that thou shalte bee in quiete and reste this halfe yere.

Quilibet, cuiuslibet, cuilibet, who thou wylte, one whiche so euer thou wylte. Also it signifieth vyle or base in estimation.

Quilibet, what? thou or he wylt.

Quolibet modo, in what maner so euer ye wylt.

Quinquatus, us, the space of fyue yeres.

Quin, but, but that, why not? sometye truly, in dede.

Quin venis? why comest thou not?

Quin pergis? why goest thou not?

Quin dic quid est, goe to, tell me what it is.

Quin, for, Enam: also.

Pudet me. S. Credo, neq, id iniuria, quin mihi molestum, I am ashamed. S. I believe

and not without a cause, and I am also sorry thereof.

Quin rases, wylte not thou holde thy peace? and cast no more doubt in the matter, or holde thy peace and care not for it. Also it signifieth but yet, or but for all that.

C. Perij, S. Quin tu animo bono es. S. I am vndoosen. S. but for all that be thou of good cheere. Also thereof.

Quin tu vno verbo dicquid est quod me velis, thereof tell me at one woorde, what thou wouldest haue me to dooe. Also moyseset, or that moys is.

Quinipride mensor vngues dempse rat, collegit omnia, abstulit praesegmina, and that moys is, the other day the barbour pared his naples, he gathered the parynges together, and caried them awaie with hym.

Quin, for Quinon, or quæ non.

Nullus est Ephesi, quin sciat, there is not one in all Ephesus, whiche dooeth not knowe it. or there is none in Ephesus but that he knoweth it.

Nunquam mane domum egredior, quin te. I neuer come forth to cryp in the mornynge, but that, &c.

Quin, for Quod.

Non dubium quin uxorem nolit filius, there is no doubt of this, but that my sonne wylt not be maried, or but that my sonne wylt haue no wyfe.

Facere non possum quin ad te mittam, I can not chose, reterpne or forbeare, but that I must needes sende vnto the.

Herde quin turete dicis, in safetye you sale true, or your aduilement is good in dede.

Quin ergo quod iuuat, quod chazim est mant, id semper faciant, marie than, or why than, what so euer I praye theim, that whiche seemeth pleasaunt vnto them, let them do it as long as it pleaseth them.

Quin omitto me, but let me goe I sale.

Iube maneat. B. Abi. Si. Quin paratum est argentum, nay loe here the money is redy.

Quin etiam, ye further more, ye that moys is.

Quinarius, a, um, that contepneth the numbys of fyue.

Quinarius lapis, a stone of fyue pounde weight.

Quinarius, ij, m. g. was amonge the olde Romanes they halfe pence, whiche was fyue pounde weight of byasse, called S. It is two soles of frenche moneys, whiche is of oue money.

Quincunx, of old wyllers was vied for Quingentum, fyue hundred.

Quincunx, quincuncis, of fyue ounces. Also the game of fyue in the. 100. by exchange amonge marchauntes. It was also an oydre in scyppinge of trees in an orchard or garden.

garbaine, verat exactly, that whiche wold to sure a man byd loke, the trees stode direct: by one agaynst another, as in this oydre solon wyngs.

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Quincuntalis, le, of fyue pnyes.

Quincuplex, plicis, om. g. fyue double, or fyue folde.

Quindecem, a barge with fiftene oyes.

Quindecies, fiftene tymes.

Quindecim, fiftene.

Quindecimuir, an officer of Rome.

Quindecuplex, fiftene double or folde.

Quindecuplus, a, um, fiftene tymes so much.

Quindenii, ix, na, fiftene.

Quingenarius, a, um, adiectiue, weighing fyue hundred poundes.

Quingeni, et quingenti, x, a, fyue hundred.

Quingentesimus, a, um, the fyue hundred.

Quingentarius numerus, the numbys of fyue hundred.

Quingentes, fyue hundred tymes.

Quingentuplus, a, um, fyue hundred tymes so much.

Quinimo, but rather, but that moys is.

Quinquagenarius, a, um, of fiftene yere olde.

Quinquaginta, fiftie.

Quinquagenus, a, um, of fiftie.

Quinquagesimus, the fiftieth.

Quinquages, fiftie tymes.

Quinquagesies, idem.

Quinquangulus, a, um, fyue cornered.

Quinquaria, orum, a feast dedicated to Iulian, whiche dured fyue daies.

Quinquatus, us, m. g. idem.

Quinquatus dies, a feast so called, because it was after the fiftie daies of marche.

Quinq, fyue.

Quinquosolium, an herbe called clake foyte, or fyue leaved grasse.

Quinquelibras, le, of fyue pounde weight.

Quinquem eitis, itre, of fyue monethes.

Quinquenalis, le, that whiche happeneth or is done euerie fiftie yere, or that continueth fyue yeres.

Quinquennis, x, of fyue yeres, fyue yeres olde.

Quinquennium, nij, n. g. the space of fyue yeres.

Quinquartior, tiris, tiri, to diuide in fyue partes.

Quinquartio, in fyue partes.

Quinquartius, a, um, in fyue partes diuided.

Quinquaplico, au, arc, to double fyue tymes.

Quinquertium, the exercise of fyue sundre cralles.

Quinquertiones, they whiche excelled fyue sundre cralles, maffetes, fentes or games.

Quinquercis, mis f. g. a galle with fyue

reeses of oyes, or that hath fyue oyes in euerie seate.

Quinquiciratus, us, m. g. an office of authorites, wherein fyue men were associate.

Quinquicir, quinquicir, m. g. one that is in the fyue authorites.

Quinquies, fyue tymes.

Quinquiplicare magistratum, to prolonge an office fyue yere.

Quintanus, a, um, the fiftie.

Quintana porta, the chiefe gate in the campe, whiche was called Prætoria, where the market was wont to be kept.

Quintia porta, et Quintia prata, was a gate and meadowe at Rome, whiche toke the name of one Quintus, a noble consull of Rome.

Quintilianus, the name of a notable Rhetorist.

Quintilis, the month of Iulie.

Quintilius, a mans name, familiar with Virgil and Horace.

Quintipor, oris, the boye or seruante of Quintus.

Quintus, and Quintus, the names of diuers Romanes.

Quintus, a, um, pertaining to Quintus.

Quini, x, a, plur. nu. fyue.

Quini denari, fyue pence.

Quintum, an aduerbe, the fiftie tymes.

Quintusdecimus, a, um, the fiftieth.

Quipote, howe so it possible.

Quippe, surely, for as muche as, for because, sometye vey truly.

Sol Demetrio magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito, in geometria perfectio, the sunne seemed great to Demetrius, and no meruaile, for he was a great lerned man and perfect in geometrie.

Quippe quas Plaut. Argenti minas se habere quinquaginta, quippe ego quas nudius tertius meis manibus numeravi, I saye that he had fiftie poundes in money, that is to sale, that whiche I my selfe pated hym.

Quippe qui testificatur, for so muche as he dooeth witness.

Quippeni, why not.

Quirinalis, le, of belonging to Romulus.

Quirinalis collis, an hill at Rome, where the temple of Romulus was set.

Quirinalis porta, the gate next to that byt.

Quirinalis, orum, daem in the whiche man did sacrifice vnto Romulus called Quirinus.

Quirinus, the surname of Romulus.

Quiris, quiritis, or Quirites, quiritis, or hic ex hęc quiritis, a Romanus.

Quiritatio, onis, a cryng of calling of the Romanes.

Quiritatus, us, a crye of Monte of the people of Rome.

Quiritatus infantium, a crye of the Romanes.

Abb. b.

children.
 Quibus, was a name, whereby the Romans were called & their first kynge Romulus, called Quintus, as it were Quintus people.
 Quinto, qui, are, and Quiror, aris, ar, to rise out, to rise by the Romans with a rise, to call for help of the Romans, also to come please.
 Quirare, to grunte or make a noise like a boare.
 Quis, whose.
 Quis me uult, who is that wolde haue me.
 Quis, for Quae, as, Quis ea est, quam vis elucere uxorem? what is she that thou wilt marry?
 Quis est hominum? what man is there in the world?
 Quis for Qualis, as,
 Quis videt? what manner of man doe ye thinke me to be?
 Conturbam video, I se to whom or to what manner of man I do write.
 Quem ad finem, id est, Quousq.
 Quomodo uideo quid &c. then one, I can not tell what he was, &c.
 Quomodo, who.
 Quomodo homo est? what man is that? or who is that?
 Quispiam, some man, also a certayne person.
 Quispiam, idem quod Quisquam.
 Quisquam, an interregnum, as Est quisquam qui, &c. to there any man living that, &c.
 Quisquam, ante man, it is sometime used in the feminine gender for any woman.
 An quisquam gentium aequae miser? is there any man living in all the world so miserable as in so pl. a case.
 Quisque, euerie man.
 Docuimus quisq., euerie well learned man.
 Decimus quisque, euerie tenth.
 Quo quisq. tempore, euerie man in his tyme.
 Tertio quoq. verbo, ut euerie thynge woxne.
 Quicquidq. praeferre oportet, what euerie man ought to doe for other.
 Quousq. quisq., what one among manye thou fande.
 Sua cuiusq. animantis natura est, euerie lye uping creature hath his propre nature.
 Sum quisq. opus considerari uoluit, euerie man wot I haue his woxne considered.
 Hanc prole quisq. nostrum, euerie one of us for his parte.
 Quisquisq., arum, plu. be those thynges which in makinge cleane of a garden or orchard, be caried out, as stiches, traues, and weedes: it is used of Cicero, for naughty men, the refuse of all ether, vnto persons of no estimation.
 Quinquibz, in, n. gen. a little branche of a mynde of help, which breareth grapne, where with faster and crymyn colours be made.

Quisquis, in the gentitive case, culusculus, who to euer.
 Quivis, in the gentitive case culusuis, any man, any one of them.
 Quivis temporibus, for Quibusvis.
 Quo, the conjunction, wherefore, that: also for Quod, or quoniam, because.
 Quo tu minus scis erumbras meas, and I wyl tell the, because thou knowest not the troubles that I am in.
 Te amo, quo magis quae agis curae sunt mihi, I loue the, and therefore I am the more careful and sollicitous what thou doest.
 Quo minus mirum est, si, &c. and therefore it is the lesse meruall, &c.
 Quo minus familiaris sum, hoc curiosior, &c. the lesse familiar that I am, the more curious, &c.
 Quo minus animus a se ipse dissidens, &c. how much lesse I mynde that agreeth not &c.
 Quo plus poterit, hoc praestantior, the more that he can doe the better he is.
 Quo quisq. te maxime cognatione attinges, bar, is maxime patibatur, &c. euerie man as he was nere to you in kynrede, so he was iudged more, &c.
 Non pot. quo quoniam plus amem, aut plus diligam, co. leti, in good fauour, I bid it not because I more loue or fauoured any man.
 Forma bona, memini videre, quo aequior sum Pamphilo, the so well fauoured, I remember that I haue seene he, wherefore I am the lesse displeased with Pamphilus.
 Neg. enim id feci, quo ubi molestus essem, non I dyd it not, that I wolde displease you.
 Nillo quo significet to what purpose or by.
 Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur vi? for what purpose shall good fortune serue, if I maye not haue com. moditie by it: or if I maye not be it?
 Quo, the aduerbe, whither, also from whence.
 Quo abis, whither goest thou?
 Quo non. Perreptaui vix omne oppidum, ad portam, ad lacum, quo non? I went all the towne about, to the gate, to the poole, there is no place but that I was in it. Also it significeth from whence and where.
 Illuc quae redi, quo cepisti, I beseeche the thine backe againe, where thou beganste.
 Quo gentium, whither.
 Quoad, vntill, as longe, howe longe.
 Quo ad fieri potest, as farre as coude bee.
 Quoad quency peruenit, aut peruenit ex pignra, ex manibus, ex auro coronario: howe muche of the plate or spoyle, gauldres or crownes of victours is comen, or shall come to any of your handes?
 Quoad eius facere possum, as muche as I maye dooe.

Seneca

Seneca quoad expectatis? howe longe do you loke for the olde man your master?
 Tam diu autem velle debetis, quoad te, &c. and so longe thou oughtest to be willinge, &c.
 Quoad reliqua multitudo aduenerit, vntill the rest of the company shall come.
 Quoad vixit, as longe as he liued.
 Quoad moriar, vntill I shall die.
 Quoad tibi aequum et rectum uidebitur, as farre as you shall thinke honeste and reasonnable.
 Quoadusq., vntill.
 Quoadare, to crope like a frogge.
 Quocirca, wherefore, therefore.
 Quocum, with whom.
 Quocumq., with whom so euer.
 Quocumq., an aduerbe, whither so euer, or whiche waye so euer.
 Quod, that, wherein, whiche thyng.
 Sed si quid sit, quod mea opera opus sit, aut tu plus uides quam ego, manebit, but if there be any thyng, wherein ye shall haue neede of my seruice, or that ye perceyue more then I doe, I will tarry. Also it is put for Quem.
 Alienum hominem intrumittat neminem, quod illa aut amicum, aut patronum nominet, the male let in no man, whome he wyl call desirous of matter.
 Nube grauida candicante, quod uocant tempestatem albam, grando imminet, when there dooth appere a great clowde, that waxeth white, which they call a white tempeste, ye shall haue haps thortly after.
 Tu velim, quod cum commodo valetudinis tuae fiat, quam longissime poteris obuiam nobis properes, I wolde that ye as muche as maye be with the health of your persone, make speede to meete with vs as farre from home as ye can. Also it significeth why.
 Si ad uitulam spectes, nihil est quod pocula laudes, if thou consider the better well, there is no cause why thou shouldest praise so thy pottes.
 In viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, there is no cause why thou shouldest take thy tourney at this tyme. Also it significeth wherefore.
 Quod te per genium dextramq., deosq. penates obsecro et obsecro, vix me redde priori, wherefore I beseeche and praye the for thy good angels sake, and for the loue beaue the and me, and for the saintes, whiche be thyne auouerses, restore me effences to my first life, or to the state that I was in ere.
 Quod absq. molestia fiat, so that it be no displeasure vnto you.
 Quare pergratum mihi feceris, si cum in ag

molestia receperis, atq. cum (quod absq. molestia fiat) si quam te opus sit utrumque, wherefore ye shall doe me singular pleasure, if ye take hym into your fauour, and so that it be no displeasure vnto you, when neede requirerh, be good to ye of matter vnto hym.
 Quod biremum, those galies that he had.
 Quod proxime castrorum sincerum erat, &c. that parte of the campe, whiche, &c.
 Quod roboris in inuentum erat, amiserant, they had loste all their ballance and luttie ponge men.
 Quod me accusat nunc vir, &c. as concerning that, or in that, whiche my housewilde doeth accuse me of, &c.
 Ut quod ego ad te uenit, intelligit, that ye maye perceyue what it is that I doe come to you for: or wherefore I doe come to you.
 Quod for Quae pluraliter, Et quod nunc rure tecum iratus cogitas, &c. as concerning thos thynges, that you freestyng for anger thinke now with yourselfe.
 Quod vnam in mentem non incidit, &c. I wolde to god it had not come to my minde.
 Ego quoque vna peris, quod mihi et charius, id est, qui mihi sum charius.
 Ecce (quod commodo tuo fiat) cum eo colloquere, so that it be no leas or trouble to you, so that you maye consensually, easily, or without great busynesse.
 Quod commode facere possis, idem.
 Quod bene veniat, whiche thyng I praye god it maye come to good, or be brought to good passe.
 Quod licet inter nos dicere, as I maye tell you betwene you and me.
 Quod equidem sciam, as farre as I know.
 Quod satis est, as muche as is sufficient.
 Quum sis quod ego, where as thou arte as uen as I am.
 Ornamentorum quod superfluit, id est, quid quid.
 Sine vxore, quod nunquam fere, without his wife, as he was neuer wonte aliother.
 Quod superest, more ouer, but, and further more to conclude.
 Quod quidem in te fuit, as muche as laye in the.
 Vin? facere quod ego gaudeam? et quod tuo viro, &c. id est, vi.
 Quod, a conjunction, because, for so much as, as to that, as touching that, also but.
 Quod me uiuere coegisti, because thou hast forced me to lue.
 Quod quidam erant improbi, because, or for so muche as there were some lewd and wicked persons.
 Quod tibi res sit, but if thou hadst to doe.
 Quod ad me scribis, as concerning or touching that ye write to me.

Quod

Quod cum accidisset, vtruterum statim vis-
dere mus, but when it had chanced, &c.
Quid quia, for Sed quia, or verum quando,
Quod quia nullo modo sine amicitia, &c.
Idcirco, &c. but because we can not, &c.
therefore, &c.

Quod quoniam nobis voluntas accidit, id
est, quando vero nobis, or Cum vero nobis.
Non quod odio habeam, sed quo melio-
rem etiam, not because I hate him, but
that I, may make him better.

Terminus hic dies est quod audiui, this is the
chiefe date since I heard it.

Senatus consulta duo facta sunt odiosa,
quid in consulem facta putantur, Carone et
Domitio postulant, two acts of counsaile
were made verie displeasing, for as much as
they were supposed to be made against the co-
nsull at the desire of Domitius and Cato.

Quodli quietem, nihil euenisset mali, but
if I had leat it alone, there had none ill hap-
pened, or it had ben well enough.

Sane quod tibiur videatur esse, hic nebulo-
magis est, as to that that thou thyself
hym a man, surely he is a Quibz vacabunde
hym.

Quod quidem, no that.

Non noui me? P. quod quidem ueniat in
mentem, dost thou not knowe me? P.
no that I remember me.

Quodammodo, somewhat, after a certayne
facion.

Quamobrem vili, qui superiores sunt, subs-
mittere debent in amicitia, sic quodam-
do inferiores exollere, wherefore likewise
as that, which is superiour in state or degree,
thou humble them selfe in frendship, so
that which are interiour, thulbe somewhat
in a certayne facion aduante and sette them
selfe forwarde.

Quodpiam, for Quoddam.

Quodcumq, what so euer.

Quodcumq militum, for Quotcumq milites
Vos horro, vi quodcumq militum contra
here potius, contrahatis, I aduise you,
that as many souldiours as ye can gette, ye
gather vnto you.

Quominus, for vi non.

Si poterit fieri, vne pater per me stitisse
credat, quominus he fierent nuptij volo, if
it may be brought to passe, that my father
may beleue that it is not in my fauor that
this marriage is not concluded, I am content,
Quominus in eundem portum perueniret,
that this could not come into the same haven

Quomodo, how, by what reason, in what man-
ner or facion, by what means.

Quomodo tibi res se habet? howe is the
matter with thee.

Sed quomodo dissimulabat? but in what

maner did he dissimble? or but how, or after
what facion did he dissimble?
Primulo diluculo abisti ad legiones, beeing
in the morning thou wentest to the army, al-
so it significth wherefore.

Illa quidem nullum sacrificabit, G. Quomo-
do? Quid igitur me uoluit? Me will thoue me
sacrifice? G. wherefore? what thyng woul-
dest thou with me?

Quomodo, for Quotummodo, how so euer
Quomodo potuim, te conuenissem, si,
&c. how so euer I might haue done it &c.

Quomodo for vi, as, Quomodo nunc est,
pedem visponat non habet? as the mas-
ter goeth now, he hath not a place to set his
foote in.

Quomodocumq, how so euer.

Sed tamen quomodocumq, quamq ut su-
mus pauperuli, est domi quod edimus, pos
how so euer it bee, though we be poe folk,
we haue at home somewhat to eat.

Quomodolibet, idem.

Quomodnam, but how.

Quonam, an adverb, whyther.

Quonam iuri o, seque, S. Quo iure agis? C.
Quonam nisi domi, let us go in, follow me,
&c. whyther wilt thou go? &c. whyther thulde
I go but home to my house.

Quonam, the ablatiue of Quinam.

Quonam inquit modo? how or after what
facion saith he.

Quondam, sometime, ones in tyme passe, or
tyme to come.

Quondam tua dicere facta tempus erit, the
tyme thulbe ones, when thyngs ares shall be
declared, also it is put in the tyme presente.

Quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia
virtus, pe and in them that are vanquished,
sometime good courage aresones subiaceth
these stomaches. Sometime it significth al-
waie.

Vi quondam in stipulis magnus sine viris
bus ignis, like as in stubble or holme, fire is
alwaie great without any puffedance.

Quoniam, for as much as, because.

Quoniam quidem, for Quandoquidem.

Quoniam, sometime for Postq.

Quopiam, any whyther.

Ituane Thais quopiam es? Thais, wilt
thou go any whyther.

Quoquam, any whyther.

Quoque, also, like wise.

Quoquo, where so euer, towards what parte
so euer, whither so euer.

Quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, to what
parte of the world heuer the be conueighed
from hence.

Quoquo, the ablatiue for Quocumq.

Quoquo tempore, at what tyme so euer.

Quoquo consilio fecit, by what counsaile he

euer he did it.

Quotummodo, how so euer, by what means
so euer, after what fact so euer, in any wise,
by all means and diligence.

Quae mihi molesta est quotummodo, id est,
omnibus modis.

Quotummodo ad iudicandum ueni, come to
the iudgement in any wise by one means or
another.

Quotummodo serres habeat, howe so euer
the matter be.

Quotummodo hominem inuestiges velim,
by all the means that can be, with all dili-
gence.

Quotummodo potes, fac ad me uenias, see
that thou come to me by one means or an-
other.

Quotummodo, in any manner of wise.

Tum si maxime fateatur, cum amet allam,
non est uile hanc illi dari, quapropter quo-
quomodo calato est opus, then if he vicerip
confesse it, for as much as he loueth another,
it were not conuenient, that he were married to
this woman. therefore in any manner of wise
this thing must be kept secrete.

Quotummodo, or quotummodo, euery way,
on euery parte, on euery spde.

Eius imperio clarem quotummodo dimi-
tunt, by his commandment they dispatched
the nauie in euery parte.

Rates duplices quotummodo pedibus tri-
ginta e regione solis collocabat, he sette ship-
pes double agaynst the sonne, thirry fete
euery waie.

Quorum, or Quorum apud Plinium, whyther,
towards what place of thyng, to what intent
or ende, to what purpose.

Quorum illuc? to what purpose or place?
Nescio quorum eam, I can not tell whither
or towards what place I shuld go.

Ego nesciebam quorum tuires? thyself
thou that I did not knowe, to what ende, or
for what intent thou spakest these wordes?

Quam timeo quorum euadas? how great-
ly doe I feare to what ende your tale will
come?

Tenes quorum haec tendant? dost thou
perceiue for what intent I speake these
wordes?

Quorum haec tandem? to what purpose
speake you this?

Quot, howe many.

Quot homines, tot sententiae, howe many
men, so many diuerse opinions.

Quot mensibus, id est, singulis mensibus.

Quotannis, pees by pees, euery peere.

Quotennis, of what age? how olde?

Quot annos natus, idem.

Quotenus, how many, to what numbre.

Quotidianus, a, um, a thyng that is or hap-
peneth daily, or daie by daie.

meth daily, or daie by daie.

Quotidiani sumptus, daily expenses.

Quotidiana forma, a common beaurtie or fas-
cion euery daie seene.

Verba quotidiana, wordes vsed in daily com-
munication or speche.

Quotidie, daily, euery daie.

Quoties, how often tymes, as often tymes as.
Toties quoties, so often as euer, as many
tymes as.

Quotiens, idem quod Quoties.

Quotiescumq, as often as.

Quotquot, as many as.

Quotuplex, how many foldes.

Quotuplus, a, um, how muche in measure or
weight.

Quotus, a, um, of what numbre how many.
Hora quotus est? what is it a clocke?

Dic quotus es? tell of what order or place
thou arte, also tell me how many ye bee.

Quotas ades dixerit, id ego admodum in-
certo scio, how many howe he speake of, I
am not well ascertained, or I remembre not
well.

Quota pars, how small a portcion.

Quotuscumq, as many as are.

Quotusquisq, how many, what one among a
thousande.

Quouis, whither, or to what place ye will.

Quouis gentium, whither so euer ye will in
the world.

Quousq, how long, how farre.

Quousque tandem, how long yet?

Quor et Quor, wherefore.

Quum, or quum, when, in the whiche, where
as, loke for the phrases thereof in Cum.

Quum primum, as soone as.



ABIA, olde wyrters vs-
ed for Rabies.

Rabide, furiously, mad-
ly, outrageously.

Rabere, to be furious or
madde.

Rabidus, a, um, madde
or woode, as a madde

dogge, furiously, in a rage, raging woode,
Rabidus dens, an akyng toothe.

Rabies, ei, f. g. madnesse of a dogge. It is also
applied to men, rage, fure, woodehede.

Rabiose, with a rage, fure, or madnesse.

Rabiosus, a, um, madde or woode angry, woode
angry, in a rage, outrageous, furious.

Rabiosulus, a, um, somewhat madde.

Rabirius, a gentleman of Rome. also a poete in
olde tyme.

Rabo, onis, f. g. idem quod Arrabo.

Rabula, *l. m. g.* one whiche is hardy or willfull in any cause, tangling of full of woordes, an attorney or advocate that defendeth ones cause with ouer many woordes.
 Racemarius, *m. g.* a twigge of a vine, of the whiche the grapes do springe.
 Racemano, *onis*, the gathering of grapes, after the great clusters be gathered to make wyne, the clippng of grapes.
 Racematus, *a. um*, that hath grapes.
 Racemiter, *ra. rum*, that beareth clusters of grapes.
 Racemosus, *a. um*, full of grapes or berries.
 Racemus, *mi. m. g.* a grape, or a cluster of grapes or berries.
 Rachia, a repporhefull woorde of hebrew, whiche signifieth thislike, byanylike. finally is a rebukefull woorde, signifying the extreme tre of a persone that speaketh it.
 Radagius, a byng of the Gothes.
 Radians, *anus*, thynng byght, callng beames of light.
 Radiano, *onis*, a callng of beames of byghtnesse.
 Raditus, *a. um*, that casteth beames of byghtnesse and light.
 Caput radium, a head that hath byght beames about it, as picture were wont to printe images.
 Radicans, *a. um*, rooted.
 Radicans, frome the roote, or by the roote, quite and cleane, vicerly, wholly, so that nothing be left.
 Radicus collere, to pluche by by the roote.
 Radiceo, *celere*, to take roote.
 Radico, *an. are*, to roote or take roote.
 Radicosus, *a. um*, that hath a great roote, or many rootes.
 Radicula, *la. f. g.* a littell roote. also an herbe, the tyme whereof is good to wash the mouth.
 Auctum fateth, that the apothecaries doe call it Saponaria. and some call it Herba ful-lonum, the whooes doe name it Condium.
 Radio, *an. are*, to sende forth the beames lyke the sonne.
 Radior, *an. are*, to be made to cast beames of lightlike.
 Radiolus, *li. m. g.* a littell olffe that is longe.
 Radius, *di. m. g.* a beame of the sonne or other byghtlike: sometime of the eyes: also a rodde or yerde, that geometicians haue to describe lines. also a measure of length, wherewith he throweth ponne into the webbe. also the spoke of a wheele. also an instrumente, wherewith measures be dricken. also longe o-lures of opte bearies. Radius is also a parte of the fische called Patinaca, wherewith he doeth fight.
 Radix, *dis. f. g.* a roote.
 Radices montis, the toote of an hill.

In radice palatii, at the foote of bottom of the palace.
 Habere radices altas, to haue taken deepe roote.
 Agere radices, to take roote.
 Rado, *si. dere*, to haue or make smoothe, to cut or pull up, to hure, to reue, to offende, to fatigue, to scrape.
 Aure delicatas radere, to offend or fatigue delicate eares.
 Radit coruus terram, the crowe scrapeth the ground.
 Radula, *la. f. g.* an instrument to haue with, or to scrape olde pittche of barreles or other thynngs, that new mate be iated on.
 Radulanus, *a. um*, that whiche is scraped of haue of from any thng.
 Ragades, a disease in the fundament.
 Ragadia, *f. g.* idem.
 Rage, a towne and castell in Englands called Nottingham.
 Raia, *f. g.* a fische called rate or Cheate.
 Ralla, *la. f. g.* a thynne garment.
 Rallum, *li. n. g.* the staffe, wherewith plough men in tilling doe put the earthe from theys Maie.
 Ramale, *lis*, a seared or dead bough, cut from the tree.
 Ramentum, *ti. n. g.* a littell peece cut of from golde, silver, or any thng.
 Ramenta aluminum, littell thynnges in the grauell or sande of riuers.
 Rameus, *a. um*, that is of a bough.
 Ramex, *ramicis. m. g.* a bynde of capture, when the bowes doe fall downe into a mannes cobbes. also a ratte or baere, whiche goeth ouerchwaite a pale or gate.
 Ramicosus, *a. um*, that is burden.
 Ramnetes, the thirde parte of the people of Rome in Romulus tyme.
 Ramentes, idem.
 Ramnus, toke Rhamnus.
 Ramosus, *a. um*, full of bowes, that hath many bowes.
 Ramulus, *li. m. g.* et Ramusculus, a littell bowghe.
 Ramus, *mi. m. g.* a bough. also the part of the erote of a tree growng out like a bough.
 Ramus montis, the arme or parte of an hill.
 Rana, *us. f. g.* a frogge. also a sicknesse whiche doeth annoy castell.
 + Rana Seriphia, is a prouerbe, applyed to them, that can not speake in tyme convenient.
 Rancoo, *cere*, to be mouldy or putrefied.
 Ranceus, idem quod Rancidus.
 Rancide, an aduerbe, spynngly.
 Rancidus, *a. um*, rancied, mouldy, or putrefied. also vnflauour, or vnpleasant.
 Rancidulus, *a. um*, a littell mouldy or putrefied, that hath somewhat a rotten sauour.
 Ranco,

Ranco, *an. are*, to make a noyslike a figne.
 Rancoo, *oris. m. g.* filche, rottennesse of thynngs that be mouldy and vntwined: a rotten and spynng sauour.
 Rancus, was taken in olde tyme for as, byasse.
 Rancidula porta, the byasen gate.
 Rancum, in the olde tyme was a quartene of a pounde.
 Ranunculilis, *li. m. g.* a littell frogge or frothe.
 Rapa, *pe. f. g.* a plant and roote called rape.
 Rapacia, *rape* leaves.
 Rapacitas, *atis. f. g.* caute, extorcion.
 Rapaciter, *cauenculip.*
 Rapax, *acis. om. g.* cauenous, greedy, conetous, that useth extorcion and pillng.
 Raphanius, *a. um*, of radish.
 Raphanius, *uis. f. g.* a terrapne herbe.
 Raphanus, *ni. m. g.* a plant and roote called radish.
 Rapicum, *cij. n. g.* a rape leafe.
 Rapide, *quickelp. swiftp.* with great violence.
 Rapiditas, *uis. f. g.* swytenesse.
 Rapidus, *a. um*, very swifte as a streame of water.
 Oratio rapida, id est, concitata.
 Rapina, *ns. f. g.* robbery, raine. also a place where rapen doe growe.
 Rapinator, a robber.
 Rapio, *pui. pere*, to take or pull by violence, haste, or fure, to snarthe, to take hastily, also to rauish a woman, to byng one by violence before a iudge, or to pilson.
 Sublimem hunc intro rape, hope me by this felow on thy backe, and cate hym in.
 Rapidi cognitionem rerum, to be moued with a great desyre to knowe thynnges.
 Rapi cupiditate, to be moued or ledde with the vnlastate desyre of any thng.
 Aliquem ad suam disciplinam rapere, id est, attrahere, impellere.
 In errorem rapi, to be brought in an error, to be deceyued.
 Rapere in inuidiam, to byng one in hatred and displeasure.
 Limis rapere, supple oculis, to speie or loke byon, or reade a thng with the eyes a shew, or stirng aspeie.
 Rapere in peiorem partem, to carpe, to blame, to sende saute with, to interpyete a thng ill.
 Illicite rapuit, he went thither with all speie or to great haste.
 Rapere ad se, to draw or allure to se, to take to hym selfe.
 Virgines ad stuprum rapere, to rauish the maydens.
 In fraudem aliquem rapere, to make one to doe a thng, that shall tourne to his displeasure and hure.
 Hac rapies viam, thou shalt come hither.

Ad supplicium rapere, to take and leade as wale to be punished.
 Rapere aliquem in ius, to arrethe one, or cause hym to be arrethed to appeare before iudges.
 Rapere, olde wyttres used for Rapere.
 Rapo, *raponis. m. g.* for Raptor.
 Raptim, *hastip. swiftp.*
 Raptim scribere, to write in haste.
 Raptus, *a. um*, taken, caried, or drawen awaye with great violence.
 Raptio, *onis*, violent taking of a persone.
 Raptio, *an. are*, to take often violently.
 Raptio, *an. are*, to take or drawe violently.
 Raptor, *oris. m. g.* a rauisher or violent taker, a robber.
 Raptum, *ti. n. g.* a thng taken or robbed awaye by violence.
 Rapura, *f. g.* idem quod Raptus.
 Raptus, *a. um*, rauished, taken awaye sodainly.
 Raptus, *us. m. g.* rauishng or deflourng of a woman, or the violent taking awaye of a thng.
 Rapulum, *li. n. g.* a littell rape roote.
 Rapum, *pi. n. g.* a rape roote.
 Rapunculus, *li. m. g.* a littell roote whiche is eaten in saleres.
 Rare, *seidome*, or not often. also thynne, not thicke.
 Rarefacio, *fecl. facere*, to make thynne or slender.
 Rarefio, *seri. f.* to be made thynne or slender.
 Rareter, *seidome*.
 Rarelo, *scere*, to waxe thynne or not thicke growen, to be or happen seidome, to waxe fewer in numbys, to diminish by litle and litle.
 Raripilus, *la. lum*, thynne heered.
 Rarior, *rarius*, more seide.
 Rarissimus, *a. um*, seideit.
 Rarissime, *molte seide*.
 Raritas, *tatis*, and Raritudo, *dis. f. g.* seidomenesse.
 Raritas arborum, thynne growth of trees, or when few trees grow in a place.
 Raro, *seide*, rare, fewe tymes.
 Raro, *an. are*, to make scant or seide.
 Rarus, *a. um*, seide or not ofte, thynne, not thicke growen or sette. also pious, excellent.
 Rari, a number, here and there one, or a fewe.
 Rara avis, a birds seidome seene: wherby is signified any thng that seidom happeneth.
 Rari capilli, thynne haire.
 Rarus in potu, that dyppeth seidome.
 Cribrum rarum, a course of wyde stens.
 Turba rarissima, a very small company.
 Rarum inuentu, herbe and rayes to be found.
 Ramentum, *ti. n. g.* Clippng of wheddes, after Calpine: but the place of Columella hath now Ramenta.

Rafis, a hynde of rawe pteche.
 Rafilis, le, that mafe be shauen or made smoothe.
 Rafio, au, arc, to shute ofte.
 Rator, oris, m.g. a barbour of thaur. also a foliar.
 Ratoris, a, um, pertynyng to Raupng.
 Ratis, a touche mple.
 Ratellum, li, n.g. a littell rake.
 Ratrum, itri, n.g. Pluraliter hi ratri, et hæc ratra, a rake.
 Raura, r, f.g. Raupng.
 Rauring naues, lighters of woodde barges.
 Ratur, eide wyrters used for raturicare, to raturise, to confitme.
 Ratum habere, idem.
 Rates, raris, are pieces of tymber pyoned together, whereon hay or other like thyng be pyng lade, that are byawen on rures, as on the great streames of Bermythe and France is now seene: but they be commonly used and taken for shippes, or the side beames of a shippe.
 Ratarius, ri, m.g. the master of a shippe: or it semeth rather to be a lightie man, or he that occupieth a lightie of barge, to transpoyne and conveye such handiles from place to place.
 Ratium, Limogels in Poito.
 Raticeo, au, arc, to ratiffe, to firme of appoyne.
 Ratificatio, onis, a ratification or confirmatio.
 Ratio, onis, f.g. reason, counsaile, purpose, care, respecte, consideration, regard, cause, the moner, the wate, the faction, the fourme, proportion, the trade, the state, the meane, also an accompte, a reckenyng.
 Habenda et ratio rei familiaris, the affaires concerning our household muste be considered: or we make haue a regarde to our household affaires.
 Rationem habere cum aliquo, to haue to do with any one.
 Inequalitatis rationis habuisti, pou hadde not that regarde or consideration with pou.
 Sine ratio re officij, without haupng regard to his beute.
 A quo meo longissime ratio voluntas abhorret, the whiche was cleane contrarye to my fantasie or mynde.
 Vni nequeo mirari satis rationem, I can not meruaile enough at your doopnges.
 Mea est hic ratio, to be my fantasie, my counsaile or aduise to this.
 Cum ratione aliquid finire, to go about a thyng aduisedly, and forseyng what mafe folowe: to consider and weigh a thyng before he begynne.
 Nunq̃ ita quisquam bene subducta ratione ad uitam finit, quin, &c. neuer man was so well aduised in his life: or neuer man toke so good aduise in his luyng, but, &c.

Vt ego oculis rationem capio, as faere as I can diuerne of see.
 Pro ratione fructuum, id est, pro quantitate, according to the fruite of pteche theare.
 Rationibus inferre, to putte into his reckenyng.
 Rationes Gallie procurare, to minisre the aduises pteping to Gallia.
 Multis rationibus prouidum, it is many manner of wates prouided for.
 Vt rationem se dicere intelligo, after thine accompte.
 Ratio constat, the matter appereth or is shewed, the cause of reason is euident.
 Rationes referre, to ptebe accompte.
 Rationem dare, idem.
 Rationem dicere, to accompte.
 Ratio de integro incunda est mihi, I muste be fayne to begynne my reckenyng of accompte all newe agayne: and by translation, I muste inuent a new wate of meane to bypge this matter to passe.
 Rationes putare, to summe ouer a boke of accompte.
 Rationes conferre, to tise an accompte.
 Rationibus referre, to regesse that he hath receyued.
 Rationem vite repositere, to examine one how he hath ledde his life.
 Rationem conficere, to make a regesse of any thyng that is done.
 Conuenit inter eos ratio accepti et expensi, their receptes and expences agree.
 Perfecti operis ratione computare, to callyc or cōmpte how muche the whole woorkes building standeth bym in.
 Morum prior ratio est, the moze respects must be had to the manners.
 Rationem commodi ducere, to haue regard to his profite.
 Habent rationem cum terra, they laboure or occupie the ground.
 Rationem ostendam, qua ita fugatis, I will shewe you a meane, wate, or faction, &c.
 Diuisim tunc me rationis offendit hominem, the vnithenesse of the wate, trade or faction, that I doe take in this matter, &c.
 Ad nostrum tempus rationem, in comparison of our tyme.
 Postquam mea ratio mutata est, after that my purpose of aduise was changed.
 Propter rationem belli, because of the warre.
 Quantum belli ratio postulabit, as much as the state and conditio of the warre shall requere.
 Ad rationem antiquæ religionis, according to the rule, &c.
 Alia ratione, otherwile, by any other meane.
 Ratione aliquid facere, to doe a thyng for a consideration or cause.

Ratio

Ratio honesti, the nature of honestie.
 Rationem dicere, to shewe a reason or cause why.
 Ratiocinatio, onis, reasonyng, debatyng of a matter.
 Ratiocinator, oris, m. gene. a calter of an accompte, an auditor, a disputer, a reasoner.
 Ratiocinatio, a, um, belongyng to reasonyng or debatyng of the matter.
 Ratiocinium, reasonyng and disputyng.
 Ratiocinor, aris, ar, to debate or reason, to gather in argument, to accompte.
 Rationabilis, le, reasonable, dooen with reason.
 Rationalis, le, that hath the vse of reason.
 Rationarius, ri, m.g. he that keepeth the booke of reckenyng, an auditor.
 Rationarius, a, um, belongyng to a reckenyng of accompte.
 Rationarius codex, a booke of accompte, a reckenyng booke. Also a booke belongyng to the counsaile of princes, wherein actes dooen and to be dooen, are written, a Regestre.
 Ratis, tis, f.g. idem quod Rates, tis.
 Ratipona, a citee in Blinagie called Bentyburgh.
 Ratuncula, le, f.g. a littell accompte or reckenyng, a small reason.
 Ratumena, the name of a certayne chetote man.
 Ratus, a, um, stablyshed, confymed, supposed, also thynnyng, iudgeng.
 Pro rata, according to his portion.
 Ratum habere aliquid, to appoyne, to conserue. Also to haue for a certaintee.
 Ratum facere, to ratifie, to confirme.
 Ratum mihi est, I appoyne it, I allowe it.
 Rato tempore, at a certayne tyme.
 Rato præces, praes of bowes that be heard.
 Ratus, a participle, signifyng supposyng.
 Ratus sum, I supposed, I thoughte.
 Rauce, wouemes that be in the rootes of trees, and dooe eat theim.
 Rauce, hoarsely.
 Rauceo, cui, cere, to be hoarse.
 Raucefco, scere, to waxe hoarse.
 Rucedo, dinis, f.g. hoarsenesse.
 Raudio, raufi, cere, to be hoarse.
 Raucifonus, a, um, that maketh a hoarse noyse, that hath a hoarse voyce.
 Raucitas, atis, f. g. hoarsenesse.
 Raucus, a, um, hoarse.
 Nisi ipse iam rumor rauceus est factus, excepte that rumour dooe cease.
 Sonare rancum quiddam, to sowne somewhat hoarsely.
 Raudus, or Rodus, a thyng bruynght and vnpoysed. It was also taken for as, blyffe.
 Rauduscula, a blyffen gate in Rome.

Raudusculum, li, n. g. blyffe.
 Rauenna, a citee in Itale.
 Rauennas, atis, om. gen. that dwelleth or is in Rauenna.
 Raudus, a, um, an affliction.
 Raudi oculi, eyes of coloure myrte with blacke and poulowe, somewhat blewish or yollowe.
 Raullie, they that haue eyes of coloure mixt with blacke and poulowe.
 Ravis, uis, f.g. hoarsenesse.
 Ad ravis polcere, to require a thyng to me postunatly, that he is hoarse.
 Raucellus, a, um, littell browne of colour.
 Raus, a, um, for obtulus, also Raus coloure, a dull or fadde coloure, mixt with blacke or poulow, a darke poulow.
 Raus vox, a voyce that mafe not be well heard.
 R, ANTE, E.
 RE, a preposition used onely in composition, and significeth sometyms Rursum as Reridifico, to builde agayne: sometyms Contra, or Aduerfus: as, Repugnare. Sometyms Iterum atq̃ iterum: as, Recuputo: also Inde: as, Remoueo. Sometyms Valde: as, Redundo. Sometyms it hath the same significacion that the symple hath.
 Reridifico, au, arc, to reedifie, to builde new, to builde agayne.
 Readopto, au, arc, to chose by adoption agayne.
 Realis actio, an action concernyng the gods.
 Reaple, in the selfe of vraye thyng, in birds.
 Reate, tis, n.g. a citee in Itale.
 Reatus, us, m.g. a fault or offence, the estate of a person arreigned.
 Rebellatio, onis, f.g. a rebellyng.
 Rebellator, oris, m. gene. he that rebelleth, a rebell.
 Rebellatrix, the femetine.
 Rebello, au, arc, to rebell. also to waxe soye agayne, as woundes and diseases after they be once cured.
 Rebello, onis, com.g. and Rebellum, li, n. g. a rebellon.
 Rebellis, le, that rebelleth.
 Rebito, au, arc, to returne, to come agayne.
 At vnum hoc te quæso si huc rebites e Philocrate, ut eius mihi facias conuendit copiam, but one thyng I praye the, if he returne from Philocrates, sende the meane that I maye speake with hym.
 Rebro, au, arc, to lowe agayne, to lowe or be lowe agayne.
 Reclutro, au, arc, to stryke with the hyle, to hyle.

Reclutro

Recalco, aui, are, to treade downe vnder the
foote.
Recalco, calco, lui, calere, to be hotte.
Recalco, scire, to waxe warme agayne.
Recalacio, feci, facere, to make warme as
gayne.
Recaluaer, tri, m. g. he that is balde befoze.
Recaluo, uere, to be balde agayne.
Recaluo, a, um, idem quod recaluaer.
Recandens, entis, om. g. thynnyng beate whyle
Recandeo, candui, ere, to be whyle.
Recandescio, scire, to waxe verry hott.
Recano, cinui, canere, to syng agayne.
Recantatus, a, um, songe agayne, also putte as
waxe with tharpyng.
Recanto, aui, are, to charme awaile, to charme
out a thyng, whiche was broughte in by ene
chantment, as the wyches (callid wyfwo-
men) are wont to dooe.
Recapitulatio, a, summe of byete rehersyng of
thynges in chapters.
Recedo, celsi, ere, to departe of goe awaile, to
goe backe, to respye, to recople, to goe from.
Also to retourne, to goe agayne. Sometime
to be dismissed, to be forre of.
Recedere a condicione, a persona, a statu, to
so chaunge of alter the condicion, person of
state.
Quanti id nomen durius iam effecit verus
his, a peregrino enim recessit, although
auenture maketh that name now somewhat
harde and strange to be used, for it is alte-
red from the olde significacion.
Recedere ab armis, to cease frome warre, to
leau of warre.
A causa alicuius paululum recedere, to
shynke awaile, to geue backe.
Recedere ab vtrata consuetudine, to alise
from the accusom. d facion.
Recedere ab oculis, to dis.
Recedere a uita, idem.
Recedere ab officio, not to dooe his duetie,
not to dooe that reason and honestie woulde.
Postq recessit vna patrio corpore, after that
your father was dead.
Recedere a sententijs alicuius, id est, illas
taxare.
Romam recessit, he returned of went agayne
to Rome.
Recede de medio, get thy wate hente.
Recessit venter, his bealy was allwaged, of
waxed lesse.
Fragmentum a fragmento recedit, one ptece
goth from an other.
Etiam que procul recessere, euen those thyngs
whiche are farre of.
A viuo recedere, to eschewe of auoyde vico.
Recello, lui, cellere, to piache backe of with-
dyaue.
Reccens, entis, om. gene. newe, late, soone afte

ter, freshie.
Recenti pede recurrere, to renne effeoonie
after that he hath rested him, to make a freshie
course.
Postq thermopotasti guttur, recipe te, et res-
curre pede recenti, after that thou hast war-
med thy thyote with good drynke, take thy
hette to the and make a freshie course.
Recent et lassus, contrarie.
Equi recentes, freshie and lustie hoxses, they
are not wepy.
Pullus a partu recens, a colte lately soled.
Quum e provincia recens esset, when that
he was lately retourned out of the prouince.
Qui recens ab illorum atate sua, whiche
was hostely after theyt tyme.
Exemplum recens, a late example.
Homines recentes, id est, nuper nati.
Litera recentissima, letters veris lately
wyten.
Re recenti, when the matter was freshie and
lately dooen.
Recens maritus, a man lately married, a byde
growne.
Recens nouus, all freshie and newe.
Recentes Roma venerant, they came late
from Rome.
Recens, aduerbium, newely, freshly, of late.
Recentio, lui, scire, to numbe of tell, to reken,
to coumpte, sometime to shewe.
Recentio, lui, scire, used of olde wyters for
Recentio.
Recentius, a, um, tolde of reckened.
Recentus, a, um, reckened, noumbe.
Recentus, us, m. g. and Recentio, onis, a tale
of reckenyng.
Recentior, newely, freshly, lately.
Recentio, aui, are, to renne.
Recentior, aris, ari, to be renewed.
Receptaculum, li, n. g. the place whiche recei-
ueth thynges. also a place of luresce of some
foyre, a place of refuge.
Receptio, onis, a retourne backe, byawpyng of
byngnyng agayne, a recepyng of taking in.
Quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum vi-
rum? why dyawest thou my housebnde est-
soones backe vnto thy house, why dost thou
recepye myne housebnde hyther into thyne
house?
Receptivus, a, um, that which is reserved from
other to ones owne vse of commoditee.
Receptivus seruus, a seruauit that one has
path for his owne vse, when he depaerteth
with other of his good.
Receptor, oris, m. g. he that recepyeth tholen
goodes.
Receptrix, icis, the femintne.
Recepto, aui, are, to recepye often.
Receptum, i, n. g. a thyng that one hath taken
vpon hym to dooe.

Recep

Receptus, a, um, recepyed of taken in, taken
in custome of vse.
Recepti in curatorem, they whiche of strag-
gers be made citizins.
Receptus, us, m. g. a place of succout, a retreatte
in battaile, a respyng backe agayne.
Receptui canere, to blowe the reccayre. also
it is a prouerbe, whiche significeth to finish
of ende the contention, to respye backe as
gayne.
Recessim, an aduerbe whiche significeth goyng
backe, with respyng, with groupng backe.
Recessus, os, m. g. goyng awate of backe, es-
pyng, the succout of thynost place of co-
nye of any place of thyng.
Accessus et recessus lunæ, contrarie, the ap-
pycheyng and depaerting of the moone from
vs.
Recessus in oculo, the hole of holowesse of
the eye.
Recidipnum, or rather Rechidipnum, a gar-
ment used in olde tyme to suppe in.
Recidinus, a, um, effeoonie restayed. sometime,
effeoonie beate of fallen.
Recido, recidi, ere, to fall effeoonie, of to fall
backewarde.
Recidit in te hæ contumelia, these rebu-
ses shall lgyth on the.
Recidit ad paucos, it is come to a fewe per-
sons, of it is come to the vse of fewe men, of
fewe men dooe ptece it.
Recidit in casum, it is come to nothyng.
Ne sineret eo recidere, that he woulde not
suffer it to come to that ptece.
Quorum recidar responsum tuum, non ma-
gnopere laboro, I passe not greatly what ye
answere, of it is all one to me whether ye
answere yea or noe.
Ad luctum reciderunt ex laticia, they be fal-
len out of gladnesse into sorowes and moue-
nyng.
Ad nihilam recidere, to come to nothyng.
Recido, di, dere, to cutte agayne, to cut be-
hynde.
Recinctus, a, um, vngyde, lewese, unbuckeled,
of unlaced.
Vestes induta recinctas, haugng hie clothes
allwese about hie and unlaced.
Recingo, cinxi, gere, to vngyde.
Reciniani, they that dyde weare clothes called
Recinia.
Recinium, ij, neu. gene. a square garments
whiche they that dyde weare theym dyde
caste the one parte thereof one theys Moul-
dres at theyr backes, lyke frenche clothes.
Recino, cinui, ere, to syng agayne, to soune
agayne.
Recinus, i, masculini, gene. idem quod Reci-
nium.
Recipio, Cato vseth for Recipiam,

Recipio, cepi, ere, to recepye of take, to ad-
myte, to allowe, to call agayne, to byngne
to sauegarde, to saue and deigne out of
dangere, to undertake, to take vpon one,
to promyse. Also to respye to hym selfe,
of to excepte a thyng in geuyng of bargay-
nyng, to respye to a mans owne vse.
Recipe te, to retourne of come agayne.
Percontatum ibi ad portum quoad recipi-
at se frater, I wyll goe and take at the ha-
uen, vntill my byocher come agayne.
Recipe se ad cenam, to come to supper.
Hic homo ad cenam recipit se ad me, this
man wyll come to me to supper.
Ignorantiam alicuius recipere, to admytte
ones ignorance for an excuse.
Recipe alicum domum ad se hospicio, to
take one home and todyge hym in his house.
Recipe te ad me, come hyther to me.
Recipe se ex opere, to retourne frome his
business.
Recipe se domum, to retourne home.
Recipe in aures, to heare.
Non adipolistic tua dicta nunc in aures
recipio, in good sooth, I dooe not heare
now what thou sayest.
Recipe se in portum, to arryue at any ha-
uen.
Recipe se in principem, to take on hym as
gayne lyke a pynce.
Recipe anhelitum, to fetyche byathe of
wynde.
Priusq recipias anhelitum vno verbo elo-
quere, vbi ego sum, of eate thou fetyche
byathe, tell me at a wooyde, in what case I
stande.
Recipe animum, take byathe
Recipe, to recouer.
Cum quidem me audiente Salinatori (qui a-
missio oppido fugerat in arcem) gloriantia-
ty dicenti, Mea opera, Quinte Fibi Ta-
rentum recepisti. Certe inquit, ridens. Nam
nisi tu amississet, ego nunq recepissem, for
in my hearpyng to Salinatori, whiche (the
towne of Tarentum beyng lost) fled into the
castell, sayng vnto hym: Thou haste reco-
uered Tarentum Quin. Fibi. by my meanse.
What is true (sayd he) laughpyng: for if
thou haddest not loste it, I hadde not reco-
uered it.
Penas ab aliquo recipere, to punyssh.
Ad frugem se recipere, to become thystle
and an hostil man.
Ad ingenium suum se recipere, to retourne
agayne to his olde maner of luyng.
Vt me recipi, as soone as I came to my selfe
agayne.
Recipe ciuitate, to make one free of a
citee.
Non recipit cunctationem hæc res, this
matte

matter can abyde no delate.
 Determentum recipere, to haue losse of that
 mage.
 Incrementum recipere, to encrease, to grow.
 Recipere aliquem, to receiue one as a felend,
 into a citie, or into his house.
 Recipere aliquem recto, to geue one lodging
 in his house.
 Recipere aliquem mensa, to geue one meate
 and drinke at his table.
 Neminem dorso aut in sedem recepit es
 quus, the hysse woulde not suffer any other to
 come on his backe, to leape into the saddle, or
 to ride hym.
 Recipere ciuitatem in fidem, to receiue a citie
 into his protection of tuition.
 Recipere animos aut animum a pauore, to
 come to hym selfe agayne after a great feare.
 Recipere se ad aliquem fuga, to flee to one
 for succour.
 Se ad diem recipere, to come agayne at the
 date appoynted.
 Recipit cibum, to be taken and vied for a
 meate, to be eaten commonly.
 Recipit tutum, to be rescued and deliuered
 out of daunger.
 Medio ex hoste recipi, to bee rescued and de-
 liuered from the myddes of his enemies.
 Quod semel recepitum, that I had once ta-
 ken vpon me.
 Ad me, in me recipio, I undertake it.
 Recipitum officium persoluere, to dooe the
 good turne or benefyte that he had promysed
 or undertaken.
 Verumtibi coram recipiti, as you promysed in
 my presence, or whan I was with you.
 In deditionem recipere, to take to mercie.
 Nomen absentis recipere, to admitte the ac-
 culation of a person that is absente.
 Onus aliquod recipere, to take a charge vpon
 hym.
 Si recipere correcturū, if you wolde pro-
 myse that you woulde correcte it.
 Auteritatem annis recipere, by longe conti-
 nuance to waite ege.
 Seruum recipere, to keepe and reserue a ser-
 uante to ones owne vse.
 Vius recipi, vse hath appoynded and as-
 towed it.
 Reciprocatio, onis, a goping backe or retour-
 nyng to the place that he came fro.
 Reciproco, aui, are, to turne backe, to repete, to
 goe backe, to returne or haue recourse thither
 from whence it came.
 Reciprocorum, was taken of Laberius for
 eunuchs, for the tournyng backewarde, and
 streyones forwarde of the hoynes.
 Spiritus reciprocatur, quum iussum absor-
 betur.
 Reciprocus, a, um, that which is repeted or est-

toones reherced, that hath recourse of respect
 thither from whence it came.
 Annis reciprocus, a riter that ebbeth and
 floweth.
 Recusamentum, i, n, g, a littell piece of gobbes
 cutte of from any thyng.
 Reciso, onis, a cutting of.
 Recisus, a, um, newe cut, sometyme hylled.
 Recitatio, onis, a recitynge aloude, readynge
 that other mase heare.
 Recitator, oris, m, ge. he that reciteth or read-
 eth a thyng.
 Recito, aui, are, to reade aloud that other mase
 heare and vnderstande, to recite or recite-
 soones, to recite by heete.
 Recitare ex codice, to recite or reade a thyng
 on the booke.
 Reclamatio, onis, f, g, agayne sayng, a recla-
 myng, a cryng contrarie or agaynst.
 Reclamito, aui, are, to repugne, to crye or be-
 agaynst offen.
 Reclamo, aui, are, to bente with a lowde voyce
 or crye, to gaigneate, to repugne.
 Reclamo ubi pro reo, I saie agaynst the in
 those thynges that thou haste pronounced a-
 gaynst the person arathed.
 Reclino, aui, are, to bende or incline to a thyng,
 to leane downe agaynst a thyng.
 Reclista, et Reclitum, to whan the shyppne of
 the synger to leue from the myde.
 Recluius, ue, somewhat budyng upwarde.
 Recludo, si, ere, to open.
 Infernas referat sedes, et regna recludat pale-
 lida, vnder he the lockes of Infernall places,
 and leat hym sette wyde open the pale regi-
 ons of death.
 Reclusus, a, um, opened, Iustinus putteth Re-
 clusus, for Clausus Shutte.
 Recocta, secunde or course cheefe.
 Recoctus, a, um, sodde agayne. also well expe-
 cted.
 Recogito, aui, are, to remembre, to thynke or con-
 sider in a mans minde earnestly, or oftentimes.
 Recognitio, onis, a knowlageyng, a consyde-
 ryng, a calling to remembrance.
 Recognosco, noui, scire, to recognisse, to consi-
 der, to recompre, to call to remembrance, to
 knowe perfectly, to ouerloohe, to ouersee a
 thyng to correcte it, or to see in what case it is,
 also to rechen, to nambe, to remembre.
 Quum te penitus recognoui, timere desino,
 whan I dooe once consyde in my mynde ear-
 nestly, or cal to my remembrance what a man
 he is, I feare no more.
 Decretum recognoscere, to ouersee a decreet
 or ordynance, to the intent to amende it.
 Supellectilem Dari et omnem pecuniam
 recognouit, he dyd ouersee and take a vewe
 of all hynges Darius gooddes and treasure.
 Recognoscere utram equū, to muster the
 hoyses

hoyses, to se what numbre they be.
 Recolligo, legere, to assemble together, also
 to recollect, to appeale, to renewe, to get vp
 agayne, to gather agayne.
 Quod scribis etiam si cuius animus esset inte-
 onfessor, a me recolligi oportere, where
 thou wrytest, that moze ouer if any man were
 displeased with the, he shulde be reconciled by
 my meanes.
 Recolligere sensus, to gather his witten
 home agayne.
 Recolligere vires, to get vpp his strengthe
 agayne.
 Recolligere se a longa valetudine, to reco-
 ner of gette by agayne after longe sicknesse.
 Recolo, iul, ere, to tye of bysse agayne, to re-
 fresh of renewe the memoie of a thyng, to
 meditate or fast in ones mynde, to repete, to
 repete, to call to remembrance.
 Aurum decus recoluit, id est, restituit, renou-
 auit.
 Artes inter se recolere, id est, exercere.
 Ingenia nostra, nunc hac cogitatione, nunc
 illa recoluntur, our wyttes be refreshed or
 renewed, now with one cogitation, now with
 another.
 Intermissa recolere, to renewe thynges that
 haue been omitted or leat passe for a tyme.
 Reconvincor, sceris, recomminisci, to re-
 membre or call to remembrance.
 Recompono, sui, ere, to compose or sette toge-
 ther agayne.
 Recompositus, a, um, composed or set together
 agayne.
 Reconciliatio, onis, a reconcilyng, a peace
 making, a tone making.
 Reconciliator, oris, a peace maker, a louebate
 maker, a reconciler.
 Reconciliatus, a, um, reconciled.
 Reconcilio, aui, are, to reconcile, to restore vnto
 so fauour, to make at one.
 Reconciliare in libertatem, to set at libertee.
 Alienare et Reconciliare, contrarie.
 Existimationem reconciliare, to recover or
 get again the good estimation that men haue
 of vs.
 Animos populi sibi reconciliare, to wynde
 the hartes of the common people, to gette
 them selfes in fauour with the comon people.
 Reconciliare solum domum, to gette ones
 soones to come home agayne.
 Reconcino, aui, are, to newe make, to make
 newe again, vpon a garment.
 Reconditus, a, um, hyde, laied vpp, secretly
 kepte, hard to be knownen.
 Recondo, condidi, ere, to hyde, to laie vp.
 Recondere gladium in vaginam, to put by
 the sword agayne into the scabbard.
 In aliquem locum se recondere, to hyde hym
 selfe in a place.

Reconduco, duxi, ere, to hye agayne.
 Recondor, aris, ari, to be blowne by agayne.
 Recordatio, onis, remembrance.
 Recordor, aris, ari, to remembre.
 Recordor huius rei, et hanc rem, I remem-
 bre this thyng.
 Recorrogo, rexi, igere, to amende agayne.
 Recoquo, coxi, coquere, to boyle or scald
 soones, to amende with drabe.
 Recrastino, aui, are, to delate from date to date.
 Recreatio, onis, a recreation, a playng.
 Recteo, aui, are, to recteate, to rectifie, to es-
 troye, to renewe to his olde strengthe a nature.
 Qui e morbo graui recreati sunt, whiche
 were restoyed to theyr strengthe agayne, after
 a grievous sickness.
 Ex magno timore se recreare, to come to
 hym selfe agayne after a great feare.
 Recrementum, i, n, g, that that groweth su-
 perfluousely on any thyng, or that is cut of or
 pared awate.
 Recrepo, crepul, are, to tynge or sowne agayne.
 Recresco, scere, to growe agayne.
 Recrudesco, scere, to wake newe or freshe, to
 wake soye agayne.
 Recrudescit seditio, the sedition begynneth a
 freshe agayne.
 Recruduit pugna, the battaile beganne to be
 fierce or ege agayne.
 Recta, a supper where they ate all in a rowe.
 Rectangulus, is where lines be so tynge, that
 no parte is longer or shorter than other.
 Recta, an aduerbe signifying streight.
 Cur non recta introbas? why wentest thou
 not streight, or the streight waie in?
 Recte, well enough, well, spakfully, yea of
 good rpght, with good reason.
 Quid tui iugur lachrymas? aut quid es tam
 tristis? P. Recte mater. S. Quid fuit tu
 multi? than wherfor dooest thou mourne?
 O why art thou so haunte? D. It is well en-
 ough mother. S. What was all this noyse.
 Recte dicis, thou sayest truly.
 Recte est, it is enough, or I haue enough.
 Recte pareo, to byngge forth a childe of a
 spak shape.
 Tum quod dem directe est, id est, satis, I
 haue also enough to geue hym.
 Recte facere alicui, to dooe good to a man.
 Recte ferre, to take patiently.
 Si sapis, neq prateri quas ipse amor moles-
 tias habet, addas: et illas quas habet, recte
 feras, if thou beest wylle, and ad no moze greefe
 or trouble, than lone bynggeth with it, take
 and take as it bynggeth suffer patiently.
 Recte, signifith sometyme nothyng, as I haue
 note saiesch.
 Rogo nannid velis, recte inquit, Ab eo, I
 aske whether he wolde any thyng, or agayne
 munde me any seruce, nothyng, saiesch he.
 Alii uti

matter can abyde no delaye.
 Dementum recipere, to have losse of dementage.
 Incrementum recipere, to encrease, to grow.
 Recipere aliquem, to receive one as a friend, into a cite, or into his house.
 Recipere aliquem recto, to geve one lodging in his house.
 Recipere aliquem mensa, to geve one meate and drinke at his table.
 Neminem dorso aut in sedem recipere, the hoys would not suffer any other to come on his backe, to leape into the saddle, or to ride hym.
 Recipere civitatem in fidem, to receive a cite into his protection of tuition.
 Recipere animos aut animum a pauore, to come to hym selfe agayne after a great feare.
 Recipere se ad aliquem fuga, to flee to one for succour.
 Se ad diem recipere, to come agayne at the date appoynted.
 Recipit cibum, to be taken and used for a meate, to be eaten commonly.
 Recipit in tutam, to be rescued and delivered out of daunger.
 Medio ex hinc recipi, to be rescued and delivered from the myddes of his enemies.
 Quod semel recipit, that I had once taken upon me.
 Ad me, or in me recipio, I undertake it.
 Recipit officium persolvere, to dooe the good turne or benefyte that he had promysed or undertaken.
 Vt mihi coram recipi, as you promysed in my presence, or whan I was with you.
 In deditionem recipere, to take to mercie.
 Nomen absentis recipere, to admitte the accusation of a person that is absente.
 Onus aliquod recipere, to take a charge upon hym.
 Si recipere te correcturum, if you wolde promysse that you wolde correcte it.
 Anticipationem annis recipere, by longe continuance to waite ege.
 Servum recipere, to keepe and reserve a servaunte to ones owne use.
 Vfus recipit, use hath appoynded and allowed it.
 Reciprocatio, onis, a goyng backe or retourning to the place that he came fro.
 Reciproco, aui, are, to turne backe, to repete, to goe backe, to returne of haue recourse thither from whence it came.
 Reciprocor, was taken of Laberius for eammes, to the countynge backwards, and streyghte forwardes of the hoys.
 Spiritus reciprocatur, quum rursus absorbetur.
 Reciprocus, a, um, that which is repeted of e-

hoones reherfed, that hath recourse of respect thither from whence it came.
 Annis reciprocus, a riter that ebbeth and floweth.
 Recusamentum, i, n, g, a littell piece of gobber cutte of from any thyng.
 Reciso, onis, a cutting of.
 Recisus, a, um, newe cut, sometyme kyled.
 Recitatio, onis, a recitynge aloude, readyng that other mase heare.
 Recitator, oris, m, ge. he that reciteth or readeth a thyng.
 Recito, aui, are, to reade aloud that other mase heare and understande, to recite or tell offe soones, to recite by herte.
 Recitare ex codice, to recite or reade a thyng on the booke.
 Reclamatio, onis, f, g, agayne sayng, a reclatemyng, a cryng contrary of agayne.
 Reclamito, aui, are, to repugne, to crye of be agayne oftten.
 Reclamo, aui, are, to bende with a lowde voyce or crye, to gaine saye, to repugne.
 Reclamo tibi pro reo, I saye agayne the in those thynges that thou haste pronounced agayne the person araigned.
 Reclino, aui, are, to bende or incline to a thyng, to leane downe aganst a thyng.
 Reclia, et Reclium, to whan the shynde of the syngre to lewe from the nape.
 Reclius, ue, somewhat bendyng upwarde.
 Recludo, si, ere, to open.
 Infernas referat sedes, et regna recludat pale lida, vnder he the lockes of Infernall places, and leat hym sette wyde open the pale regt ons of death.
 Reclusus, a, um, opened, Iustinus putteth Reclusus, for Clauis Mure.
 Recocta, secunde of course cheste.
 Recoctus, a, um, sodde agayne. also well exprested.
 Recogito, aui, are, to remebye, to thynke of consyder in a mans minde earnestly, or ofentimes.
 Recognitio, onis, a knowlageyng, a consydeyng, a calling to remembraunce.
 Recognosco, noui, scire, to recognisse, to consyde, to recompte, to call to remembraunce, to knowe perfectly, to ouerloohe, to ouersee a thyng to correct it, or to see in what case it is, also to rechen, to numbye, to remembre.
 Quum te penitus cognoui, timere desino, whan I dooe once consyde in my mynde earnestly, or cal to my remembraunce what a man ye are, I feare no more.
 Decretum recognoscere, to ouersee a decreed or ordynance, to the entent to amende it.
 Supellectilem Darij et omnem pecuniam cognoui, he byd ouersee and take a viewe of all hynges Darus gooddes and treasure.
 Recognoscere utram equum, to multie the hoysen

hoysen, to se what numbye they be.
 Recolligo, legere, to assemble together. Also to reconcile, to appeale, to renewe, to get up agayne, to gather agayne.
 Quod scribis etiam si cuius animus esset intendentior, a me recolligi oportere, where thou mistest, that moys ouer if any man were displeased with the, he shoulde be reconciled by my meanes.
 Recolligere sensus, to gather his wittes home agayne.
 Recolligere vires, to get byppe his strengthe agayne.
 Recolligere se a longa valetudine, to recover of quite up agayne after longe sicknesse.
 Recolo, lui, ere, to tply of dyde agayne, to resseche of renewe the memoie of a thyng, to meditate of cast in ones mynde, to repete, to repete, to call to remembraunce.
 Aurum decus recoluit, id est, restituit, renouauit.
 Artes inter se recolere, id est, exercere.
 Ingenia nostra, nunc hac cogitatione, nunc illa recoluntur, our wyttes be refreshed of remembred, now with one cogitation, now with another.
 Intermissa recolere, to renewe thynges that haue been omitted of leat passe for a tyme.
 Reconvalesco, scris, recomminisci, to see membe of call to remembraunce.
 Compono, sui, ere, to compose of sette togeather agayne.
 Recompositus, a, um, composed of set together agayne.
 Reconciliatio, onis, a reconcilyng, a peace makyng, a tone makyng.
 Reconciliator, oris, a peace maker, a loudale maker, a reconciler.
 Reconciliatus, a, um, reconciled.
 Reconcilio, aui, are, to reconcile, to ressoye vnto fauour, to make at one.
 Reconciliare in libertatem, to set at libertee, Alienare et Reconciliare, contrarie.
 Existimationem reconciliare, to recover of get again the good estimation that men haue of be.
 Animos populi sibi reconciliare, to wynde the hartes of the common people, to gette them selfes in fauour with the comon people.
 Reconciliare silium domum, to gette ones soonne to come home agayne.
 Reconcino, aui, are, to newe make, to make mete again, properly a garment.
 Reconditus, a, um, hydde, sayd byppe, secretly kepte, harde to be knowne.
 Recondo, condidi, ere, to hyde, to laie by.
 Recondere gladium in vaginam, to put by the sword agayne into the scabbard.
 In aliquem locum se recondere, to hyde him selfe in a place.

Reconduco, duxi, ere, to hye agayne.
 Reconsor, aris, ari, to be blown by agayne.
 Recordatio, onis, remembraunce.
 Recordor, aris, ari, to remembre.
 Recordor huius rei, et hanc rem, I remembre this thyng.
 Recorrogo, rexi, igere, to amende agayne.
 Recoquo, coxi, coquere, to boyle of sceth effe soones, to amende with studie.
 Recrastino, aui, are, to delaye from date to date.
 Recreatio, onis, a recreation, a respyng.
 Recteo, aui, are, to recreate, to resseche, to restore, to renewe to hyr olde strengthe a nature.
 Qui e morbo graui recreati sunt, whiche were respyed to thep strengthe agayne, after a greuous sicknesse.
 Ex magno timore se recreare, to come to hym selfe agayne after a great feare.
 Recrementum, i, n, g, that that groweth superfluousely on any thyng, or that is cut of or pared awaie.
 Recrepo, crepul, are, to tynge of sowne agayne.
 Recresco, scere, to growe agayne.
 Recrudescio, scere, to wake newe of fresh, to wake soe agayne.
 Recrudescit seditio, the sedition begynneth a fresh agayne.
 Rectruduit pugna, the battaile beganne to be flecte of ege agayne.
 Recta, a suppe where they late all in a rowe.
 Rectangulus, is where lines be to topned, that no parte is longer or shorter than other.
 Recta, an aduerbe signifying streight.
 Cur non recta inuocabas? why wentest thou not streight, of the streight waie in?
 Recte, well enough, well, rightly, yea of good right, with good reason.
 Quid tu iugiter lachrymas? aut quid es tam tristis? P. Recte maier. S. Quid fuit tu multi? than wherfore doest thou maier? O why art thou so heauie? P. It is well enough mother. S. What was all this noyse.
 Recte dicis, thou sayest truly.
 Recte est, it is enough, or I haue enough.
 Recte parere, to bypge togeth a childe of a fight thape.
 Tum quod dem directe est, id est, satis, I haue also enough to geue hym.
 Recte facere aliquid, to dooe good to a man.
 Recte ferre, to take patiently.
 Si sapis, neq prateris quas ipse amor moles has habet, addas: et illas quas habet, recte feras, if thou be wyse, and ad no more greife of trouble, than thou bypgeth with it life: and such as it bypgeth suffer patiently.
 Recte, signifieth sometyme notyng, as the mate sayeth.
 Rogo si quid velis, recte inquit, Abeo, I aske whether he wolde any thyng, or commaunde me any thing, nothyng, sayd hym.

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then went I my wate. It significth also, yea strephte wate.
S. Turus hinc abis? D. recte, goeth then nowe into the countrie? D. yea strephte wate.

Recte valer, he or she is in good helth.
Recte facitis, it is well doon of you, I thanke you.

Recte, for Inturo, as,
Quibus recte dem literas, to whom I maye geue letters safe, or without danger.

Recte admones, you put me well in mynde of it, your aduise is good.

Qui minus ego ista recte esse possem? why maye not I be there without blame?

Apud matrem recte est, all is well at my mothers.

Recte meministi, well remembred of you.

Non recte dicere alicui, for Male.

Recte olere, to smell well, to haue a good sauour.

Recte oneratus, well labed.

Licet rectius carnare, you maye suppe betteter.

Rectio, onis, a gouernynge.

Rector, onis, m. g. a ruler, a gouernour.

Rectrix, tris, the feminine.

Rectus, a, um, strephte, whiche is not crooked, bright, iulle, ryght.

Rectum intestinum, the gutte from whence the ordure passeth.

Recta coma, strephte heare.

Conscientia recta, an vpryght conscience.

Recta tunica, a garment so made that it will stande styffe ryght.

Via recta via rem narret ordine, that he wold shewe the matter plainly, as it was doon, without dissimulation.

Rectum, ti, ne. gene. ryght, strephtnesse, honestie.

Cursu dignoscere rectum, to knowe vertue from vice.

Iter non agit in rectum, he goeth not streight footthe.

Recurbus, us, m. g. a lypng at rest, a lypng at the table.

Recubo, bui, bare, to lye at rest.

Recudo, cudi, dere, to newe hammer of newe woodde, as it were on an anuelle: also it is taken for to make newe, or newe pynte.

Recula, le, f. gene. a litle thyng, a small matter.

Recumbo, bui, bere, to lye at a table, or at meat: sometye to leane on one, to leane as one leaneth on his elbowe.

Recumbat mecum vir egregius Fidius Rufinus, super cum municipis ipsius, there sate with me that worthy full man Fidius Rufinus, and aboue hym his neyghbour.

Recuperatio, onis, femini. gene. was of olde

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wylers sate, where there was a lawe made betwene the people of Rome and other nations and cities, wherein they accorded, that puate thynges taken, shoulde bee redelivered: whiche is nowe used in oure leagues and intercoure with strange countreys and pynces, a recoueryng agayne of a thyng.

Recuperator, oris, m. g. a iudge assigned, or a commissioner for a puate matter.

Recuperatorius, a, um, belongynge to the recoueryng of a mans gooddes, or to the iudges called Recuperatores.

Recupero, aui, are, to recouer, to gette agayne.

Si interruptum somnum recuperare non posset, if he coude not fall on sleape agayne when he was ones awaked.

Recupio, recupis, cupiui, cupere, to desyre mynche, to couette earnestly.

Quin ita faciam, vt recupias facere sumptum, et si ego veterem, and yet wyl I so haue it, that thou shalt much desyre to spende, although I woulde forbynde the.

Recurro, aui, are, to dooe a thyng diligently, to take good heede of a thyng.

Recurro, curri, rere, to renne agayne, to goe or come agayne quethly.

Ad initia recurrere luna dicitur, quando res nouatur.

Recurro, aui, are, to renne often backe or againe, to haue often recourse to a thyng.

Recurfus, us, mascu. gene. a recunynge backe, a recourse.

Recuruatus, a, um, made crooked, or made so bend backwarde.

Recurue, an abuerbe, significyng downward, bowed backwarde, crookedly.

Recuruatus, aui, f. g. a bowynge backe.

Recuruo, aui, are, to bowe backe.

Recuruus, a, um, bowed backe or crooked.

Recusabile, that whiche is woosthy to be refused.

Recusatio, onis, a refusal. Also defence or excusynge.

Recusator, oris, m. g. a refuser.

Recuso, aui, are, to refuse. Also to defende, to refecte a iudge, to repell an accusation, to denie, to saue nate.

Non recuso, quin, &c. I denie not, or I saue not nate, or I saue not the contrarye, but that, &c.

Recusius, us, mascu. gene. a stryng backe and gaine.

Recusius, a, um, stryng of shakynagayne.

Recutius, a, um, that is circumcised. Also cutt off. Sometye exulcerate.

Redabsoluo, ui, uere, to discharge of dyspatches.

Sequere hac, te redabsoluo, qua aduenisti gratia.

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tis, followe me thither. I will dispatche the matter, for the whiche thou comest hither.
Redactus, a, um, brought.

In id redactus sum loci, I am in that case.

Redambulo, aui, are, to retorne of walke backe agayne.

Cura quam optime potes. Br. Bene ambula, et redambula, dooe the best that thou canst.

Er. hence and come agayne quethly, or god sende the well to go and come, or god be with the, and sende the well agayne.

Redamo, aui, are, to loue mutually, to loue one that loueth hym.

Redanduo, aui, are, to retorne. Also when the chiefe pylate or byshoppe made certayne gestures in theyr solemne dauntynges, and the other company made the same agayne, was called Redanduo.

Redardeo, scere, to burne agayne.

Redarguo, gui, guere, to reprove, to reprehend, to blame, to shewe by reason or arguments, that it is not true that one hath said.

Redaupico, aui, are, and Redaupicor, aris, ari, to begynne agayne.

Reddno, onis, a rednynge or geayng agayne.

Redditus, a, um, restoyed, payed, deliuered.

Reddo, didi, dere, to redde, or paye, to deliuer, to restoye, to geue, to make, to rechen, to resherse, to resamble.

Reddere certiorum, to ascertain, to certify, to geue knowlage.

Reddere rationem, to make accomptes or rekenynge.

Flores reddit arbor, the tree blossometh.

Ego te commoror reddam, I wyl vexe as uerpe wepe in thy herte.

Reddere, to put in other. Tempestas venit, confringit regulas imbricesq, ibi dominus indiligens reddere alias ne uult, the tempest came and brake the tyles, and the cause, where as the negligent owner woulde not put in other in these places.

Reddere dictum ac factum. Videre egisse iam nescio quid cum iene. S. De illo quod dudum & dictum ac factum reddidi, it seemeth thou haue doore late I wote not what with the olde man. S. I dearest thou that, wee spake of of late of the olde date? thou hadst not so soon spoken, but it was doon, or I haue dispatched it with a woode, or in the souperge of an hande: I dyddeno rather moue the matter, or speake of it, but it was doon by and by: or after Erasmus, I haue doon as much as is possible, or as maye be doon in the matter.

Reddidi impetratum, I brought it to passe, I obeyed it for hym.

Reddere operam, to requite a good conent or an ill, to dooe as much for one agayne.

Reddere aliquem, to resamble or be lyke

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to one.
To me reddidisti probum virum, thou haue made me an honest man.

Redde qui restituit id est, restit, recense.

Redde, for Requiere, to requyte agayne.

Que suis locis reddam, whiche I will rectifie or shewe in these places.

Clodius omnes Caecinas reddidit, id est, quauit, representauit.

Anhelum reddere, to brye the out.

Animum reddere, idem, also to brye.

Reddidisti animum, thou haue resused my spyttes.

Reddere beneficium, to requyte a good turne or benefite.

Vini colorem reddit, it maketh a wyne colour, it resembleth the colour of wyne.

Reddere color, to make a thyng to come to his colour agayne.

Clementem reddere, to cete.

Concilium reddere animum alicuius, to appease or quiette ones mynde.

Se ipse conuiuio reddidit, he came agayne to the table.

Crepitum reddere, to brye the wynde downe ward.

Excrementa reddere, to auoyde excrementes of nature.

Effugiem virtutis alicuius reddere, to reserue his ones vertue.

Depositum reddere, to deliuer that was left with vs to keepe.

Ferro reddere vitam, to be slayne.

Vxorem grauidam reddere, to gett his wyfe with childe.

Humorem and vrinam reddere, to make water.

Imaginem reddere, to represent the image of a thyng, as a glasse or mirror dooth.

Ius ueludicium reddere populo, to minister iustice and lawe to the people.

Latine reddere, to translate into latine.

Reddere aliquem nomine, to haue the same name that an other hath.

Odorem reddere, to sauous.

Onera ciborum reddere, to auoyde of bur.

Opera reddere tibi, I wyl dooe as much for the agayne.

Operas reddere, to wooyke the full.

Paria reddere in vitam pattern, to be equal.

Promissa reddere, to dooe that he promysed.

Sententia suar rationem reddidit, he shewed a cause or reason why he was of that opinion.

Responsum reddere, to geue an answer.

Sanguinem reddere, to boode blood.

Sonum reddere, to make a soun of myke.

Spiritu reddere alicui, to put him in a way.

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ger, or to be staine or hyde for his sake that ones saved his lyfe.
 Transactum reddere, to dispatche.
 Reddere verbum pro verbo, to translate woordes for woordes.
 Piperis saporem reddit, it smareth of as such like pepper.
 Vitam reddere pro republica, to die for the safegarde of the cuntrye.
 Reddere humanas voces, to speake lyke a man.
 Vicem reddam si reposces, I wyl dooe as muche for the agayne if thou requite me.
 Vicem lung reddens, begynne of serpyng in steepe of the moone.
 Sine scripto reddere, to recte a thyng that he hath dinsted by herte, and neuer wyte it.
 Impendium reddet vsq ad ascem, he shall paye euery farthyng of his costes agayne.
 Omnibus militibus nomina reddidit, he called all his souldours by thei names.
 Vota reddere, to accomplishe thei bowes.
 Reddit ager, whan it yeldeth of byngeth forth fruite.
 Redemptio, onis, redempcion, byng, purchas-
 yng, raunfomng, taking of a thyng in great, serpyng.
 Redemptio iudicij, the coptyng of a iudge-
 ment with money.
 Redemptio, aui, are, to redeeme, by agayne, or raunfome often.
 Redempto, aui, are, to redeeme.
 Redemptor, tonis, m.g. a redemer, a wooyhes man, whiche taketh any wooyhe in great.
 Sometyme it signifieth hym, whiche taketh entes to ferme, a fermer, he that bypeth a thyng.
 Redemptores, they that bypeth lands, or take any thyng in great or take.
 Redemptor pontis, he that bypeth the cus-
 some or toll taken at a bydye.
 Redemptor sylu, a heper of a wood or for-
 est, or he that hath bypeth a wood and leteth men to kepe it.
 Redemptura, a, f.g. a bypyng or serpyng of a thyng, the taking of a lyfe.
 Redemptus, a, um, redembid, bought agayne, raunfomed.
 Redeo, diui, di, dire, to retourne. Also for pro-
 uenire, to come or growe of a thyng.
 Redeo rursus, I come backe agayne.
 (Vt ad me redeam) that I maye come to my purpose agayne.
 Redire pedibus, to retourne agayne on foote.
 Sed illuc redi, quo cepisti, but come to the matter agayne, where thou beganst, or turne to the ffirst purpose agayne.
 Redi ad reheredias, the heretage is fallen to the.
 Redeo in memoriam mortuorum, I remem-

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ber them that be dead.
 Redire in memoriam iudices, call to your re-
 membrance.
 Vt in patrios redirent mores, that they shoulde
 retourne agayne to the facion and behauiours
 of thei fofefathers.
 Nihil ad me redit ex his, no pofyte cometh
 to me by these thynges.
 Menti singula redeunt, I remembrye euery
 thyng.
 Ad ineptias redis, thou begynst to speake of
 celfyng and foolishe thynges agayne.
 Adeo res redit, the matter to come to that
 poynte.
 Ad fe, et ad mores suos redire, to come to
 his olde nature and facion agayne.
 Redi ad te summa imperij, the fourpynthe
 or imperiall auctoryte to come or fallen to
 you.
 Vt ad suum vestitum senatores redirent, that
 the senators shoulde leaue of thei mourning
 apparail, and vse thei accustomed cal-
 ment.
 Vt alicubi cum decimo, alicui cum quintodeci-
 cimo redeat, id est, proueniat.
 Redi ad ingenium, thou doest after thyne
 olde facion, or as thou arte wont to dooe.
 Sed paululum sine ad me vt redeam, but let
 me take breathe a littell, or suffre me to come
 to my selfe agayne, or to gather my wittes to
 me agayne.
 Tandem reprime iracundiam, atq ad te redi,
 nowe leaue thy fume, and remembre thy
 selfe.
 Vt ad pauca redeam ac mitam illius ineptias,
 as, that I maye be wyse, and passe ouer his
 folge.
 Redi ad rem, goe to the purpose, or to the
 matter.
 Opera tua ad restim mihi quidem res redijt,
 by thy meane I am brought to the poynte to
 hange my selfe, or by thy meane I am lgh
 to be hange, or to be bitterly vndooren.
 Nam si illi pergam suppeditare sumptibus
 Menedeme, mihi illge vere ad rairos res redi-
 jrt, surely if I shoulde mainteyne his expen-
 ses I shoulde bynge me to take
 coyne or grasse for my lyuyng: or it woulde
 surely bynge me to the rale and spade: or as
 we saie, to digge and drue for my lyuyng:
 that is, it woulde vndoore me and make me a
 berate beggar in deede.
 Redires in eum locum, the thyngs to come
 so to passe, the matter is nowe come to that
 poynte.
 In eum iam res redit locum, vt sit necesse,
 the matter to come so to passe, that there is
 no remedy.
 Redi mihi animus, my courage is come vnto
 me agayne.

Redi

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Redi animo, it cometh to my mynde.
 Redire in concordiam, to be agreed.
 Redire in gratiam, idem, also to be effionces
 in fauour.
 Rediculi, a temple at Rome, without the gate
 called Capena, where Amiball byng a croce
 cetered backe.
 Redhibeo, hibui, bere, to cause the seller to
 haue agayne that, whiche he sold, to geue
 agayne.
 Redhibito, onis, f.g. restitution, deliuerynge
 of a thyng agayne.
 Redhibitorius, a, um, an abfectiue.
 Redhibitoria actio, an action sued agaynst
 one, that hath sold some thyg that is naught
 to cause hym to take it agayne, and to re-
 dye the money that was payed.
 Redhibito, restitob.
 Redigo, degi, digere, to byng by force or
 conynge, sometyme to restoye, also to gather
 of heape to gether.
 Redigere in ordinem, to compell men to liue
 accordyng to thei estate or pofession.
 Rem ex difficillima facilius redigere, id est,
 facilius reddere.
 Bona uendit, pecuniam redigit, he selleth
 the gooddes, and gathereth together the
 money.
 Quisqum illum totum ad se redegit, he got
 together all that gayne or lures to his owne
 vse. Eo redigis me, thou byngest me in
 that case.
 In aerarium redigere, to turne into money,
 and byng it into the common treasury.
 Penes aliquem copiam frumenti redigere,
 to gather of heape together, &c.
 Quo redactus sum, to what state I am
 brought.
 In additionem huius imperij redegerunt,
 thet consigned them to yde, and to be-
 come subiect to this emper of Rome.
 Ego redigam vos in gratiam, I will byng
 you in fauour agayne, I will sette you at
 one, I will make you agreed.
 In memoriam redigere, to cause to remembre.
 Ad id te redigam miseriarum, I will byng
 the to suche wretchednesse and miserie.
 Sum redactus ad hanc vlg vnam unicui-
 lam, I am brought to that case, that I haue
 no mo but this one poore cote.
 In potestatem uel seruicium redigere, to
 byng in subjection or bondage.
 In prouincia redigere, to make it a prouince
 Republica in tranquillum redacta, the com-
 mon weate byng brought to a quietnesse.
 Capuam rediguntur, they were ledde or
 brought to Capua.
 Hostes in castra redigunt, they byng thei
 enemies backe to thei Campe.
 Redigad vltimam maciem, to become so

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lean as can be possible.
 Redigere in peregrinationem, to banishe out
 of his countrey.
 Redimiculum, li, n.g. the attyre, ornaments
 or apparails of a womans head, as it were
 a velvet houer, a frenche hood, or such lyke.
 Redimio, redimis, miui, mife, to adourne,
 apparayle, or trymme, to crowne, to compas
 about.
 Redimo, demi, dimere, to redeme, to raun-
 some, to vse, to recouer, to recompence, to
 take in bargayne, to undertake a thyng a
 great, to hire.
 Redimere, to take in charge.
 Redimere sibi amicos, to purchase men to
 be his fferdes with money and gettes.
 Pacem redimere, to bye peace.
 Redimas te captum quam queas minimo,
 redeeme or raunfome thy selfe byng taken
 prisoner, as good cheape as thou canst.
 Vestigalia redimere, to take the reductiue
 of the common weate to ferme.
 Præteritam culpam redimere, to make as
 mendes for the faute that is passe.
 Redimere opus faciendum, to undertake a
 wooyhe a great.
 Redimitus, a, um, apparayled on the head,
 crownd, compassed about.
 Redimitus, us, m.g. apparayling or trymning
 of the head.
 Rediunt, for Redunt, thet retourns or come
 agayne.
 Redintegr, gra, grum, begunne a freewe,
 renewed.
 Redintegratio, onis, a renewynge, a begyn-
 yng afreshe.
 Redintegratio, aui, are, to begynne afreshe,
 to renewe or refreshe.
 Bellum redintegrare, to renewe the warre a-
 gayne, to begynne the warre afreshe.
 Memoriam redintegrare, to renewe the me-
 moys of any thyng.
 Redintegrato animo, with courage restued
 with afresh courage, taking herte of grasse
 or courage afreshe.
 Vires redintegrare, to refreshe and recreate
 hym selfe, and gather his strength agayne.
 Reditio, onis, a returnynge agayne.
 Rediur, is returned.
 Redito, aui, are, to returne by and by.
 Reditus, us, m.g. a returne, a comynge agayne.
 also requenwes or pofite that cometh of a
 thyng.
 Reditus in gratiam, a comynge in fauour a-
 gayne.
 Reduia, or Reduui, s, f.g. when the thyngs
 cometh from the noyle of the fingers, also an
 adders thyng.
 Reduius, a, um, that whiche retourneth after
 soones to life: also that whiche of an olde
 thyng

Redi

shyng to made newe agayne, refused frome death to life.
 Reduius, ui, a wounde called a tike, which sucketh bloudd from man or beaste.
 Redoleo, redoles, doliui, and dolui, lere, to smell or sauour.
 Antiquitatem redolet, that sauoureth of antiquitee.
 Furorem redolet, it hath a synhyng sauour.
 Vinum redolet, it sauoureth of wyne.
 Redonatio, onis, a geunge agayne of the thyng that is taken.
 Redono, au, are, to geue agayne.
 Redondior, ius, ius, to vndoe a thyng agayne and begynne it a newe.
 Redormio, miui, mite, to slepe agayne.
 Redormio, onis, f. g. a slepping agayne.
 Redono, miui, ius, of olde wyttres was taken to geue thanke, also to returne.
 Reduco, duci, ducere, to byng backe of pluche backe, to byng backe agayne, to byng saufe, to paciffe of appeale, to deliuer of set out of perill, to reconcile.
 Meo oppido marcem reduco, and I conuincit my life quick, into the castell.
 Numenq; reducant, let them appeale the wythe of displeasure of god.
 Reducere ad planum cicatrices, to make that woundes made not be perceded, or to make them without a frame.
 Lachrymę confictę doliis reducant animum agrotum ad misericordiam, teares bereft fully teigned made byng a loue syche mynde agayne to pittie and compassion.
 Ad colorem reducere, to byng a thyng to the colour agayne.
 In gratiam reducere, to reconcile.
 Ad maciem reducere, to make leane.
 In memoriam reducere, to remembre.
 Pilius reducere, to go backe agayne.
 Exules reducere, to byng men frome banishment.
 Intermedium morem reducere, to reuocare of byng in againe a facton that hath ben left of.
 Reductio, onis, a byngng home agayne.
 Reductor, onis, m. g. he that byngng agayne.
 Reductus, a, u, brought backe of safe, brought agayne.
 Reducero, au, are, to impose of make an imposition in some part of the body, to wape fore agayne, to begynne afresh.
 Reducius, crooked backward, or contrarie wyse.
 Redundatio, onis, to muche aboundyng, ouerflowyng.
 Redundatio stomachi, paralyng, when the stomacke is ouerloaden.
 Redundans, a, f. g. superfluous.
 Redundo, au, are, to ouerflow, to reflowe of returne backe, to redounde, to be so full that

it renneeth ouer.
 Damni periculum ad te non redundat, the dawnger of this losse of damage shall not redounde to you.
 Hesternæ cenæ redundantes, byng ouer charged with the supper that they had eaten the day before.
 Vno digito redundare, to haue one finger to muche.
 Redundat ad meum fructum hæc laus, this pryse redoundeth to my profite.
 Reduplico, au, are, to double etteloodnes.
 Redundia, idem quod redunia.
 Redundia escarum, the leauges of meate that sticheth in ones teeth.
 Redux, reducis, om. g. that is returned as gayne safe from extle, danger or captiuitie.
 Gratiarum aliquem reducem, to reioyce and be gladd as ones compung home agayne.
 Refacio, feci, facere, idem quod Reficio.
 Refello, feli, tellere, to pious false, to reppens of falselood, to denie that which is objected, to shew by reason and argument to be false that one saith, to confute ones sayngs, or that is objected.
 Referio, referis, rere, to strike agayne.
 Referio, referis, ere, to fill, to replentishe.
 Referre hominum aures sermonibus, to fill mennes eares with babylng and sayngs.
 Referus, a, um, full, replentishe.
 Refero, tui, ferre, to byng agayne, to beare backe agayne, to resemble, to reposit, to rehearse, to referre, to make relation, to reuocare, to tell, to addre, to regesse of wyte in a booke, to ascrib, to tourne, to reuocare, to byng, to declare of expresse, to geue agayne or relation, to answer.
 Refereram me, I returned.
 Refero impensum, I made account of that which to be shewd.
 Referre rationem, to pelse of make accompt.
 Referre ad aliquem, to aske one counsaile in any matiere.
 Referre de re aliqua ad senatum, was when the Consule purposed a matiere in the Senate, despyng the Senators to reason and consule therof.
 Referre gratiam in maius, to shewe one a greater pleasure then he hath doone for vs.
 Eutychē hanc volo rem prius agi, quam meum iniro refero pedem, I wilk that this thyng Eutychē be doone before I go in agayne.
 Result ad me pedem, he came towards me.
 Referunt hæc ad rem, these thyngs pertaine to the matiere.
 Referre acceptum, to ascrib, to impute.
 Omnia quæ uidimus, si recte ratiocinabimur, vni accepta referemus Antonio, all that we see, if we then well, we make impute

putte only to Antonio.
 Quod alit, mihi acceptum referre, he consesseth to belong of me, that he now tellyth or he consesseth to oughe his life to me.
 Verum omnem tranquillitatem et quietem spectans referre acceptam clementis iug, but all the tranquillitee and quietnesse of his age, he consesseth to pcedre of to haue regard of your merep and goodnesse.
 Referre gratiam, to requite, to dooe one for an other.
 Nunq; ego illi possum gratiam referre, ve meritis est de me, I can neuer requite him, or do to his pleasure, as he hath deliuered of me.
 Spero ego mihi quocumque tempore tale euentum, ut tibi gratiam referam parem, I trust the tyme shall ones come, that I shall doo you as much pleasure, or requite your goodnesse.
 Non enim sperasti mutuum tibi gratiam relatum, ut vicissim tuos compellarē, thou didst not thinke that I woulde in this wise haue requited the, in remembryng thyne assistance, as thou hast doone myne.
 Referre in acceptum, to appoyne and allow a thyng as good, and to be receyued.
 Postea reus factus est, primo negabat opus in acceptum referri posse, atq; etiam quod he was accused, first he denied, that the wyke myght be brought to a rekenge, or appoyned or allowed as good.
 Referre in melius, to turne it to a better vse.
 Referre mores, to expresse the condicions of maners of an other.
 Referre oculos ad aliquem, to cast the loke upon one, to loke towards one.
 Referre par, to requite.
 Ille quem beneficio adiungas, ex animo facit, itudet par referre, whome thou getest with benefite, he dooeth all thyngs with good herte, and studieth to requite the.
 Referre pedem vel gradum, to steppe backe or retrace, to retires.
 Acilla reulit, quæstusq; quidnam mihi vis deretur, she tolde me all, and asked what I thought therin.
 Result me ventus in Italiam, the wynde brought me backe agayne into Italle.
 Ad se ipsum referre, to perpend and weigh the matiere, whether he wolde haue it so him selfe if he were in the case.
 Aliquem ore referre, to resemble of be like one in countenance or visage.
 Ad arbitrium alicuius referre, to put a thyng to ones iudgement.
 Ad me refers, thou askest my aduise of counsaile in the matiere.
 In codicem referre, to wyte of regesse in a booke.
 Omnia ad conscientiam referre, to doe all thyng accordyng to his conscience without

hayne gloste.
 Consuetudinem uel morem referre, to shew new of byng by a custome of maner agayne.
 Cuius omnes curæ ad te referuntur, wyche is carefull for you only, of which hath no care but only for you.
 Diem referre dicitur sol.
 Ensem vaging retulit, he put by his sword agayne.
 Eodem referri, id est, reportari, to be caried agayne to the same place.
 Mores patris referre, to be like his father in condicions, to resemble his fathers maners.
 Numerum referre iussit, he bade hym numbre them.
 In numerum referri, to be compted one of the numbre, to be reckened as one.
 Referbam oculos ad terram, I looked downe towards the ground.
 Quibus opē referre posset, which he might aske, helpe, or succour.
 Referunt me pedes in Tusculanum, I go to my place at Tusculum.
 Primas referre ad aliquem, to geue one the chiefe pryse, to accompte hym the moost excellent.
 Quæstum maiorem referre, to byng moost profite of gayne.
 Referre rationibus, and in rationes, to wyse that he hath receyued or taled out.
 Referre in acta, to regesse.
 Repulsam referre, to be put by in labouring for an office.
 Responsum referre, to make an answer, or to make relation, what answer one hath geuen.
 Referes igitur ei plurimam salutem, you shall euer sope salute hym agayne hertip in my name.
 Referam me ad ordinem, I will returne to the order that I began with.
 Referre se ad studia, to fall to his studies as gayne.
 Referre vicem, id est, rependere.
 Victoriæ referre, to archue victorye.
 Referre omnia ad voluptatem, to reuen the chiefe felicitie to be in volupcie of pleasure: so put all his felicitie in pleasure.
 Nihil argentum referas, id est, reddas.
 Quid a nobis referunt, what do we answer.
 In ordine referre versus, to recite any saie verses in order.
 Ad uos nunc refero, quem sequar, I aske aduise of you now, whom ye wolde that I shoulde folowe.
 Referre ad vnum omnia, to put all in one maners handes.
 Facta referre, quæ mandata sunt, to accompt of doo that one was charged.
 Fructum diligentie referre alicui, to recom-

pense one for his diligence.
In commentariis referre, to register.
Referre in numerum decorum, to canonise.
In, osinter reos, referre, to admitte an accusacion that is brought agaynst one as fault.

Referre, the impersonall, it is profitable of expedit, it is necessarie.
Cuius consilij magni referebat re interesse, at the whiche counsaile it had ben very necessarie, that he shulde haue ben.
Pariter resuit non suscepisse, it made littell matter that he toke it not.

Mea quid referre? what care I? what matter maketh that to me?

Mea nihil referre, I haue nought to doe with it. Tua referre, it is for thy profit, it is expedient for thee.

Quid referre me fecisse regibus, ut mihi obediunt, true hodie hic ymbraticus deriserit? what auayleth it, that I haue made hynges to obey me, if now this idell knaue shall laugh me to scorn?

Nec enim numero comprehendere referre, it is not necessarie to reherse them in number.

Nihil referre, it is all one, it maketh no matter.

Refectio, onis, a refectio, a refecting, a refecton, a taking of meate and drynke.

Refector, onis, m. g. he that eateth of meate with a dryng agayne.

Refectus, us, m. g. a refecting, a refecton, a eating with meate and drynke.

Refectus, a, um, refectus, refectus, amended, meate and drynke, refectus.

Referreo, ferreo, ferre, to be very hotte, to be scalding hotte. ferreo, to be waxed colder agayne.

Referreo, uescere, idem.

Refugio, aui, are, to vnbucke.

Refugio, feci, ficere, to recreate of restore, to amende, to make newe agayne, to renewe, to repaire, to refresh, to delite.

Reficior, cens, ci, to be restored, or recovered from sickness. also renewed or new made. Anteq ubi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, before the renewing of profits of your possession be to make woostie to you. Reficere tribunalum, to make one tribune agayne the next tyme.

Reficiendi animi gratia, to recreate the mynde.

Quoad me refererim, until I haue refreshed and strengthened my selfe agayne.

Reficere exercitum ex inopia, to refresh and relieve the army with victualles, that had fastened for lacke and hunger.

Reficere vires cibis, to strengthen hym selfe agayne with meate.

Refectus sum quoniam ualegerem, I was refreshed of belited, of mynister was re-

and and quickened when I did take my mynister of letters.

Refugio, fixi, ficere, to fasten of set by hande. Sometime it signifieth the contracte, to draw out of plucke downe that whiche is fastned. Refigere tabulas et leges, to foyde of desolate lawes.

Acta Antonij rescidisti, leges rescidisti, he haue cancelled the actes of Antonie, and foyde boone of dissolved his lawes.

Fixit leges pretio atq; refixit, he stablished lawes for money, a celsoune dissolved them.

Refingo, sinxi, fingere, to digest, to estofe.

Refugio, aui, are, to bespe a thyng impossible natly agayne.

Refusus, us, m. g. a contrary wynde, a blowing contrary.

Reflecto, flexi, flectere, to bowe backe, to turne backe of agayne. also to call agayne, to reunie, to let of plucke one from dryng a thyng.

Quem neq; fides, neq; iurandum, neq; illum misericordia repressit, neq; reflexit, whom neither promise nor othe, nor yet pittie withdrew of pulled backe.

Reflexus, a, um, bowed, or turned backe.

Reflo, aui, are, to blow agayne of contrary.

Refloreo, florui, fere, to flourish of spring agayne.

Reflo, xi, fluere, to flow agayne.

Reflo, a, um, that floweth backe agayne.

Reflo, mare, the ebbing sea.

Reflo, us, m. g. the tyme when the water floweth.

Refocillatio, onis, a comfoting, a refreshing of recreation.

Refocillo, aui, are, to comfote, to refresh, to recreate, to strengthen and make lusty agayne.

Refodio, refodis, fodi, fodere, to digge out of the earth.

Reformido, aui, are, to feare greatly.

Reformidatio, onis, great feare of drede.

Reformo, aui, are, to reforme, to bring to the old state agayne, to renewe.

Reformare ad exemplum, to reforme of amende a thyng by an example of paterne.

Reformator, onis, a reformer, he that bringeth to a new of better faction.

Refoueo, refoues, foui, forum, fouere, to nouellise of comfote, celsoune, to restore of set in his steele state.

Refractarius, a, um, somewhat frowarde of stubborn.

Refractarius, a, um, obstinate, in a willfull opinion, stubborn, frowarde.

Refractus, a, um, broken open.

Refrano, aui, are, to pull backe one from a purpose, to restate, to holde of plucke backe, as a man dooth a horse with the byde.

Refrax

Refractio, onis, a bydeing, a refreing.
Refractus, a, um, holden backe with the byde, refreined.

Refragor, aris, ar, to resist with woordes of clamour, to gynesate, to repugne, to be agaynst.

Is cui non refragetur ingenium, he whose nature of witte is not contrary of against it.

Refugio, frui, care, to rubbe harde, to rubbe agayne, to renewe a soie of greefe whiche was out of remembrance.

Animum memoria refricare, to touche one to the heart with the remembrance of a thyng.

Refrigeratio, onis, a cooling.

Refrigeratorius, a, um, that whiche cooleth, of maketh colde, that hath the strength of nature to coole.

Refrigeratus, a, um, cooled, also refreshed of comfote.

Refrigerator, onis, m. g. he that cooleth.

Refrigeo, frigi, frigere, and Refrigesco, scere, to waie colde, to coole, to begyne to cease, to be lesse vehement.

Refrixit, it is ceased, of it is more colde.

Refrigero, aui, are, to coole, of make colde, to refresh of recomfote.

Refrigerare testem, to asseste the witness, a makethm that he can stand tel what to saie.

Refrigerato leuissimum hominum sermone, when the vayne brute communication of talke of men beganne to cease.

Refrina, n, f, g. a beane, whiche the olde Romans were wont to bring home out of the fiede, to doe sacrifice for the good lucke of their coine.

Refringo, fregi, fringere, to brake open.

Gloriam alculius refringere, to diminish the ones gloire and renowne.

Refuga, g, an vnruly persone, whiche will not be ordered of subiecte to any bodie.

Refugio, fugi, fugere, to flee of renne awate of backe, also to refuse, to eschew, to auoyde.

Refugium memoria nostra ista, these thinges ben out of our remembrance.

Refugere ab admonendo, to leane counselling of one.

Refugere a dicendo, to foybeare to speake of displeasure.

A consuetudine refugere, to leane ones companie, of to become strange, where one hath ben familiar.

Refugere inuidiam muneris, to refuse a gift because of the enue and displeasure of men.

Judicem refugere non deberet, he shoulde not refuse the iudge.

Refugium, gn, n, g. refuge, succour, of a place where one may be succoured.

Refugus, a, um, that goeth awate, of is lated awate, that fleeth from daunger, that escapeth awate.

Refulgeo, fulsi, gere, to shine bright.

Refundo, fudi, fundere, to refound, what to surr dooth lacke I will make it up of mine owne.

Id erat non tam accipere beneficium, quam refundere, that was not so muche to receiue a good turne, as to dooe a good iouene.

Alto to cast up by vomite.

Quod hesternum crapula ingurgitauerat, palam refundit, that whiche in his yesterdaye stotte he engorged of deuoured, he openly did purge of vomite up.

Glaciem refundere, to melte of dissolve the ice.

Refuse, abundantly, largely.

Refusus, a, um, powered in agayne. also overflowing, rebounding.

Refutatio, onis, a denyng, a replicacion, an argument to the contrary.

Refutatus, us, m. g. idem.

Refuto, aui, are, to deny, to repite, to confute, to proue the contrary.

Testibus refutare, to conuince with witness, to proue by witness, that it is contrary.

Regalolus, li, m. g. a bide, betwene whome and the eagle is continuall hostility, and is yelow of colour.

Regalis, le, royal, kingly, princely, pertaining to a kyng.

Regaliter, royally, princely.

Regelo, aui, are, to thawe of resolve that whiche is frozen.

Regenero, aui, are, to regenerate of celsoune ingender. also to represent the faction of nature of any thyng.

Regenerare auium, to be boyne like his graunde father.

Regermino, aui, are, to bourgen of springe agayne.

Regero, gersi, gerere, to put in writing, to bring backe, to vomite up, to cast agayne to one.

In commentariis regerere, to write in rolles of registers.

Regetum, si, n. g. sette caste up. also a gesture.

Regetus, a, um, caste up.

Regeta terra, idem quod Regetum, sette caste up out of the furrow.

Regia, a, f, g. a kynges house, a princely palace.

Regie, lyke a kyng, royally, princely.

Regiesco, scere, olde writers vied for Crescere, to growe.

Regifico, royally.

Regificus, a, um, royal, princely.

Regigno, genui, gignere, to engender agayne.

Regilla, a, f, g. a kynges robe.

Regillus, a little kyng. also the name of a rime in Galle.

R ANTE R.

Regimen, inis, and Regimentum, i, n. g. a rule of gouernance.
 Regina, æ, f. g. a queene, also a maistres. some-
 time euery citie and great woman.
 Regio, onis, f. g. a region of countrey. also a
 coast of quarter, a parte of a towne of citie,
 a ward, also a limite of bounde.
 Regionis calli quatuor, the four coastes of
 quatuor of the world, as, east, weaste,
 north, and south.
 Regionibus officii sese continere, to keep
 hym selfe within the boundes and limites
 of his office.
 E regione, aduersally, straighte ouer as
 gainst, in the sight.
 A recta regione delectere, to go out of the
 straight of righte wate.
 Regionatum, place by place, by euery region
 of coaste.
 Regitum, tri, n. g. is used of some for a re-
 gillre.
 Regito, aui, are, a frequentative of Rego.
 Regium, a citie beyonde the mountayns to-
 wards Italie called Rezo.
 Regius, a, um, of a kynge.
 Regius morbus, the tounthis.
 Regimino, aui, are, to yngelewe.
 Regiminosus, a, um, very glewyshe of clamme.
 Regitor, oris, m. g. he that regneth, also he
 that is maister of posseseth.
 Regitrix, the summe.
 Regnator, a, um, gouerned, ruled.
 Regnat feminus gens, a people gouerned
 by women.
 Regno, aui, are, to reigne, to be in authorite,
 to be a kynge, to beare a rule.
 Regnor, aris, aui, the pastime, to be ruled of go-
 uerned.
 Regnum, i, n. g. a realme and the gouernance,
 a kyngdome.
 Deicere regnum alicui, to iudge of geue hym
 voyce to one to be a kynge.
 Regnum, any thyng wherein one doeth ex-
 cell and beareth chiefe rule.
 Rego, xi, ere, to rule, to gouerne.
 Regor, eris, to be ruled of gouerned.
 Regredior, eris, sus sum, gredi, to goe backe.
 Regressio, onis, a going backe.
 Regressus, us, m. g. a going backe.
 Regula, æ, f. g. a rule, also a little panse
 made of shars, wherein they put olives. also
 a little rodde, wherewith any thyng is holden
 by straight.
 Regularis, re, that whiche is vnder a rule, of
 that is made accordyng to the rule of straight
 with the rule.
 Aes regulare, brasse of copper that wyl an-
 swere hammeryng.
 Regulariter, by rule, regularly.
 Regulo, aui, are, to rule of directe.

R ANTE R.

Regulus, li, m. g. a prince of ioyes of a little
 countrey.
 Reguli, the propriety the children of henges,
 also Regulus, is a little bynde called a wynt,
 and a serpent called a Lochatice, which stat-
 eth a man with his fighs. Regulus was also
 the name of a consull, loke Atilius. also a
 great Mathematician in the tyme of Philis.
 Regusto, aui, are, to taste of sate agayne.
 Reiectanea, of philosophers be taken for thyn-
 ges that be abhoyred, as sickness, pouertie,
 and sorowe.
 Reiectaneus, a, um, that is caste awaye and
 neglected of euery man.
 Reiectio, onis, f. g. parbyspunge, reiectyng,
 casting awaye, refusing.
 Reiectio sanguinis, the auoydng out of
 bloodde at the mouth, the nose of the veines.
 Reiecto, aui, are, to reiecte caste awaye often.
 Reiectus, us, m. g. a vometyng.
 Reiectus, a, um, caste out, to cast awaye, of put
 forth, vomettyd, also for Proiect, cast about.
 Res tota in mensum Ianuarium reiecta est,
 the whole matter is deferred of put of untill
 the month of Ianuarie.
 Reiectis ad tergum manibus, castynge his
 handes behynde hym.
 Vento reiectus in Macedoniam, cast backe
 agayne into Macedonie.
 Reicio, iect, here, to caste about, to caste a-
 waye, to bypne backe, to cast of flinge agayne,
 to reiect, to neglect, to contemne as vile, to de-
 fer, to delaye, to cast of untill an other tyme,
 to refer, to refuse, to putte awaye, to per-
 drake of vome.
 Tytere pascientes a flumine reijce capellas,
 Cypre, bypne thy goates that do fede, awaye
 from the riuere.
 Me uero tantum inutilem reiecerunt, as for
 me they refused as a persone vnprofitable.
 Si altera illa magis iuliat, fortitan nos re-
 ijetur, if the other will be importunate, per-
 chance he will put me awaye, of sette me ad-
 naught.
 Reijcere testes, to refuse witnesses.
 Reijcere iudices, to refuse iudges as corrupte
 and not for our purpose. also to chose one
 from other.
 Reijcere causam ad senatum, to put, referre,
 or remitte the matter to the senate to be de-
 termined.
 Reijcere sanguinem, to voyde bloodde at the
 nose, mouth of other partes.
 Reiecte in eum scens, the cause hit selfe be-
 pany hym wepyng.
 Ad ipsam te epistolam reicio, I referre you
 to the letter that was writen.
 Senos sextantes non excessit, aut si excessit
 set reijciuntur, he exceeded not .xii. ounces,
 if he passed that, they were caste vp agayne.
 Faint

R ANTE R.

Fatigata membra reiecit, he layed downe
 his weale bodie to reite.
 Reijculæ oues, shepe drawen out of the folde
 for age of sickness, hebbes, reones, of
 cattlers.
 Reiteratio, onis, a repetyng of a thyng agayne.
 Reitero, aui, are, to doe of sate a thyng agayne,
 to repete.
 Relabor, laboris, labi, to styde of fall agayne.
 Relabi flumina dicuntur, dum fluxu iterant.
 Relanguco, gui, guere, to be verap feble of
 sapnte.
 Relanguesco, scere, to wax very feble of faint.
 Relatio, onis, a reposte of a respecte, a refer-
 ryng. amonge logicians it is the effecte of
 the relation: As the father the sonne: the
 maister, the seruante: the housbande, the
 wyfe: for without the one the other can not
 esteigne his name, for a sonne can not be with-
 out a father, nor a wyfe without an hous-
 bande: nor a seruant without a maister.
 Relatiue, haupng relation to a thing.
 Relatiuum, a relatiue, whiche hath relation to
 some thyng.
 Relatus, a, um, repoyted, shewed, tolde, re-
 ferred.
 Relati in ararios, were they, which for some
 fautes were by the maisters of maners (called
 Censores) put out of the numbre of citizens,
 and byd onely paye tribute, of head spuer as
 strangers.
 Relaxatio, onis, f. g. a receratyng, a refreschng,
 a setpyng at liberte.
 Relaxo, aui, are, to lewse, to vndoe, to sette at
 large of liberte, to distner, to recreate.
 Aluum relaxare et astringere, contrarie.
 Relaxare animum, to recreate the mynde,
 with geuyng ouer studie of busynesse for a
 whyle.
 Interdum animis relaxantur, sometyme they
 doe recreate and ease them selues.
 Si te ista occupatione relaxaris, if ye shall
 once haue yd and dispatched your selfe of
 this lee and busynesse.
 Relaxat dolor, sorowe begynneth to relent
 of allwage.
 Relaxus, a, um, vntie lewse.
 Relegatio, onis, f. g. a banishment out of his
 countrey, an exiling of senpyng awaye.
 Relegatus, a, um, banished, sent in exile, sent
 of put awaye.
 Relego, aui, are, to banishe, to remoue, to se-
 ner one from an other, to sende awaye, of to
 referre.
 Relegare alicui causam alicuius rei, to make
 ptesence that one is the cause of a thyng, of
 to sate, that he doeth it for his sake.
 In prædialitica relegarat, he had sent him
 awaye to his sermes in the countrey.
 Ad auctores relegabo, I will referre them

R ANTE R.

into the authours.
 Relegatus mihi videor, I thinke my selfe
 to be banished.
 Relego, legis, legi, ere, to reade agayne, to
 gather together agayne.
 Iter relégere, to go agayne the same waye.
 Relentisco, rescere, to relent, to waxe soft.
 Releuo, aui, are, to lyste vp agayne, to excuse,
 to distnshe, to ease.
 Animum releuare, to comfort ones mynde,
 to releue ones spirittes.
 Releuare labores, to myniffe the labours.
 Molestis releuari, to be deliuered from trou-
 bles and paynes.
 Relicinus, he that hath a good bushe of heare,
 well tymmed of curled behynde.
 Relicina frons, a faire large and highs for-
 heade, without heare.
 Relictio, onis, f. g. a traupng a forsakynge.
 Relictus, a, um, forsaken of leste.
 Relictus ab omni honestate, a man with-
 out all honestie.
 Relictus sum mihi, I am leste alone, of I
 am at my liberte.
 Religatio, onis, f. g. a byndyng agayne.
 Religatus, a, um, bounde haced agayne.
 Religio, onis, f. g. religion, holynesse, deuout-
 nesse, godlinesse, the true worshippyng of
 god and holy thynges, a reuerend dyade, a
 folitouse care and feare, a reuerend feare
 and doute lest he shall offende in thynges of
 honeder, also conscience, of as a man mought
 feare, a scrupulosite of conscience.
 In religionem vertere, to feare lest god were
 displeased, to make conscience of a thyng.
 Religionem inducere, to bypne in teare of
 gods displeasure.
 Religio est, it is not leasfull, it is an heynous
 thyng.
 Huc introire, nisi necessario, et caste, reli-
 gio est, to enter in there, but for necessity
 chastelye, it is not leasfull.
 Religio iudicis, the integritie of the iudge.
 Religione obstringere, vel obligare, to
 charge ones conscience with a matter, to put
 in feare of conscience.
 Exoluere religionem, to discharge ones con-
 science, of to remoue one from scrupulosite.
 Religio est mihi dicere, I haue conscience
 so sate it, I dare not saie it.
 Religionem alicui asserre, to cause one to be
 scrupulous.
 Religio non est mihi, quo minus hoc faci-
 am, I haue no conscience therof, but that I
 maye do it, of I maye no scrupulosite of dan-
 ger of conscience to doe it, of my conscience
 feareth not, but that I maye doe it well en-
 nough.
 Eximere religionem, to put him out of doubt
 in his conscience.

Exemplar antiqui religionis, an example of a good and rightfull conscience.

Testimonium religionem et fidem, nuncq̃ ita natio colunt, this people had neuer regarde to feare of conscience of honeltes in witness bearing of heppyn thepote.

Religionem colere, to be religious and deuout, to reuerse god well.

Religio officij, that honest feare that a man hath, to let passe any thyng in dooing his burie.

Quæ tanta religio? what feare of scruple of conscience to there to greate?

Dignus es cum tua religione odio, thou art woorthy to be hated for thy prouide superstitition.

Habere religioni, to be asrayde of make conscience to doe a thyng.

In religionem verterunt Pæni, the Bithrians did take and interpret that as a signe of gods displeasure, and therefore were afrayde.

Religiose, fearefully, doubtfull, dangerously, scrupulously, carefully, aduisably, religiously, deuoutly, godly.

Religiosus, a, um, religious, deuout, scrupulous, truly, also faithfull, timorous, also scrupulous, superstitious.

Religiosum habere, to make conscience in a thyng.

Dies religiosi, dayes of beauties for some munificence, whiche hath happened on these dayes.

Delubrum religiosum, a deuout place, a church or chappell, wherunto men haue great deuotion to come.

Religiosum est facere, there is a conscience in the dooing thereof.

In testimonio religioni, honeste and saythfully bearing witness.

Religio, au, are, to bynde fast, to bynde haere.

Religare religionibus bona alicuius, to geue goodes to the honour and seruice of god.

Relino, lei, lui, relinere, to open that whiche is stopp'd, to let aboche.

Relinquit omnia dola, I haue byioched all the bestels.

Nolo ego nos pro summo bibere, nulli reserimus postea, I wolde not that we shoulde all out, for I wyl for no man let any aboche afterwarde.

Relinquo, liqui, linquere, to leaue, to forsake, to leaue one succourlesse or without helpe, to leaue a thyng to one as his possession.

Relinquere animam, to die.

Relinquit eum animus, his herte of courage forsook hym.

Relinquere as alienum, to die in debte.

Antaboni relinquere, to leaue a thyng as a gage or pledge.

In medio relinquere, to leaue in doubt.

Locum ad monitionibus relinquere, to let the monitions, whiche be geuen by suffer men to aduise the of aduise the.

Nec precibus nec admonitionibus relinquere locum, he did all thynges so diligently, that a man coulde neither desire nor aduise the to doo more.

Locum subtilitati nullum relinquere, to let a thyng so subtilly that it can not be amended.

Locum vituperandi alicui relinquere, to geue occasion to one to saie ill, or to blame hym.

Memoriam alicuius rei relinquere, to doo a thyng, wherof shouldeste a perpetual remembrance.

Pecuniam in questu relinquere, to bestow money to haue gaine the by.

Scriptum relinquere, to leaue it in writing.

Spem relinquere, to hope of trust no more on a thyng.

Studium alicuius rei relinquere, to care no more for a thyng.

Suspicionem relinquere, to cause suspicion.

Suspicionem quibundam suorum reliquit, he gaue an occasion to certayne of his familie liars to suspecte.

Confectum relinquere, to dispatche.

Nequa spes in iuga relinqueretur, that the might haue no hope to saue the selfe by fyghe.

Herodem testamento relinquere, to make one his heire by his last will.

Relinquatur, id est, restat, reliquum est, it for toweh, now it remaineth, now to conclude.

Reliqua, orum, n.g. that whiche remaineth upon a rekenyng, debtes.

Reliqua contrahere, to be in arerage of a ferme.

Reliquator, oris, m.g. he that is in arerage on his accompt.

Also any other, which hath in his handes some parte of that whiche he ought to haue payed.

Spes nulla reliqua in te est, I haue no more hope of the.

Reliquis, arum, s.g. plu. that whiche is lesse, the rest of remanent, the ashes of bones of them that are dead, reliques.

Reliquias persequi, to pursue that whiche is beguane.

Febrium reliquis, greidpnces of fevers.

Carnæ reliquæ, that is lesse of the suppay, broken meate, scrappes, fragmentes.

Reliqui conuersionis, the remanent of a consteace.

Reliquor, aris, arl, to be behynde in payment of a certayne summe.

Reliquus, a, um, the remanent, that whiche remaineth, that is lesse, the residue.

Reliquum est, the rest is, more ouer the thys.

Reliquum facere, to leaue, to omitte.

Reliquos facere, to leaue them.

Reliqui

Nulli est nihil reliquum, I haue nothing lesse.

Qualem in reliquis Gogias remittent, suche was he not like in all other dyspos.

Spes nulla reliqua, there is no hope lesse.

Reliquis, as concerning the residue, also more ouer.

Quos belli calamitas reliquos fecerat, whiche was left by the dangers of the warrs.

In reliquum tempus, for the tyme to come.

Relinquam, feci, I haue lesse.

Relato, au, are, to sit out to hye agayne.

Reluceo, luxi, cere, to shyn of be bright.

Relactor, aris, arl, to contende by force agaynst, to waste of draggie agaynst.

Reluo, lui, luere, to paye agayne that whiche is payed, to fetch home a gage of pledge.

Also to waste the effectuoness.

Remetresco, scere, to wage leane agayne.

Remaledico, dixi, dicere, to speake ill for ill, to geue one ill reposit of woode for an othe.

Remancipo, au, are, to sell agayne a thyng to hym, whiche tyme sold, or to put it agayne into his handes, of whom he bought it.

Remando, di, dere, to chew the cudde.

Remaneo, remanes, si, nere, to abyde still, to abyde bypnde, to remayne, to continu.

Remano, au, are, to tourne of flowe backe to a place.

Remansio, onis, an abydyng, a taryng be bypnde.

Remans, anis, retournyng of goyng backe agayne.

Remeatus, us, m.g. comyng agayne.

Comeatus et Remeatus, comyng and goyng.

Remeculi, lictell wyppes, whiche men of Lemnos vse.

Remedium, di, n.g. remedie.

Remeligo, a, s.g. whiche cleaupge to the keels of a shippe, causeth it to carle.

Remendo, au, are, to amende or correct a fault, after Calpurne: but she place in Columella for Tale Oleaster remendauerunt, shoulde be redde, Taleolas terre mandauerunt.

Remeo, au, are, to retourne or goe backe agayne.

Verbem remeare, to goe agayne to the riter.

Remetior, tiris, tiri, to measure agayne, to goe ouer agayne.

Remex, remigis, m.g. he that roweth in a galley of bate, a water man.

Remigatio, onis, a rowyng of saypyng, a rowyng backe agayne.

Remigero, olde wyrters bled for Remigro.

Remigium, gri, neu, genic, the rowyng of a shippe or bate: sometyme the strenges of bydes in the apys: sometyme a multitude of company of rowers.

Remigo, au, are, to rowe.

Remigero, au, are, to goe backe to the riter.

Remissum, s.g. a thyng remitted, a remission.

Remissio, onis, s.g. a remission, a remission.

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Remissio, onis, s.g. a remission, a remission.

Remissio

Remittere saporem, to make the taste of a thyng not to be so strong.
 Remittere nuntium. Gratiam habeo tibi, quam copiam nuntii mihi et potestatem facis, ut ego ad parentes remittam nuntium, I thank the, that thou guesst me this leave and also auerities, that I may sende to thy friends, to prouide for the els where.
 Contentiorem remittere, to lase of fofake contention.
 De supplicio remittere, to pardone him part of his execution or punishment.
 De curia dia remittere, not to bee so carefull as he was, to be somewhat more negligent than he was in keepng.
 Frangit dolor remittere, to abandone hym to all sorrow, or to leat hym selfe to be possesed with heavynesse.
 Ius aucti remittere, to release all his title or right vnto one.
 Labrum remittere dicitur arbor, when the barke is lewse or fallen from the tree.
 Memoriam remittere, to let passe out of remembrance, not to regarde the memoie of a thyng.
 Numeros in cantu remittere, to rest in singing, as is the vse in pitche songe.
 Nuntium vxori remittere, to be diuorced, to put awate his wyfe from hym.
 Repudium remittere, idem.
 Remittere remittere, to renunce his butle.
 Quam uires remittunt, when they caste of hange belowe they incre agayne.
 Remittas iam me onerat inuimus, you wold cease to ouerlabbe of combe me with your vnreasonablenesse.
 Integram causam ad Senatum remisit, he reserued oyle the whole matter to the Senate.
 Cuius animi remittere, to case the mynde and put awate care and studie.
 De uoluntate mea nihil est remissum, I haue nothing changed my mynde, I haue the same will still.
 Debitum remittere, to quite of foygeue one that he oweth.
 Frana remittere equo, to leat the horse haue the bydle at wille.
 Vbi primum remiserunt imbres, as soone as the showres of raine ceased.
 In acundiam remittere, to appeale his anger, to qualifie hym selfe.
 Labores remittere, to labour and traualle somewhat lesse.
 Aquam receptam ore remittunt, they caste out agayne.
 Nervos remittere, to leat bowne the stringes of an instrument.
 Vini principis completi, nomen remittere, to lase on hym the power and auerities of

a prince, and refuse the name.
 Opera remittere, to leat the woordes sticke of crosse.
 Opinionem remittere, to leane an opinion.
 Sonum uocis intendere, and remittere, come trapp, to heigne the voice in speaking, & to fauour the voyce and speake more temperately.
 Nullum remittis tempus, thou dost flake of leat passe no tyme.
 Remolior, liris, liri, to put from his place.
 Remollio, lui, lire, to make verie softe of easie, or to make softe agayne.
 Remollesco, scere, to become of waxe softe, also to appeale it selfe and become gentill.
 Remora, the dwelling house of Remus.
 Remora, rg, f, g, a litle sphe, whiche reteineth a great shippe vnder saple, also trespang.
 Remoratus, a, um, tased, hyndred, prolonged.
 Remorbeico, scere, to fall effeoues into sicknesses.
 Remordeo, mordid, dère, to bite hym agayne of whome he was bite, to vexe or trouble hym, of whom he was vexed, to tourment the mynde, to make one heauie, to greeue.
 Remores, bydes, whiche by theyr sigthe or voyce signified, that the thyng purposed was not to be folowed.
 Remoria, a place on the toppe of the hill called Auentinus, where Remus doode, and by the sigthe of bydes aduised the buildinge of Rome.
 Remoror, aris, ari, to taste or make to abyde, to hynde.
 Remorari gradu, to reffe hym selfe in a place.
 Ne quod vetitum remorer commodum, that I maye not hynde any commoditie of profyte of yours.
 Remotio, onis, f, g, a remocunge, a puttyng awate.
 Remotus, a, um, farre from, farre of, sette a spde, put awate, remoued.
 Remotus homo a dialecticis, he that passeth nothing on logike, or he that is nothing skilful of exercised in logike.
 Remota res a memoria, a thyng not thoughte vpon.
 Remoto loco, in earnest.
 Remotus a culpa, he that is in no fault, gyltlesse, without faulte.
 Remoto delectu, without haupng regards more to one than to an other.
 Remotus ab inani laude, he toucheth no vaine gloie.
 A religione remotus, without religion or feare of god.
 Arbitris remotis, alone without company.
 Femina a uiris remotissima, a verate chaste and honest woman.
 Longissime a pudore remotus, a verate impudent and shamelesse person.

Remos

Remoueo, retnoueo, mou, uere, to remoue, to take awate, to put awate, to see aspe.
 Remouere mora, make you haast, spede you.
 Remouere se a negotijs publicis, to meddle no more with common affayres.
 Remouere aliquem a republica, to put one out of the office, whiche he hath in the weale publicke.
 Remouere ab oculis, to hyde, to put out of sight.
 Remouere se arte sua, to leane of fofake his craft.
 Remouere de medio, to put a thyng cleane awate.
 Remouere metum, to put awate feare.
 Remouere moram, to make haast.
 Remouere opera suam a populari curia, to take no more paine about other mens busines.
 Aliquem a legibus remouere, to leat one that he can not make such lawes as he wold.
 Scab aliquo remouere, to leane a mans company, familiarity, or friendshipp.
 Ex urbe me remouit, I went of remoued as agayne out of the cite.
 Hunc tu metum remoue, putte thou awate this feare.
 Remugio, giui, gire, to belowe or lowthe agayne, to reuise a great sowne.
 Remulceo, cere, to pacifie of affwage agayne.
 Remulco, au, are, et Remulculo, au, are, to propert to dyawe a great ship of barge with a lasse vessel, by translation it signifieth to dyawe a thyng easly.
 Remulus, ci, m, g, a litlell boate of barkes, seruyng to vnlade great vessels, or to set men as bourde.
 Remulus ager, Remus felds.
 Remuncop, instrumentes, wherewith shippes be dyuen on lande.
 Remuneratio, onis, recompence, a rewardng.
 Remunero, au, are, et remanero, aris, ari, to rewarde, to recompence a good surne.
 Remurmuro, au, are, to murmure agayne.
 Remus, the brother of Romulus, whiche builded Rome.
 Remus, m, m, g, an oie to rowe with.
 Remis uenisq, pproverbially, withal speede, quathelp.
 Ren, renis, n, g, a hydney.
 Renancisco, lceris, sci, to get agayne.
 Renarro, au, are, to tell, to repute.
 Renascor, natus sum, sci, to denuo nasci, to be boyme agayne, to ryle of fpyng agayne, to begynne agayne.
 Renascens annus, the springe tyme.
 Renato, au, are, to swymme backe, or swymme agayne.
 Renatus, a, um, newe boyme.
 Renauigo, au, are, to faste home agayne.
 Renauo, au, are, to endowte of doo agayne.

Renes, the hydney of the reynes of the backe.
 Renidens, ensis, shynng bright.
 Renideo, nidul, dère, to shine, to fauoure of smel. some tyme to open the mouth, as one dooth in smylng or loohng pleasantly.
 Renidescio, scere, to waxe bright.
 Reniteo, renites, nitul, nitere, to be verie bright, to shyne.
 Renitor, nifus, or nixus sum, niti, to resiste, to labour of thynt agaynst.
 Renixus, us, m, g, resistance.
 Reno, au, are, to swymme agayne.
 Renodo, au, are, to vnlade of vndoo a knoe, also to knitte fast.
 Renoues, garmentes made of shynnes of woulfes or other beastes, wherin the auncient Almatians were wont to lye in the waxes.
 Renouo, au, are, to renewe or make refloones, to refeste, to recreate, to begynne agayne.
 Bellum renouare, to renewe or begynne the warre agayne.
 Campus renouatur aratro, the felds is new plowed or tilled agayne.
 Renouabo illud quod initio dixi, I will reape of late agayne that I spoke in the begynng.
 Animum renouare, to take courage of herte agayne.
 Legendo renouabam, I dyd renew the memoie of it in redyng agayne.
 A fatigatione renouat, it doeth refeste the men and make them lustie agayne.
 Renouatio, onis, a renewyng.
 Renouamen, minis, n, g, idem.
 Renouatus, a, um, renewed, seedified, repared, eared or plowghed agayne.
 Renouello, au, are, to make newe agayne.
 Renifolia, a hynde of wilde roses, whiche haue neyther good fauour nor sacion.
 Renumero, au, are, to paie agayne money whiche was receyued.
 Renuntia, an ite by Ethiopia, to rich, that the inhabitants do geue for an horse by exchang a talent of golde.
 Renuntio, au, are, to tell what is doon, or what one wold haue, to make relation, to byngs woode agayne, to repute, to signifie, to shew openly, to renunce, to refuse, to fofake foyuer, to bidde farewell foyuer, to resigne, some tyme to resioye.
 Renuntiare vitæ, to refuse to lue.
 Renuntiatu consul, he has declared consul.
 Renuntiatum est facilem esse ascensum, woode was brought agayne that they might easly gette by there.
 A cta renuntiare ad Senatum, to make repute of relatiō to the Senate, what they haue done.
 Id ego tibi nunc renuntio futurum, I tel you now before, that it will be so.
 Renuntiare amicitiam, to renunce of fofake ones friendshipp.

Romm. ii.

Re

Renuntiare repudium, to repudiate of foys
take ones wyfe.
Hospitium ci renuntiat, he sheweth him plain
ly, that he will no more lodge in his house: or
haue no more familiaritee with hym.
Societatem alicui renuntiare, to denunce of
fende wooyde, that they will haue no longer
alliance with thysm.
Tibi renuntiata sunt hec sic fore, it was told
you before, that these thynges woulde come
to passe.
Renuntiatio, onis, a reposte, also a resignacion
of an office. also a sommone by an officer.
Renuntius, m, m. g. he that carterly tydynges
from one to an other.
Renus, renui, nure, to refuse, to dyspse, to
fume that a thyng dooeth dysplease of mys-
lyke hym.
Renatus, tus, rna. gene. a refusall of dentfall
with countenance, a bickynge of noddynge
agayne.
Reor, reris, ratus sum, reris, to suppose, to
thynke, to iudge.
Repagulum, h, m. g. a dooce of wyndowe, or of
chere thynges that shutteth or closeth, a barre
or ryle.
Repages, gis, f, g. idem.
Repandus, a, um, bent or bowed, and broad
backwarde, as oyes were in the olde tyme.
Repango, pegi, and paxi, pangere, to sette
or plant, to graffe.
Repandrotium pecus, a beaste haupnge his
nose turned bywarde, a wooyde used of Pa-
curnus and Lucius ancient poetes.
Reparabilis, le, that maye bee repared, amena-
tib, or made newe agayne.
Reparatio, onis, reparacion, makynge of resto-
ring of a thyng agayne.
Reparatio, minus, n. g. idem.
Reparator, oris, m. g. one that repareth or ma-
keth agayne.
Repario, au, are, to repasse, to restore to the
first estate, to renewe.
Reparare bellum, to make newe prouision
for warre.
Reparare exercitum, to repasse of make up
his arme agayne.
Reparco, parh, ere, to spare.
Reparatio, onis, a new drygging about bis-
nes. Also a drygginge of grounde to temple
with muche labour and drygging.
Reparatus, a, um, newe drygged or bryght
in temple.
Reparatio, au, are, to drygge agayne aboute
bines, to alter lande of grounde with oft dryg-
ging of labouring.
Repario, au, are, to returne.
Repario, au, are, to take rest.
Repetio, pexi, of pexui, pectere, to heine as
gayne.

Repeto, au, are, to goe awate, to goe backe,
to repse.
Repello, pulli, pellere, to put backe, to repse,
to put awate.
Repellere sanguinem, to leat one bloodde.
Repellere uim ui, to resist force with force.
Seruitutem a ciuibus repellere, to kepe of de-
liuer his countrey men from seruitute and
bondage.
A gubernaculo ciuitatis repelli, to be puste
frome the gouernance of the citee.
Preces alicuius repellere, not to here ones
request.
Rependo, di, dere, to recompence, to paye of
gane agayne.
Rependebatur duplo argento, one payed
for it the double weyght of syluer.
Repens, entis, om. g. sodaine, vnlooked for:
also crespynge.
Repens bellum, a sodaine warre.
Repens fama allata, a sodaine rumour of
huite was bryght.
Repenso, au, are, to pdece, to ouersee, to iudge,
to recompence, to make amendes.
Repenus, a, um, payed.
Repente, sodapnely, by and by.
Repentino, idem.
Repentinus, a, um, sodapne, vnlooked for.
Repercussus, us, m. g. a reuerberacion of strep-
tyng agayne, a reflection.
Repercussus solis, the reflection, or reuerbera-
cion of the sonne.
Repercussus, a, um, beaten or stricken agayne,
turned backe agayne.
Repercutio, cusi, cutere, to strepke agayne, to
reuerberate.
Repercutere dicta, to take aduantage of one
in his wooydes.
Repercutere aciem oculi, to dash of his sight,
to ptereyue.
Reperire causam, to fynde an excuse or oc-
casion.
Reperire negotium in hac re, to haue muche
to dooe with that matter.
Reperire gloriam, to gette an honourable
renowme.
Reperit suos parentes? hath he founde his
parentes, or who is his father and mother?
Reperies hoc non secus, thou shalt fynde it
to be none other wyse.
Non reperitur villo vestigio, there is no
mention made of it, or there is not one
wooyde mentioend of it, or not one letter
written of it.
Reperitur, it shalbe founde.
Reperiri dicitur aliquis, or res aliqua, when
it is euidently known and perceyued, what
mauer of person or thyng it is.

Reperit

Repetus es ingratus, thou art playnly founde
and tryed to be an vnkynde person.
Reperio eum venisse Tarentum, I fynde him
wrytynge, that he came to Tarent.
Reperitulus, a, um, that is founden.
Reperitor, oris, he that fynderh.
Reperitorium, ri, n. go. an inuentorie.
Reperius, a, um, founde.
Reperitio, onis, a repeticion.
Reperitor, oris, he that requereth a thyng as
gayne.
Reperitulus, a, um, repeted agayne, begon agayne.
Reperito somno, fallynge a slepe agayne.
Reperito, riui, of ri, ere, to aske agayne, to aske
offen of esteemes, to reherse agayne of res-
pise, to reuolue, to begynne agayne, to re-
sume agayne to a thyng, to call agayne, to
returne agayne to a place, to remembre.
Hem repitulus repertor, howe nowe, byng
ones refused, I am repitulus agayne.
Alte repertira, reherfed from the begynnyng,
farre sought of farre sette.
Repetere pccnas ab aliquo, to bee auenged
on one.
Repeto, I remembre.
Me quidem adolescentulo, repeto quendam
Principem nomine alternis diebus declama-
re, alternis disputare, I remembre me, when
I was a yonge chylde, one called Prin-
ceps, dyde one date declame, an other date
dispute.
Repetere reum, to accuse esteemes.
Repetenti memoria, callynge to my remem-
braunce.
Fructum repetere, to requyre frutes of pro-
fite of a thyng.
Citra repetere, to retuene of goe agayne to
the Lampe.
In Africam repetere, to returne agayne into
Afriche.
Relicta repetere, to returne agayne to mate-
ters of busynesse that he lase of before.
Repetere consilium, to renewe a purpose of
intenc.
Caesar repetenti negare non potui, I could
not denie it to Caesar demaundynge it of me
often tymes.
Promissa repetens, promysynge agayne, reu-
newynge his promyses.
Repetita longius interrogatio, a demaunde
of question farre of from the purpose.
Consuetudo longo interuallo repetita, a be-
cuse auncient custome newly bryghte byp-
agayne: or a custome renewed, that was not
used many a date before.
Gratum pro beneficio repetere, to requyre
one to be thankefull.
Rampinationem repetere, to begyn agayne.
Repeto me correptum ab eo, &c. I remem-
ber that I was blamed of cheked, &c.

Alte et a capite repetere, to repete the mat-
ter even from the begynnyng.
Inde vsq; repetens, callynge to my remem-
braunce even fro that tyme to this present date.
Reperere memoria, to call to remembrance.
Reperant verba dacti fortis, they scanne the
wooydes of the sparke geuen.
Reperundarum, repetundis, duos tantum cas-
sus habet.
Reperundarum accusari, to properly where a
man sometyme byng in great auctoritee, and
haupng the rule of a countrey, is accused and
called to a rekenyng for all that he hath res-
cepced, byng in his office, aboue that, whil-
che is his ordinarie allowaunce: also for all
thyng that he toke wyngedly from any per-
son of towne: whiche was the moste neces-
sarie action for a publike weale, that mought
be deuyfed.
Repignerator, oris, he that replemeth with
teeth his gage or pledge.
Repignero, au, are, to take sometyme a pledge
of a thyng, whiche is taken sometyme with vs
for that, whiche in our lawe is called to re-
plante: and Repignatio, a, repleto: and
Repignatoria actio for the Replegiare.
Replaudo, plausi, dere, to make noyse with the
handes beaten together.
Replaudere frontem, to strike up the heare
before with clappynge of the hande to his
foreheade.
Repleo, pleui, plere, to fylle, to fylle by agayne.
Repletus, a, um, replenished, full.
Replicatio, onis, a replication of vnfoldynge of
a thyng, a replyng.
Replico, au, are, to vnfolde. also to replie, to
displye.
Replicare in rugas, to folde, to platte.
Replicatus, a, um, vnfolded.
Replumbo, au, are, to vnshoulder.
Repo, repi, pere, to creepe, to rene as rootes
dooe in the grounde.
Repoleo, lini, lire, to polye the agayne.
Repolleo, lere, to be muche able, to be of pow-
er to dooe.
Repollesco, scere, to beeste esteemes stronge in
force, for Repullulesco, to spyng agayne.
Repono, sui, nere, to put of sette agayne in his
place, to late by, to recte agayne, to byde, to
redeliver of restore, to reuoke, to repisse, to
late to moie, to exaggerate, to heape one on
an other, to make to grow agayne, to byp-
agayne. also to put in wrytynge.
Et quantum longis carpent armenia diebus,
Exigua tantum gelidus ros nocte reponet.
Howe how muche the weete in the long, dated
wall byre,
The golde betwe in one nyght with growynge
shall requite.
Reponere seruicem, to wye ones necke now as

one side, and now on the other, to stretch
oneselfe in and out.
Reponere aliquem in deos, to dooe honour
to one as it were vnto god, to make one a
god.

Reponere in numero eloquentium, to es-
timate hym eloquent.

Reponere in opima spe, to haue good hope
of a thing.

Reponere in suis, to take hym for his defend.

Reponere inuicem, to dooe displeasure to
him that hath hurt vs before.

Reponere fidem, to truste.

Fabulas et scripta sua reponere potest dicun-
tur, when they byng their comedies or trage-
dies to be played agayne after they haue ben
ones of twyse played before.

Honorarium forte reponis Achillem, if it
be thy mynde to putte in agayne the tragedie
of the renowned Achilles.

Reponere nummos, to passe agayne money
which is lent vs.

Reponere aliquid in vetustatem, to lase vp
a thing for the tyme to come.

Reponere remum, to rowe no more.

Peto a te, ne d. a me queras, ne tibi idem
reponam cum veneris, I praye the aske not
that of me, lest I aske the same of the, or let
same charge agaynste the when thou comest
hither.

Semper ego auditor tantum, nunq̃ ne repos-
nam? shall I be alwaie an herer and neuer
a writer?

Picci reponere pocula, to set full cuppes on
the table.

Alimentum in yemem reponere, to lase vp
meate of vittails agaynst winter.

Interdum debet in repositam rem pus-
hanc, that the whole common weale consist
trith in you.

Reponere, to make a supper to one,
that gaue vna supper before.

In conuentionem reponere, to set among the
herbes that garlandes be made of.

In quibus inducam omnem reponere, in
the which he put his whole confidence and
trust.

Causam reponere in mansuetudine iudic-
um, to referre and put his whole matter to
the gentleness of the iudges.

Seorsum reponere, to sette aparte from o-
ther.

Reporto, aui, are, to byng backe of agayne.

Reportare laudem ex hostibus, to be praised
for his victorye, to gette laude of praise by
conquering his enemies.

Reportare victoriam, to haue the victorye.

Reportare laudem, to haue good thanke for
ones labour.

Reportare ignominiam, to get of beare a

Male reproche.

Britannia exercitum reportare, to conuey
the armie out of Britaine.

Reposco, poposci, icere, to aske agayne that
which is myne owne, or is as it were due
to me.

Reposcere vicem, to aske one good turne for
an other.

Datum auxilium reposcere, to requite one to
ayde vs as we haue ayded hym before.

Rationem vitæ ab aliquo reposcere, to re-
quite accompte of reschewing howe one hath
ledde his lyfe.

Reposcit causa, the cause requyeth.

Aliquem ad supplicium reposcere, to re-
quite to haue one punished.

Repositorium, rñ, neu. gene. a store house, or
rather a cupboard of disshoir to sette meate
vpon, or other thinge that is brought to the
table.

Repositus, a, um, lased vp to hyde, put of sette
agayne.

Manet alta mente repositum iudicium Paris-
dis, depe in his mynde remayned the iudge-
ment that Paris gaue.

Repositi et frigidi cibi, cold meate that hath
been set on the table before.

Reposita, neu. plur. nu. after Porphirio, the
nexte date after the marriage, when friends
come to dynne with the bride: after Accron,
the. vii. date, when the bride was wont to re-
turne to her parentes. the dynnynge of bans
kettynge that are made with them that are
newe married.

Reprigentatio, onis, the representynge of a
thinge. Also a payement of money out of
hande.

Repræsentatio, aui, are, to represent, to ren-
dye, to byng in presence, or present a thing, to lase
before one, to shewe or declare.

Si semper se repræsentauerit, if he be alwaie
eedy at hande, and not out of the waie.

Repræsentare consilium, id est, ante tempus
exequi.

Repræsentare se, to be present.

Si repræsentari morte mea libertas ciuitatis
potest, if the ctee by my deathe maye be
foorthwith and immediatly restored to its
betce.

Repræsentare supplicia, to puny the sodainly
or hastily.

Cæperat esse præcept ad repræsentanda
supplicia, he beganne to see ouer hastily and
easly in punyng of puttng men to execu-
cion.

Repræsentare iudicia, to present iudge-
ment.

Repræsentare precium, to passe the money
in hande.

Repræsentare diem promissorū, to performe
the

that he promysed.

Repræsentare aliquid animo, to renewe a
thing in ones memoie.

Facilem verimaris repræsentare, to see lyke
a verie sea in deepe.

Ita repræsentauit imaginem sceleris, it byd
so litlely set forth the acte, as though it had
been than presently dooen.

Repræsentare memoriam alicuius rei, to re-
present and set forth litlely the memoie of a
thing.

Repræsentare improbitatem suam, to make
haaste to shewe or declare theyr lewbenesse.

Repræsentans pro opera dignam culpi mer-
cedem, id est, exhibens, geuyng out of
hande.

Reprehendo, di, dere, to plucke backe agayne,
to reppose, to reprehende, to blame.

Reprehendit fugitiui dicuntur, to be caught
agayne.

Reprehendere manu, to take by the hande.

Reprehensio, caught agayne.

Reprehensio, onis, a rebuke, a pullng backe,
a reppoyng, a blamyng, controuersynge, chere-
nyng.

Si reprehensionem non capit persona, if the
personage be such that he can not well be re-
pposed of blamed.

Reprehensio, aui, are, to rebuke sharply, to
take holde on one and plucke hym backe of-
ten.

Reprehenfor, oris, m. g. he that rebuketh of re-
ppoueth, a correcter.

Repreffor, oris, m. g. he that reassigneth, lea-
seth, or keepeth downe: he that stoppeth a
thing and letteth it to goe forwarde.

Repreffus, a, um, stopped, lette.

Reprimo, pressi, primere, to restrayne, to sette
that a thing be not dooen, to stoppe, to kepe
vnder by force, to appeale.

Reprimere sermones seu famam, to cause a
great fame of reppose to cease.

Impetum populi reprimere, to appeale of
ceasse the furie of the people.

Reprimere itinera, to abbeysate of make
the waie shorter.

Nireprimas tuum stultiloquium, if ye dooe
not leaue your foolyshe talke.

Reprime iracundiam, be not so angrie, pa-
cesse your selfe.

Cursum reprefferunt, they stopped.

Conatus hominum reprimere, to stop that
men goe about of laboure, to sette of resiste
theyr entrepysses.

Fletu reprimi ne quid scribamur, to bee leat
with wepyng, that we can not write: to be in
that case, that we can not write for wepyng.

Sermones reprimere, to appeale the com-
munection of the people, and make it to
ceasse.

Reprobo, aui, are, to reppose, to disallowe, to
refute.

Reprobus, a, um, wicked, naught, take out of
the fauour of god.

Reproces, sharp, rough: but the place of 38
nt, by the which this woide is prouen, hath
not in Reprocibus, but Imbricibus ac supra
his lateribus, &c.

Repromissio, onis, a promysynge, a byndynge of
ones selfe by promys in cotenante.

Repromitto, misi, mittere, to bynde hym selfe
by promys in cotenante. Sometyms to pro-
mysse only.

Reprabundus, a, um, ceeppynge.

Reptatus, us, a ceeppynge.

Reptilis, le, any thing that ceeppeth.

Repto, aui, are, to creepe muche, also to goe
toftely or slowly lyke a snayle.

Rebubesco, scere, to waxe ponge agayne.

Repudiatio, onis, a refusynge, a forsakynge of
his wyfe.

Repudiatus, i, um, refused, forsaken.

Repudio, aui, are, to forsake as a man forsa-
keth his wyfe. Also to refuse, to abandone,
or leaue.

Obsecrationem alicuius repudiare, to refuse
ones suite, not to heere his request.

Beneficium repudiare, to refuse a good turne
or benefyte.

Repudio consilium quod primum intenden-
tam, I now leaue the counsaile that I first
intended to folowe.

Repudiosus, a, um, an adiectiue.

Repudiosæ nuptiæ, a wedding that is after
dissolued.

Repudium, dii, n. g. a dittoire.

Repudium remittere, to be dittoised.

Repudium renuntiare, to declare a di-
ittoire.

Is me nunc repudium renuntiare iussit tibi,
he willed me to declare to the, that he hath
forsaken the.

Necessitate me mala vt fiam facis, verum vi-
deto, me vbi voles nuptum dare, ne hac fas-
ma faciat repudiosas nuptias, thou compels
lett me be naught, but take heede, lest when
thou wilt marie me to any man, this same shal
quite cause me shortly after to be dy-
tuoised.

Repuerasco, scere, to be ekefones d childre, or
to waxe a child agayne.

Repugnans, antis, repugnynge, respyng, by-
ng agaynst.

Repugnancia, e, f. g. repugnancie, where one
thing agreeth not with another.

Repugnax, acis, o. m. g. that is in euery thing
contrarious.

Repugno, aui, are, to repugne of sale contra-
re, to resist.

Repugnare inter se, to be contrarie one to
another.

an other, not to agree one with an other.
 Repugnancer, an aduerbe, whiche signifieth contrariouſely, diſpleaſantly, begyn yll conſente.
 Non repugnancer, paſſentely, with a good will.
 Repullulo, au, are, and Repullulaſco, ſcere, to bourgen of ſpyng agayne.
 Repulla, ſa, f. g. a purtyng backe of hym, whiche epiſth demaundeth of ſethyng for auerſion of office.
 Accipere, ferre, pati repulſam, to bee putte backe in labouryng for an office, to bee reſuſed in the election.
 Repuſo, au, are, to repell of put backe often.
 Repuſor, oris, m. g. he that putteth an other man backe.
 Repuſus, us, m. g. a repellyng of puttynge backe agayne.
 Repuſus, a, um, that is put backe, repelled, alſo to ſtricken or knocked agayne.
 Repumicatio, onis, a poliſhyng of ſithyngs of budde of trero, made rough with the ſharpe nylle of colde in the ſpyngs tyme.
 Repumico, zui, are, to caſt with a pomeyle, to make ſlyſhe or ſmoother.
 Repungo, pupugi, and punxi, gere, to prycke agayne or mutually diſpleaſe or offende, to geſt. or vex ſomewhat agayne.
 Repurgum, gni, n. g. a purgynge of cleynſyng.
 Repurgo, au, are, to purge or cleynſe diligently.
 Reputo, au, are, to thynke often, to conſyder muche, to conſider and weigh diſgently, to call and rechen in the mynde, to reuolue in the mynde, to recompte. Alſo to cut of eſteemes, ſometyme for imputare, to impute.
 Dum hac mecum reputo, while I recompte theſe thynges with my ſelfe.
 Reputatio, onis, diligent conſideryng and reuolupyn in the mynde.
 Requies, ei, or eis, f. g. reſte, quiete.
 Requies bellorum, peace and vacation from warre.
 Requiesco, eui, ſcere, to reſt or take reſt, to ſlepe, to be of lye at reſt.
 Requieſcere in leſſione poſtarum, to take pleaſure in the eordyn of poſten.
 Requieſcere in ſpe alicuius adoleſcentis, to content hym ſelfe and quiete his mynde in the hope whiche one hath in a yonge man.
 Requieſcam in ſermone eius, I will take my reſt and eaſe my ſelfe in hearynge his com-munition or talke, or hearynge hym ſpeake of this matiere.
 Non requieſcere conſilio cuiuſquam, not to ceaſe for any mans counſaile.
 Et murata ſuos requieſcit flumina curſus, the riuers beynge altered, ceaſed to runne.
 Requies, a, um, that hath taken reſt or eaſe.
 Aget requies, a, um, that hath taken reſt or eaſe.

low a certayne tyme.
 Requirito, au, are, to ſeche, demaunde, or aſke for thynges often.
 Requiri, ſui, ere, to ſeche eſteemes or often, to require, to enquire of demaunde, to ſynge ſache of a thyng, to deſyre a thyng that is not, or that is paſſe as expedient or neceſſary ſache.
 In quo maiorum noſtrorum ſepe requiro prudentiam, wherein I ſynge oſtentymen, that our auncethours or elders haue ſhewed diſcretion.
 Vereor ne literarum officium a me requi-ras, I feare that ye will blame me for wyth-tyng no oſtentymen vnto you: or ſynge ſache with me, that I haue not wyſten to you moſt often.
 Si quis requirit a te, if any man dooe aſke of requyre of you.
 Requiri, to be requiſite, to be neceſſary of ex-pedient.
 In hoc bello virtutes animi multæ et magne requiruntur, be requiſite of neceſſary.
 Requirum, n. eit, one demaunded.
 Requiſita natura, needes of nature, of na-tures neceſſities.
 Res, rei, f. g. a thyng, the thyng, the matiere, ſometyme ſtate, condiction, empyre, dominton, buſineſſe, contention, cauſe, epycheſſe, ſub-ſtaunce, herſtage, money, proſpety, weale, ex-perience, occaſion.
 Res eit, it is matiere in deede.
 Res ad mantram redit, it is all come to a bagge and a ſtaffe, or a ſtaffe and a waſte.
 Res comperdinata, a matiere aduouſed of deſerred vntill the thyde daie.
 Res iudicata, the matiere of cauſe finally de-termined and aduadged.
 Res controuerſa, the matiere in ſuſte.
 Res familiaris, a mans propre gooddase.
 Res forenſis, ſaſte and lawe in the common place of iudgement.
 Res publica, a common weale.
 Alſo it ſignifieth meane.
 Iam repperirem, quo pacto nec ſurnec ſor-cius ſies, I haue nowe founde the meane, howe thou ſhalte bee neyther a theſe, nor a companion with hym.
 Rem facere, to gayne of wyngne, to thynge.
 Nunquam rem facies, abi, neſcis in eka-re homines, thou ſhalte neuer gayne penie, gette the hence, thou canſt not ſpyle to angle men: or thou ſhalte neuer thynge, gette the hence, thou knoweſt not how to laſe ba-tes for men.
 Rem habere cum aliquo, to haue to do with one, to meddle with one.
 Res gerere, to haue or make warre, to fight.
 Scipione Aemiliano res in Africa gerens &c.

re, &c. Scipio Aemiliano making war-ress in Africa, &c.
 Res ſemper aliquid apportat noui, experientia bypgeth alwaies ſomewhe.
 Ad rem redi, to the matiere of purpoſe.
 Salua res eit, the matiere goeth well.
 Amicos res inuenit, richelle ſindeſt frendes.
 Re iuare, to helpe with deedes and not with woordes onely.
 Is amicus, quin re dubia, re iuauit, vbi re-est opus, he is a ſende, whiche in a caſe that is doubtfull, helpeth me with his deedes, where deedes are requiſed.
 Quid iti credam, res ipſa indicat, what ſhalde I beleue hym, the deede ſelle deſtareth it? or ſheweth it to be ſo?
 Verba ad rem conferre, to doe as he ſaſteth.
 Viſgideo ego illius ferre poſſum ineptias et magnifica verba, verba dum ſint, verum enim ſi ad rem conferentur, vapulabit, hys therto I can ſuffice hys lewdeſſe and byag-ges, as long as theſe are but woordes: but if he dooe as he ſaſteth, he ſhall ſmarre therfor.
 Rem augere, to waite thylſte.
 Re vera, in deede, in very trouthe, matiere in deede.
 Re ipſa, idem.
 E re nara non melius fieri potuit quam ſa-ctum eit, conſideryng the chance of occaſion it coulde not be better doone then it is: as is chance, or as the preſent caſe requiſeth it coulde not haue ben doone better then it is.
 Pro re nara, the matiere conſidered, to the purpoſe that happened, as the preſent caſe of ſobayne occaſion requiſeth.
 Res tua agitur, thy matiere is in haunde, or the matiere toucheth the, this adoe of buſy-neſſe is for the.
 Si in rem vtriy eit, if it be for bothe theſe pyoſities.
 Facere rem diuinam, to dooe ſacrifice, to ſerue god.
 Taurum ne eit ab re tua orti tibi haſt thou ſo muche leiſure or vacante tyme from thyne owne buſyneſſe?
 Bellica res, and Res militaris, warfare.
 Rei militaris ſcientia, martiall pollicie.
 Sed e re ipſa nara videantur, but theſe matiere ſeeme to be inuented at that very preſent, by the occaſion of the matiere it ſelfe.
 Pro re tua, accorpyng to thy gooddes or ſub-ſtaunce that thou haſt.
 Aliquantum ad rem eit audior, he is ſome-what conuetoſe to get money.
 Res eos iam pridem deſicere cepit, it is a good while ſens theſe ſpent theſe money and ſell in pouertes.
 Acciſa res, a mannes ſubſtaunce of gooddes deſtayed and ſpent awoie.
 Ampla res, riches, great ſubſtaunce.

Vir hand magna cum re, a man of no great ſubſtaunce, not very rich.
 Res vxoria, weddoche, marriage.
 Rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu, id eit, ſtatum reipublice, the ſtate and con-diction of the weale publiſe of the Romayns Domina rerum Roma, the lady & empyre of all the woylde.
 Potestas ſumma rerum, the chiefe gouer-nance of the empyre of byngdome, ſoueraintie.
 Poſtquam res Aſie Priamis euertere gen-tem immeritam, &c. the empyre of domita-on of Aſia.
 Res præclare geſte, noble actes of prowelle, chynaliſe.
 Res economica, houſholdyng, houſkeptyng.
 Res politica, the odyſpyng of a ciſſe of a common weale.
 Sed res Romana erat ſuperior, but the Ro-mayns had the upper hand: or the parties and armes of the Romayns was the ſtronger.
 Rem bellicam adminiſtrare, to be capitaine in the warres.
 Rem in caſum dare, to aduſture the matiere.
 Rutuli diſſiſis rebus ſuis, miſtreyng theſe rebus.
 Ea rerum forma mearum, that is the ſtate and condiction that I am in.
 Res aduerſa, afflictæ, anguſta, dubia, du-raz, aduerſities.
 Egenis in rebus, in pouertes or neceſſities.
 Res ſecunda, proſperities.
 Simili ſecunda res eſſent de amore, if all were well concernyng my loue.
 Mutatio rerum, mutation of the woylde.
 Res humanæ, woyldeby ſtatues.
 Rem miſeram, an aduerbe of ſorowynge, pite-ful and heauy chance.
 Reſauio, ſquis, ſquire, to be ſterſe of behement agayne.
 Reſaluatio, onis, f. g. a courtyn ſpeakhyn to hym that ſpeaketh to you, a reſaluacion.
 Reſaluo, au, are, to ſalute hym that ſaluteth you, to ſalute agayne.
 Reſarcio, ſi, ere, to amende, to reſourme.
 Reſarcire damna, to recompence damages, to make amendes.
 Reſarrio, ſui, ere, to weede eſteemes cojns.
 Reſcindo, reſcidi, ſcindere, to cutte of byake in ſunder, to take awate, to deſtroy, to abo-lyſhe, to ſorboe, to make voyde or repell an acte of lawe, to byake vp, to byake downe, to launce.
 Cælum reſcindere fratres ter ſunt conati, theſe theſe herberne aſſayed to byake vp head men for ever.
 Terra reſcindere, to eare the ground agayne.
 Vulnus reſciſſo, when the wound was launced or byaken agayne.
 Iudicium reſcindere, to reuoke or byeat.

sentence of judgement ones given.
 Pactioes rescindere, to breake of vndoos
 covenantes that be made betwene men.
 Voluntatem mortui rescindere, to breake of
 fordoe a mans testament or laste will.
 Rescio, sciri, scire, to knowe a thyng, whiche
 is hydde and kepte secrete. Also to knowe
 a thyng after that it is doone, whiche was
 not knowne before.
 Rescisco, scire, idem quod Rescio.
 Resilius, a, um, to boone, broken downe,
 destroyed.
 Rescribo, scripsi, scribere, to wytte agayne, to
 wytte an answer to a letter, to redeliver, to
 repaie money.
 Ad has literas statim mihi rescribere, for that
 ye wytte me an answer to these letters im-
 mediately.
 Ad omnia que quaruntur rescribere, to
 wytte an answer to all that a man requirith
 in his letters.
 Argentum mihi rursum rescribi, bryde that
 my money be paid me agayne.
 Rescriptum, n. g. the letters of a pynce, mas-
 syng answer to other letters.
 Resco, scui, care, to cutte awaie that, whiche
 is superfluous, to cutte from a place.
 Resecare ad vivum, to pare to the quicke,
 to touche the quicke in a matter, to discusse a
 matter exactly.
 Lingua m. ressecare, to cutte out ones tongue.
 Resecare ungues, to pare the nyles.
 Resecare capillos, to clippe of the heere.
 Resco, aui, are, to plate of desire of soone,
 to pray contemp to that he desired afore, also
 to allepe one of his anowe.
 Obsecro te resco, a, B plate you, and
 plate you agayne.
 Rectus, a, um, cut of, pared.
 Rectator, f. oster.
 Rectio, omis, a cutting of, a paring.
 Recta, da, an herbe.
 Recto, am, are, to appeare.
 Rectum, aui, are, to lowe agayne.
 Rectamen, minis, n. g. the paring of a mans
 nyles, the paring of that is cutte of any
 thyng.
 Relequor, relequeris, relequi, to followe.
 His est sequenda rogationem, thus he an-
 swered him demanding the question.
 Releuius, a, um, opened, unlocked.
 Releuo, aui, are, to open a thing that is closed,
 to unlocke.
 Claudere et releuare, contrarie.
 Releuo, leui, resatum, serere, to low, sette of
 plante agayne.
 Releuano, omis, a releuacion, a heppyn of
 some thyng a parte frome other, or for the
 tyme to come.
 Releuo, aui, are, to kepe aparte from other

thynges, to reserue, to kepe for the tyme to
 come.
 In congressum nostrum reseruabo, I will
 reserue of kepe this until we meete together.
 Quarta[m] partem agri in pratum reseruare,
 to kepe in luerallite the fourth parte of the
 felds for meadow grounde.
 Presenti sermone reseruentur cetera, let the
 other thynges be reserued until we talke
 together.
 Quae me ad maiora reseruauit for what grea-
 ter enterpryses doe I kepe a reseruau my selfe?
 Reles, residis, om. g. I still some accustomed
 labour of occupation, that moueth not, that
 standeth still, slouthfull.
 Reles aqua, standynge water.
 Reles animus, a slouthfull and heavy mynde
 without courage of spiritte.
 Reflex, scis, the vine brynche that is cutte, and
 spryngeth agayne, and beareth more fruite
 then it did before. It is also called Custos,
 and Praedictarius palmes.
 Resideo, residis, sedi, sidere, to reste, to sitte,
 to sitte downe, to stande faste, to be quiette, to
 remayne, to abyde.
 Residet eius rei in te culpa, the faulte therof
 is in the, or resteth in the.
 Residere in clunes, to sitte downe upon the
 buttockes, as certayne beades dooe.
 Si quid residet in te amoris erga me, if there
 remaine any loue in your herte towards me.
 Eius etiam in natura residet auctoritas, there
 was a certayne authoryte even in his becke.
 Periculum tamen residet, yet shall the pe-
 ril and danger remaine still.
 Quum ire residisset, when the anger was
 allwaged, quetted or appeased.
 Residet spes in virtute tua, we haue a cer-
 tayne hope of confidence yet in your vertue.
 Resideamus si placet, let vs sitte downe if
 it please you.
 Aidor resederat, the heate was resented.
 Resedit apud eum pecunia publica, he did
 not bestowe it to that purpose that he was
 appointed, but kept it to hym selfe.
 Residet in vultu, there dooeth reste of ap-
 pare in the visage.
 Resido, residis, sedi, sidere, to sitte downe,
 also to abyde, to lye downe as beades dooe
 after their flight. sometime to relent, to sette.
 Nam Vicennium uita inter ipsos residit,
 nostra late vagantur, for the faulte of men of
 Alene doe abyde with them, ours runne a-
 byde, and be curre where knowen.
 Residens, entis, sitting downe after he hath
 doone a thyng.
 Residuus, a, u, the rest of remnant, that is left.
 De residuis teneri, to be in arreage of mo-
 ney that one had to bestowe for some com-
 mon use.

Resigo

Resigno, aui, are, to open that whiche is sea-
 led: sometime to seale fast, also to sette vp,
 sometime to restore agayne, also to resigne of
 surrendre, sometime to adolse.
 Resignatum xs, wages stopped for negli-
 gent service in warres.
 Resigno, was bled of olbe wyters for Res-
 scribo.
 Resignare literas, to open lettres that be
 sealed.
 Lumina morte resignat, id est, claudit.
 Omnem tabularum fidem resignabat, he did
 put awaie cleane of aboute all the credits
 that might be given to those registres: or
 made that no man coude surely beleue them.
 Resignare rationes, id est, disoluer.
 Resilio, resiliui, lui, or ir, lire, to leape backe
 of thynge awaie quickely.
 Ab illo tempore resiliit, there is no blame to
 be lated to hym, so that he resteth in hym.
 Resimus, a, um, that hath a sense of nose, that
 is to saye, turned by waie.
 Resina, x, f. g. rosen, all like gumme whiche
 remeth out of trees.
 Resinarius, a, um, lyke rosetne.
 Resinatus, a, um, tased of dyed with rosetne,
 or gumme.
 Resinosus, a, um, full of rosetne or gumme.
 Resipio, pui, or pui, ere, to fauour of smell.
 Resipit picem, it sauuoreth of pitch.
 Resipisco, resipui, resipiscere, to returne to
 perfect understandinge, to be eslewoones
 wise, where before he erred, to amende and
 come to hym selfe agayne.
 Resisto, resisti, resistere, to resiste of withstand,
 to repugne, to be agaynst, to stande up to
 daynaly, to stop as one doeth in goynge, to
 reste, to pause.
 Resistitur, the remedie to.
 Sed ego in hoc resisto, but I reste and stop
 here in this matter.
 Incipit effari, mediag in voce resistit, and
 sodaynly in the middes of his tale of woos-
 des, he stopped.
 Resistens oratio, id est, interstitens, non per-
 petuo tenore fluens.
 Relutare diuini venenatis pabulis herba all-
 qua, to be meditable a of soye agaynst it.
 Resistitur vix taminia succo, the taste of
 the wyde grape to a good remedie of medea-
 cine against it.
 Legi resistebatur, they withstode the lawe.
 Resoluo, ui, ere, to resolute, to destroe, to
 paye debtes, to remoue, to vndo, to vna-
 louse, to vnpayne.
 Humum resoluere, to labour the earth.
 In puluerem resoluere, to make in pouder.
 Resoluant nodos, they vndo the knottes.
 Fauces resoluere in verba, to open his mouth
 to speake, to begyn to speake.

Literas resoluere, to open letters.
 Nebulae resoluuntur a sole, whiche cloudes
 be resolued with the heate of the sunne.
 Mollire et resoluere hominem, id est, effere
 minare.
 Tristitiam animi resoluere, to putte awaie
 heavynesse of the mynde.
 Cinctas resolute vestes, vnbuckle of vndo
 your clothes.
 Resoluere ex parte diuersa dicta, to dissolue
 of thre by argument, that they bee false.
 Resolutio neruorum, the palsey.
 Resolutus, a, um, resolued, lewde.
 Resonans, anis, townynge agayne with an
 echo.
 Resono, onui, are, to sowne agayne, to make
 anecho.
 Resonus, a, um, that sowneth agayne, that
 maketh an echo.
 Resorbeo, bui, or ph, bere, to sup.
 Resectio, omis, a cutting.
 Respecto, aui, are, to respect, to loue, to
 attune, to lye backe.
 Respectus, us, m. g. a loke of sight, also res-
 pect of regarde, a reason that moueth a
 man to doe a thyng.
 Neg eo respectu commotus discesserat,
 hauing no regarde therunto he departed. or
 he departed beynge moued therewith.
 Miserabilem respectum fore, that it would
 be a pituouse sight.
 Respergo, ti, gere, to cast water or other li-
 quore about, to spynkle.
 Respergimen, inis, a spynkling of casting a-
 bout of liquore.
 Respersus, a, u, spynkled about, or ouer & ouer
 Respersus, us, m. g. et Resperio, omis, f. g. a
 spynkling.
 Respicio, respicis, exi, ere, to lye backe, to
 haue regarde, to prouide, to remedie, to
 kepe, to reserue, to loue, to fauour, to helpe
 of succour.
 Age me in tuis secundis rebus respice, let see
 now in thy prosperitee, succour me, or lye
 on me and helpe me.
 Respiciat nos deus, god hath pittie on vs, or
 god dooeth fauour and loue vs.
 Respiciere se, to take heed of haue regarde
 of hym selfe.
 Neg te respicis, neither dooe ye passe any
 thyng of your selfe, or set any thynge by your
 selfe.
 Non soles respicere te cum dicas in iusticia
 tui? are thou not wont to take heed of thy
 selfe, or to haue regard to thyne owne conser-
 uance, when thou saieste wronge of another
 man?
 Non tu te cohibes? Non te respicis, non tibi
 exempli satis sum? wylt thou not beware?
 wylt thou not take heed of thy selfe? am

not 3 a good example unto the?
 Instantem tergo Cloanthum respicit, he lo-
 keth backe and seeth Cloanthus pursue him
 thorow at the heeles.
 Sero tellus respicitur, it is so late to loke
 backe to the lande.
 Hunc summum imperium respiciebat, he
 had the chiefe rule and gouernance.
 Si modo rempublicam respicere uolet, if
 he will haue regarde to helpe the common
 weale.
 Nisi quid di respiciunt, if god helpe not: o3
 except god synde some pmissiō.
 Sin Casarem respiciunt. &c. but if they
 haue regarde to Cesar, and fauoure o3 helpe
 hym.
 Respiramen, inis, n. g. a breath, o3 a passage
 whereby the breath issueth.
 Respiratio, onis, f. g. a breathynge, o3 a
 pouerage.
 Respiratio aquarum, the breathynge when
 the water sendeth out the vaporacions.
 Respiratio in oratione, the taking of breath
 o3 pausing in prayng.
 Respiro, aui, are, to take breath, also to take
 comfort, to retourne to the firste state, to
 paute, to rest, also to sende fourth a certayne
 fauoure.
 Citius respirat, when it riseth out of aduersi-
 tite, and cometh to the olde state agayne.
 Respirato, si te uidero, I shall take com-
 fort, if I see thee.
 Respiraret cupiditas, the cometousnesse
 woulde haue ben somewhat moderated o3 di-
 minished.
 Replendens, splendui, ere, to shine bynghe, to
 be glorious.
 Respondens, di, ere, to aunswere, to appere
 when one is called, to agree, to accorde, to
 content o3 be like o3 equall, to be agaynst,
 as one thyng set o3 lyeing agaynst an other.
 Respondere criminibus, to purge vs of that
 that is to layd to our charge.
 Respondere ad nomina, to appeare whan
 he is called.
 Non respondere, to make default.
 Respondere ad diem, to paie o3 satisfie his
 credytours at the daye.
 Respondere superiori, to accorde to that
 whiche was afoye.
 Respondere patri, to folow his fathers con-
 uentions, to be like his father in maners.
 Respondere, sometime dooth signifie satis-
 facere.
 Hoc proprium tuum munus est, ut ita erudi-
 ator, ut et patri, et Scipioni nostro, et tibi
 tam propinquo respondeat, it is your parte
 specially, that he be brought vp in leynng,
 that he make satisfie his father, and our
 frende Scipio, and you that are so nigh

hymself unto hym.
 Ad interrogata respondere, to make and
 swere to those thynges that be demanded.
 Respondet frumentum ad pondus et mensu-
 ram, it is euen weight o3 measure.
 Ad normam respondere, to be euen with
 the rule.
 Ad septimam responderet, it accordeth o3
 agreeth with the seventh.
 Haud quā ad spem euentus respondebat,
 it came not to passe, as he hoped and trusted
 that it woulde.
 Qui vestris paucorum respondeat laudibus,
 id est, aequet uestras laudes.
 Fautor non responderet meritis, he is not fa-
 uoured so muche as he hath deserved.
 Voto tuo responderet possum, I can doo
 that that you desyre.
 Sibonitas tua responderet iudicio meo, if
 your goodnesse be such as I esteeme o3 iudge
 it to be.
 Amore, o3 in amore respondere alicui, to
 loue mutually, to loue one as muche as he
 loueth vs.
 Nobilitati maiorum respondere, to be like
 his forefathers in noblenesse.
 Aedificare porticum quæ palatio respon-
 deat, wherby wate be ouer right agaynst the
 palace.
 Quam breuia responsu, howe shortly they
 maye be answered to.
 Responsio, onis, an answer.
 Responsio, aui, are, to make o3 geue answers:
 it perteyneth ppropely to lawiers, and them
 which had the interpretation of ceremonies.
 Responsio, aui, are, to answer, sometime to
 resist, to gageleste.
 Gallina dura male respondet palato, id est,
 non sapit, non conuenit palato, is not pleas-
 ante in eatynge.
 Responsor, oris, a surer, he that promyseth
 o3 undertaketh to an other.
 Responsum, si, n. g. an answer, also an oyste.
 Dare responsum, to make an answer.
 Responsus, us, m. g. where one thyng dooth
 agree with an other, a consent, a conuention.
 Respuo, spui, ere, to refuse o3 reject con-
 temptuously.
 Respuo hoc sapientissimi cuiusq3 fides,
 there is no wyse man will beleue it.
 Respuere imperium, to refuse to obey hym
 o3 be in subjection.
 Respuo hoc ferri ictum, one coude not entee
 into it with iron, it coude not be perced o3
 hurt with iron.
 Auribus hominem respuere, to be with-
 styng to here hym speake.
 Respuere aliquid dicuntur aures, when men
 can not obeye to here it.
 Conditionem non respuo, he doeth not re-
 fuse the offer.

Refectio, onis, a quenchynge o3 puttyng out.
 Refectus, a, um, quenched, put out, stined,
 appeased.
 Refectum bellum, when there is no more
 mention of warre.
 Refectio, xi, guere, to stine o3 putte out, to
 quench, to cease, as fire, light, and thirst,
 to qualitie, to appease.
 Cupiditatem ad ore refectio, cleane putte
 out, quenched.
 Flammam refingere, to put out the flame,
 and by translation, to quiete o3 stine a trou-
 blous commotion o3 rustynge in the common
 weale.
 Sermones refingere, to cause the comūti-
 cation and talke of men to cease.
 Refingere incensum, to appease o3 qual-
 tie one that is incensed agaynst vs, o3 grea-
 ty moued with vs.
 Studia aliorum refingere, to be cause that
 other wyl study no more.
 Sinit refingere, to quench the thyrst.
 Restio, onis, m. g. a rope, also he that hang-
 eth hym selfe.
 Restio, siui, sure, to be redie to be sowne,
 ploughed, o3 digged.
 Restipulatio, onis, a puttyng in of pledges.
 Restipulo, aui, aui, to make answer in the
 lawe, to late in a pledge o3 gage, to make an-
 swere to an action taken agaynst hym.
 Restis, is, f. g. a halter o3 coide, a rope o3 bunche
 of garliche o3 onions.

Restem ducere, when mapdens and chylidren
 daunce together hande in hande, o3 with nap-
 kyne, leaping one an other.
 Ad restim res redire, the matter is in dis-
 putes o3 desperate.
 Restio, aui, are, to stagger, to stoppe often, to
 straggle backe, to struggle agaynst.
 Restituo, itui, tuere, to restore, to paye again,
 to repaire o3 make agayne.
 In integrum restituere, to restore it unto his
 first estate.
 Pugnam restituere, to begyn o3 renewe the
 battaile agayne afresh.
 Rei publice restitui, to be remitted to the
 same state that he was in before his banish-
 ment.
 Tu rem impeditam et perditam restituas?
 canst thou restore a matter intricate and past
 cure o3 hope of recouerie.
 Restituere aciem, to fill vp the arme and set
 it in areate agayne.
 Restituere animum alicui, to make couragi-
 ous agayne.
 Fraudata restituere, to restore agayne that
 we haue deceiued men of.
 Restituam te in gaudium, I wyl make the
 ioyous and glad agayne.
 In gramam restituere, to byng in fauour a-
 gayne.
 Sanitatem restituere, and sanitati aliquem
 restituere, to restore to health, to make one
 whole.
 Corruptum adolescentem restituere, to re-
 forme and byng to good facion agayne.
 Domum restituere, to repaire the house.
 Restitui sibi dicuntur vina, which were once
 turned, and are come to theyr olde taste a-
 gayne.
 Restitue in quem me accepisti locum, restore
 o3 set me agayne in the same place o3 state
 that thou foundest me.
 Fores effregit? restituentur, did he breake
 open the doore? it shall be repaired and
 made newe agayne.
 Restitutor, oris, m. g. he that restitute.
 Restitutio, onis, restitution.
 Restitutorius, a, u, that perteyneth to restituting.
 Resto, restiti, itare, to remayne, to tary, to a-
 byde, to stande still, sometime to withstande,
 to stryue agaynst, to struggle.
 Hic nunc me credit aliquam sibi fallaciam
 portare, et ea me hic restituere gratia, he thin-
 keth that I go about to beguile hym: and
 that I haue charged here for that very cause.
 Stoici restant, the stoicke philosophers doe
 resist the thyr opinion.
 Restat mihi, it taryeth for me, it shall hape
 pen unto me.
 Longa sunt que restant, the thynges be
 longe that remayne and be not yet tolde.

De viginti tabam solas, of. xx. If one
remayned.
Quid restat, nisi. &c. what remayneth, but
that. &c.
Ad Carillam recipiendum, Romę restes
tant, that abide still at Rome, to recepe
Lattine.
In quare nunc tam confidenter restas stultus?
In what thyng doest thou now withstande
me, of thyng of thyng agayne me so boldly
of so malapertly thou foolish fellow?
Restrictio, of restrictio, restrictio of restrictio.
Restrictus, a, um, restrictio of harde bound, also
cousious, niggardly, that will not departe
with a penny.
Retringo, trinxit, stringere, to bynde of
stringe harde, to bynde harde agayne, to res-
stringe. Sometime it signifyeth to lewe of
unbynde.
Apud lumentum restrinxit, abire stabulo
liberum fuit, he lewde his horse, and lette
him out at libertie.
Retringit nunciam, it putteth awaye the
better to vomite, it stoppeth vomite.
Reuolvo, au, are, to leape agayne a thyng, to
rebounde, to rebell, to leape of steppe backe,
to hoppe.
Retumo, pti, etc, to take agayne to resume.
Retuo, reuolvo, etc, to take agayne of make a
double hitche, also to reape of vndoe that
was sowne to sow, to vntwiche.
Sumer vnum togam, tunica lani clauire
fata ex vno parte, ad pedes decidit, when
he came thide to maene age, his senatours
roate beinge ripe on bothe sydes, fell downe
to his feete.
Retorno, au, are, to turne bywarde of by-
right, to reboule of call backe, to deferre, to
pervert.
Retornare collum, to holde by the necke as
chylde and other birdes doo when they
bynde.
Retornus, a, um, byright, the bealy byward.
Retornatus, a, um, turned of tolled by agayne.
Retorno, lurrexi, gere, to arise by agayne.
Refurgere dicunt herba, que iterum crescit,
to growe of spring agayne.
Resurrectio, onis, resurrection, rising by a-
gayne.
Resurrectio, au, are, to rise by agayne.
Retere, tres growing on the banks of riuers,
on the riuers.
Retardatio, onis, a tarting, a bynderyng.
Retardatus, a, um, tarted, byndered.
Retardo, au, are, to make to tarie, to stoppe,
to holde that one go not.
Iter retardare, to let one that is going on
his tournep.
Retaxo, au, are, to blame of cheeke one a-
gayne, that tellyth be of our faulte.

Rele, tis, n. g. a nette.
Retis, in the mase, a for. ge. to somtyme redder.
Retego, texti, gere, to discover of disclose, to
open.
Retectus, a, um, vncovered.
Retendo, tendi, tendere, to vnbynde.
Retento, au, are, of Re and tento, to assaie
and go about agayne, to attempte estoones.
Retentio, onis, a holdyng, a retelyng.
Retento, au, are, the frequentation of Reti-
neo, to retene often, to holde backe.
Retentus, a, um, holden backe, retined, tasted.
Retexo, texui, ere, to vntwiche of vntwiche,
to vnwypde. Sometime to twiche of twiche
estoones, to dissolue, to vndoe that is onen
doone.
Penelope telam retexere, to do and vndoe.
Non potest nisi retexueris illa, he maye not,
except thou change his purpose therein.
Se ipsum retexere, to change of alter his for-
eion otherwyle.
Retexere orationem, to change and make
it cleane otherwyle than it was before, of to
beginne it afresh.
Retiaculum, li, n. g. a littell nette.
Reua, a, f. g. was vied of olde wyters for a
nette.
Retarius, rij, m. g. he that casteth a nette,
propely in fighing to apprehende his ad-
uersarie.
Retentia, g, f. g. silence when one holdeth his
peace, propely when one vtereth not that
he shuld tell.
Reticeo, retices, cul, cere, to holde ones peace,
to speake no word, to kepe secrets, to saie
nothyng.
Ne retice, tell me, hyde it not from me.
Reticult, le, f. g. a littell nette, wherein a man
of womans heare is trusted.
Reticulus, a, um, made lyke a nette.
Fenestris reticulare, wyndowes hauyng as
it were fine nettes made before them to kepe
out flies and such vermine.
Reticulum, li, n. g. a coyle of calle, which men
of women vied to weare on theyr heades, of
on theyr faces, to the ende they wolde not be
knownen. also a bagge, wherein meate is car-
ried, also a rahet to plate at remisse with.
Reticulus, li, a littell nette of calle.
Retinaculum, li, n. g. what so quere holdeth any
other thyng, a state, an holdfast.
Retineo, retines, nui, nere, to holde agayne,
to holde backe, to retayne, to kepe in remem-
brance, to holde by that a man fallt nor.
Ah retine me obsecro. B. Obsecro quid tibi
est? An. Disperij. B. Perij misera, quid stu-
pes Antiphila? Q. holde me by I praye the,
B. Zithache what askest the? A. I am vn-
doone. B. Alas that ever I was borne, why
doost thou herse sayle the Antiphila?
Retinere,

Retinere, to retetigne of lette one from do-
ing that that he wolde.
Pudore et liberalitate liberos retinere satius
esse credo quam metu, I thinke it better
to retetigne chylde from there wanton
wylles by shame and liberalite, than with
fear.
Stilus suum retinet, if he mainteine his title.
In officio retinere, to enterpene men to be
euerie to dooe theyr duties, to kepe men
still in obedience.
Inuidiam suam apud improbos retinere, to
be alwayes hated of vnchylde persons.
Iudicem retinere aliquem, to recepe one for
a iudge.
Iudicium suum retinere, to perseuer in his
opinion.
Iusticiam retinere, to mainteine Justice.
Memoria retinere, to remembre.
Modum retinere, to kepe a measure.
Morbo retineri, to be sick.
Morem retinere, to kepe alway one custome.
Nominos retinere, to kepe backe money
whiche ought to be payed.
Officium retinere, to dooe well his dutie.
Sinistra manu retinebat arcum, id est, te-
nebat.
Existimationem retinere, to kepe still his
estimation.
Gratum alicuius retinere, to be still in ones
fauour.
Tempestatibus retineri, to be let with tem-
pest that he can not departe.
Retinent tamen charitatem in pastores, yet
they alwayes loue theyr shepe.
Custodijs retineri, to be kept in prison.
In sermone longo aliquem retinere, to hold
of kepe one with a long talke of proesse.
Veritatem retinere, to be alwayes true.
Retinens, entis, om. g. that kepeth still.
Retingo, tingere, to dippe in agayne.
Retinulum, a cause of coyle.
Retondeo, tondi, dere, to clip of sheare all
ouer.
Retono, tonui, are, to make a great sowne of
noyle agayne.
Retorqueo, torfi, ere, to caste backwarde, to
thowe of moore agayne, to tourne backe a-
gayne violently.
Retorqueri sub terra, to be tournd backe,
and put into the grounde.
Retorque reiam, to vntwyp parne.
Oculos ad vibem retorquere, to turne his
heade and loke backe towards the cite.
Retorquere aliquem, to turne one from his
purpose.
Retorresco, retorrescere, to be burned with
the sunne.
Retorride, as it were burned with the sunne.
Retorridus, a, um, turned, scared of porched

with the feruent heate of the sunne.
Retortus, a, um, turned of wretched backe.
Retortus, a, um, burned, tolled to muche.
Retractio, au, are, to call backe, to reuoke a
thyng that is done, to drawe backe, to ex-
cuse, to lase to an other man, to drawe by,
to vnshape that one hath sayed, to handle a-
gayne, to speake agayne of a thyng, to res-
pette, to wyle agayne.
Retractare librum, to peruse and outsee a
booke agayne, of to wyle it a newe, to the in-
tent to amend a correcte thynges that be in it.
Pedamenta retractare, to take by shew
and folkes out of the grounde agayne, that
were set vnder the vine the yere before, to the
intent to newe dyse them, and cast those a-
waye that be rotten.
Augemus dolorem retractado, we increase
our sorowe with communynge and talynge of
it agayne.
Vulnera cruda retractare, to handle greene
woundes often.
Retractare dicta, to vnfaie that he hath
ones spoken.
Mecum saepe retractans, reuoluing the mat-
ter often in my mynde.
Retractate aliquid, to repete that whiche is
spoken.
Retractare largitiones, to cease from libe-
rall geuyng.
Retractare actionem, to begyn his action
a newe.
Retractans, antis, om. g. that will not be led
forward, that staggereth and draweth backe.
Retractatio, onis, a retractation, a reuolynge
of ones opinion.
Retractatus, a, um, retracted, corrected, a-
mended, full of blottes with correctynge and
amendynge in wytyng.
Retractus, a, um, drawen backe agayne, taken
and brought home agayne after one hath
vonne awale. also farre of, farre distant.
Retraho, traxi, trahere, to pull of drawe backe,
of to drawe to.
Retrahi hercle ad me illud fugituum ar-
genum tamen, in fith I rowe I will see
for all this pull backe to me agayne that slips
per monty, that wolde so fayne begone.
Retrahere aliquem a republica, to wyle
draw one from the affaire of businesse of the
common weale: of to perswade him that he
dooe not busle hym selfe in matters of the
common weale.
Retrahere se, to cease and traue of from do-
ing any thyng.
Retrectans, antis, om. g. idem quod retrah-
ans.
Retribuo, tribui, buere, to recompent, to re-
paye of geue agayne.
Retrica, es, f. g. olde wyters called the water.

where with garb: no are watered.
 Reminiscunt, ii, n.g. the dygges of a thing,
 sometimes of beut or bounge.
 Reto, behynde.
 Et multi retro vltimis in adibus conclaue,
 I haue a certayne parlour behynde, or on the
 backe syde in the furthestmost parte of all my
 house.
 Retro vocare, to call backe.
 Retro ambulare, to go backe.
 Retro, sometimes for Contra or conuerso.
 Retro, for Ante.
 Quum tei semper vltra omnes retro principis
 laudari oportuit, aboute all that haue
 bene in tyme past, or before you.
 I am longe retro, so farre backwarde.
 Retro ago, egi, agere, to bypne backe.
 Capillos retro agere, to calle the heare backe
 Ordinem retro agere, to take that first that
 shoulde be laste.
 Retrocedo, cedi, eie, to go backe, to geue
 backe, to recede.
 Retrocedo, iui, ire, to go backe.
 Retrocedo, retrohul, ferre, to bypne backe as
 agayne.
 Retrospecte se, to retourn backe agayne.
 Retrogradus, gradus, gradi, idem, quod re-
 tro.
 Retrogradus, a, um, that goeth backwarde.
 Retrosus, m, vel Retorsus, backwarde.
 Retorsus, a, um, turned backwarde.
 Retunde, u, dere, to put or thrust backe.
 Retundit, i, cudi, ere, to make blunt or dull
 that is hithe to sharpe, to turne the edge of a
 thinge, and to harte often on a thinge.
 Retundunt, i, i, retundere, to moderate the
 force of wrytting, that it be not so vehement.
 Retundunt, alicuius retundere, id est, re-
 gunt.
 Regunt et sermones quorundam retundere,
 to moderate the naughtie wordes or pite-
 pates of certeyne men or to confound them.
 Retusus, a, um, dull, blunt, contrary to Sharpe.
 Alue agriorum partes, que acuta ingenia
 gignunt, alie que retula, some partes of
 countreyes there be, whiche doe bypne sofly
 sharpe wittes, some bypne foorth dull.
 Reuolico, scere, to be recovered from sickness,
 nasse, to waxe whole.
 Reuolico, scere, to vantage away agayne.
 Reuolico, uxi, uhere, to bypne or cast backe
 or agayne.
 Reuelatio, onis, f.g. a reueling or discoueryng
 of a thinge.
 Reuolico, uxi, and reuolico, reuolico, to plucke
 backe, to pull agayne, to plucke up, to pull as
 waxe cleane.
 Venus clauum reuolico, the wynde plucked
 the streame cleane awaye.
 Reuolico tela de corpore, to plucke the

drasse out of his bodie.
 Reuolico omni memoria, to pull cleane out
 of memory, to leaue no remembrance of a
 thinge at all.
 Reuelatus, a, um, discouered, opened, reuelled.
 Reuelo, aui, are, to discouer, to open, to reuel.
 Reuenio, ni, ire, to come agayne, to retorne.
 Reuenire in gratiam, to come into fauoure
 agayne.
 Reuera, matris in deede, or for a truth.
 Reuerbero, aui, are, to beate or strike backe
 agayne.
 Reuerendus, a, um, woorthy reuerence or ho-
 noure.
 Reuerens, entior, tissimus, he that dooth re-
 uerence or honour.
 Reuerenter, reuerently.
 Reuerentia, e, f.g. reuerence or honour doone
 to one. sometimes a reuerend feare.
 Reuerco, retis, rexi, to haue in reuerence, to
 feare.
 Reuersio, onis, a returnng, a comynge backe
 agayne.
 Reuersio, uerti, ere, is often used of Cicero,
 but onely in the pfect perfect tense or other
 tenses fourined of the same, to retourn, to
 come agayne.
 Multa aduersa reuertens, id est, reuoluens,
 reputans apud se, consideringe with hym
 selfe, reuoluing in his mynde.
 Legati Ameriani reuertunt, the ambassa-
 dors returned to Zimera.
 Reuertor, eris, ii, to retorne, to come agayne
 to a place or thinge.
 Ad Chrysippi laqueos reuertamur, let vs
 nowe retourn to the subtil and intricate ne-
 gumentes of Chrysippus and speake of them.
 In gratiam cum aliquo reuertit, to come in
 fauour agayne with one.
 Addiem reuertit, to retourn agayne at the
 daye appointed.
 Reuincio, uinci, ere, to bynde backe or be-
 hynde, as to bynde ones handes behynde hym
 also to bynde straight or harde.
 Reuincere paratus est, whiche the laweiers
 doe saye. Paratus est uerificare, he is redy
 to auere.
 Reuincere crimen verbis, to confute a thinge
 that is layed to our charge with wordes.
 Reuincit in culpa, to be pteued faulte.
 Reuincio, rui, scere, to become effeioones
 greene, to waxe greene agayne. by translation
 to reuiue, to be renewed, to springe newe as
 agayne, to waxe sponge agayne.
 Reuiscio, aui, are, to visite agayne, to go to se
 agayne.
 Reuiscio, uisi, scere, to retourn to se.
 Reuiscio quid agant, I come to se what they
 dooe.
 Reuiscio ad me, come agayne to me and se.
 Furor

Furor reuiscit, id est, redit.
 Reuiscio, uisi, scere, to be reuiscit, to reconte
 life agayne, by translation, to be renewed and
 come to the olde state agayne.
 Reuiscio, oris, mascul. gene. a seruant of ma-
 nister of a surgian or physician, whiche anoy-
 nered them that for theyr healthy used wrytting
 and such other exercises.
 Reuocatio, onis, f.g. a reuocation or callinge
 backe.
 Reuocatus, a, um, reuoked or called backe, res-
 toyed from death to lyfe.
 Reuoco, aui, are, to call backe to reuoke, to
 bypne agayne, to drawe backe, to reyse from
 death, to come from an enterprise or pur-
 pose.
 Reuocare pedem, to toune backe, to re-
 uise.
 Ad quæ exempla reuocas? what examples
 patreth thou me for thy defence?
 Ad manus rem reuocare, to bypne the mat-
 tere to that ppointe that man will fight for it,
 or tie it by bent of sworde.
 Reuocare, to resoye, to renewe.
 Item, circa omnium ordinum statum domi-
 forsque, aut corrent, aut exolera reuocauit,
 aut etiam noua instituit, more ouer, con-
 cerning the state of all begeres, as well with
 in his house as without: eptice he byd as
 mende them, or renewe those thinges that
 were out of vse, or elles ordeyned newe.
 Reuocare promissum, to denie that he pro-
 mysed, to reuoke his promise.
 Reuocare testes, to reherse the depositions of
 agynesses.
 Reuocare ad curam, to dooe a thinge with
 muche diligence.
 Rem ad fortem reuocare, to calse lottes for
 a thinge.
 In lucem reuocare, to bypne agayne in vse,
 to bypne to lyght agayne, to bypne to knowe
 lage of men agayne.
 Morem reuocare, to reuoke or bypne by a
 custome or facion agayne.
 Defunctos reuocare, to reyse men from death
 to lyfe.
 An me ad. M. Antonij frumentij æstimatio-
 nem reuocaturus es? wilt thou saye that I byd
 folowe Antonie, or byd any thinge lyke to An-
 tonic in payng of grayne?
 Non reuoco ad arbitrium meum, I dooe not
 desyre to haue the thinge ordeyned of detere
 mynd after my pleasure.
 Ab incepto vel ab initio reuocare, to
 turne one from his purpose, to perswade him
 to leaue of an enterprise that he hath begun.
 Reuocare gradum, to retourn.
 Ab inferis, vel a morte reuocare, to reyse one
 from death to lyfe, to resoye one to lyfe.
 Ex cinere reuocare, to call one backe that is

going in his tourney.
 Libertatem reuocare, to resoye libertie as
 agayne.
 Ad mediocritatem reuocare modum alicui-
 us rei, to hope a meane in a thinge.
 Reuocare animos vestros ad Mithridatis
 ci bellum memoriam, I wolde rebute or bypne
 into your remembrance agayne the warre as
 agayne Mithridates.
 Reuocant se rursus ad mortem, they
 bypne them selfe agayne to heauynesse or
 sadnesse.
 Omnia ad potentiam suam reuocantis est
 sententia, it is the opinion of hym, that wolde
 haue nothing at all dooen and ordeyned, but
 by his owne power and authoritee.
 Ad rationem operum reuocare, to requere
 accompte. &c.
 Se reuocare, to change his opinion, to cha-
 nge that he saies.
 Ab opere aliquem reuocare, to make one
 leaue of his woork.
 A scelere reuocare, to toune one from do-
 yng a mischitious acte.
 Ad vitam reuocare, to resoye or bypne one
 to lyfe agayne.
 Reuocabilis, le, that mafe be reuoked or called
 agayne.
 Reuocamen, minis, neu. gene. idem quod Re-
 uocatio.
 Reuolo, aui, are, to flee backe, to flee as
 agayne.
 Reuolant ex aquore, they flee out of the sea
 agayne.
 Reuolubilis, le, that mafe be reuolued and tur-
 ned agayne.
 Reuoluo, ui, uere, to tourne by and downe, to
 reuolue, to toune backe, to remoue, to tum-
 ble agayne.
 Reuolui retro, to bee tumbled backe as
 agayne.
 Reuolui ad sententiam alicuius, to come or
 condescende at length to ones opinion.
 Victoria ad irritum reuoluebatur, the vic-
 toye was in vayne, and came at length to
 none effecte.
 Reuolui in eandem vitam, to bee fallen as
 agayne into the same hynde of lyfe that he was
 before.
 Vulnus reuolue, to wappe or bynde by the
 wounde agayne.
 Reuoluetis eodem, thou arte come to the
 same purpose agayne: or thou speakest nowe
 of the same matter, that thou spakest
 before.
 Reuoluor identidem in Tusculanum, I re-
 turne often to my place at Tusculum.
 Reuolere librum, to peruse and ouer reade
 a booke agayne.
 Reuolutio onis, a turnynge backe to the first
 place

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place of poppets, a resolution of turning of celestial bodies of spheres.
Revolutus, a, um, turned backe, removed, opened, uncovered.
Reuono, mui, mere, to paralyse by agayne.
Reuorto, terē, olds wyters bled for Reuertor, to retourn.
Reus, rei, mascu. gene. he that is sued or accused, the persone arraigned. sometime he that is guilty. sometime a suretie, or he that hath undertaken for a man.
Reus facti, guilty of an offence.
Reus agitur, he is sued or accused.
Reus peragitur, he is condemned.
Reus stipulando, he that bargayneth.
Reus vori, he that hath auowed.
Reus deui, accused of breaking the peace.
Reum subdere, to accuse one of a greatesse offence.
Petitor et Reus, contrary.
Reus satisdandi, he that is bounde to bynge in sureties to undertake for hym.
Reus satisfaciendi, he that hath taken sureties of a man for his debte.
Promittendi reus, he that hath made promise for another man.
Facere aliquem reum, to accuse one.
Reus auaritia, accused of couetousnesse.
Reus aliena culpa, accused for an other mans faulte.
Reum fieri, to bee accused, or haue some what laid to his charge. also to become suretie for another mans debte.
Rex, regis, mascu. gene. a kynge. also a loyde, a great ryche man.
Rex sacrificulus, was a chiefe minister of sacrifices amonge the Romaynes onely.
Reges ararij, they that had the hepyng of the common treasure.

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RHa, a ryuer of Darmatia, called also Volga, or Volgia.
Rhabbarum, or Ponricum, Rhabarbe, a peryous roote, medicinable to purge coster. also to excoybrate and strength the stomacke and liver.
Rhacoma, an herbe, whiche Ruellius supposeth to bee that, whiche is called Rha Ponricum.
Rhadamanthus, a kynge of Lyria, whiche was a streete executer of iustice, and therefoe was suppoled of the painims, to bee afterwarde one of the iudges in hell.
Rhagades, et Rhagadia, neurri. gene. plur. certayne clesres in some partes of the body.
Rhagion, a spider, haupnge a littell blacke heade, and is somewhat white, and hath

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Moyle teete, whose bityng is venomous, as the bypynge of a scorpion.
Rhagoides, the nether thynne of the eye.
Rhagisium, a citie in Dalmatia.
Rhamer, et Rhamnetes, certayne gentylmen of Rome.
Rhaminus, nuntis, a famous village in the countrey of Athens.
Rhamnus, ni, masculini generis, a kynge of bymbles, whiche is white, and beareth more fruite than other dooe. and also hath floures, and sendeth forth the byambles with streight pyckes, not crooked as other are, and hath byobeleaues.
Rhamnusia, was called the goddess of vengeance.
Rhamnusis, sids, of Rhamnusia.
Rhamnusus, a, um, a man of the towne called Rhamnus by Athens.
Rhamponicum, the herbe and roote called the more and greatte Centoie: it is named of Dintie (as Ruellius wytteth) Rhacoma.
Rhamnusius, the name of a certayne kynge of Egypte, as Herodatus wytteth.
Rhaphanofagia, a kynge of wyde rabythe.
Rhaphanus, an herbe called rabythe.
Rhaphia, a citie of Idacine, called of the Jewes Rhama.
Rhaphius, a certayne beast lyke a woulfe, and spotted lyke a leopard.
Rhea, the mother of goddes, called also Cybele.
Rhea Syluia, the mother of Romulus and Remus, called also Julia.
Rhebanus, a ryuer in the mouth of Bosphorus, a countrey in Thracia.
Rhebas, an other ryuer there.
Rheda, de, f. g. a chariotte.
Rhedarius, ri, m. g. a chariotte man.
Rhedones, the citie of Wynes in Fraunce.
Rhegium, a citie in the boyers of Italia towards Sicilie. also another citie not faren from Parma.
Rheginus, a man of the citie Rhegium in Calabria.
Rheginus, a, um, of Rhegium.
Rhemis, people in Fraunce, called also Rliemies.
Rhenar, one of the Isles called Cyclades.
Rheni, orum, people dwelling by Rhenne.
Rhenenses, people dwelling on the ryuer of Rhenne.
Rhienense vinum, rhensche wyne.
Rheno, onis, mas. gene. a coat made of a beastes thynne.
Rhenus, a noble ryuer of Germania, called the Rhenne.
Rheon, Rhenarbe.
Rhesus, a kynge of Thracia, whiche came to the aide of the Troians, & was slaine of Diomedes.

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Rhesus, of whom a ryuer about Troie was called Rhesus.
Rhet, a people in Italia near the Alpes.
Rhetia, a countrey in Germania, haupnge on the weste the byle called Rhoia on the northe it marcheth upon Danubius, on the east upon the ryuer called Rhenus: on the south it lieth upon the mountaines called Alpes.
Rhetico, onis, a certayne mountayne by Rhetia.
Rheticus, a, um, of Rhetia.
Rhetor, onis, mas. gene. he that teacheth Rhetoricke.
Rhetorice, ges, of Rhetorica, cf. g. Rhetorice, of the castes of eloquence.
Rhetorica, orum, the exercises of teache of Rhetoricke.
Rhetorice, lyke a Rhetorician.
Rhetoricor, aris, ari, so speake lyke a Rhetorician.
Rhetoricoteros, a better Rhetorician.
Rhetoricos, ca, cum, of Rhetorice.
Rhetorici, corum, booke that teacheth Rhetoricke.
Retoriso, au, are, to speake in the fourme of Rhetoricke.
Rhetus, a gyant, whom Dionysius byng touned into a lion, slaw.
Rheuma, atis, n. ge. a reume of distillation of humours.
Rheumatismus, mi, m. gene. the disease of the reume.
Rheumaticus, a, um, that hath the reume.
Rhexenor, the sonnes of Rantichous.
Rhibis, a bymble called Raspi.
Rhinoceros, rotis, masculi. gene. a beaste that hath an horne in his nose, whiche naturally is enemy to the elephant. it is also maye be sold, out of the whiche opie is dypped.
Rhino, cerotis nasum habere, is sayd of them that be wittie.
Iuuenesq. senesq. Et pueri nasum Rhinocerotis habent, younge men, olds men and chyldren, and all be wittie.
Rhinoclista, a certayne herbe.
Rhion, a promontorie of Astolia.
Rhitima, a citie of Cece, called commonly Rastida.
Rhodanus, a riuer in Fraunce called the Rone.
Rhodia, a kynge of vines. also a certayne nymphe.
Rhodinus, a, um, of Rhodoe.
Rhodinum oleum, oile made of roses.
Rhodites, a certayne peryous stone, of the four of a rose.
Rhodius, a, um, of the Rhodoe.
Rhodogone, the daughter of kynge Darius, whiche shee liued lyfelong for perswadinge his

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to marrye her to his sonne Xerxes.
Rhododaphne, et Rhododaphne, a beaste, haupng leasys lyke to an anemone, but greener, and taste freder, upon leasys as borne, whiche groweth in the mounthe of the purple like, a longe robe, take in ear, it groweth in wader places, commonly called Rhododaphne.
Rhodomeli, honny and the steele of roses boyled together, called commonly Melrosum.
Rhodonis, a garden of roses.
Rhodophone, that parte of Syria, that goeth ouer the mountain of Caucasus.
Rhodope, a mountayne in Thracia.
Rhodopis, a, um, pertaining to that mountayne, of Rhodope, of Thracia.
Rhodops, a famous bayere of Thracia, of excellent beauty, and wonderfull ryche.
Rhodes, a famous Ile in the sea called Carapallium, lyngs beyng Cambr, haupnge on the northe the countrey called Lycia: on the south the Egypt. In this Ile were boyme many excellent philosophers and Rhetoricians: it was sometyms punisment and ryche.
Rhodo, acti, idem quod Rhodomeli, all be to some dooe putte a difference betweene them, sayng that Rhodomeli hath three partes of the tyme of roses, and one parte of honny and that Rhodoacti hath two partes of the tyme, and one of honny.
Rhoas, whan the corners of the eyes are open, so that they dooeth stie from the continual dyppes.
Rhoceus, et Rhocetus, for Rotanus.
Rhorus, a mountayne of Troie, where Rhanthamoni was buried.
Rhoion, wyne made of pomegranates.
Rhombus, bi, masculini generis, a figure foure square haupnge the sydes equal, the corners crooked. It is also a sylle called a Bytte. Also a spynnyng wheele of tyme.
Rhompha, e, f. g. a twoyde.
Rhynchilonus, ni, m. g. he that roareth of noyseth. also a mocker.
Rhonchus, chi, m. g. a roughten when one dooth sneape.
Rhynchisio, au, are, to route of noyseth.
Rhopalon, a water lile, called commonly Nephalar.
Rhoxia, a countrey by Volonte.
Rhoxolani, people on the north parte of the ryuer of Danubius of Donow.
Rhus, a tree, whiche apothecaries dooe call Sanch. Marcellus libro primo, epistola quarta, sayeth, that it is also called Ros Syria.
Rhent, a people in Fraunce called Rhodoe.
Rhyndacus, a ryuer, whiche cometh into the sea, called Rhodone.
Rhyndacus, a man of Thracia.

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Rhynton, a certain comical poete.
 Rhyparographus, phi, m. g. a painter of test
 flies, a flyner.
 Rhytion, a vessel like to a moone.
 Rhythmus, mi, m. g. noumbys of harmonie in
 speaking. It is also called ryme.
 Rhythmicus, a, um, that speaketh of spangly
 in noumbys, harmonie of proposition.
 Riinus, a cisse of Crete.

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Rica, ex, fce. gene. a garment of purple,
 hemmed or parled. also a kerchiefe,
 whiche women doo weare.
 Ricina, an ile by Irelanbe.
 Ricinus, ni, masculi. gene. and Ricinium, of
 Ricinum, ni, neutri. gene. a cloke, wherof
 parte was cast out a mannes shoulders,
 it is also every garment that is four
 square.
 Ricinus, ni, mascu. gene. a dogge tyke. It is
 also that, whiche the apothecaries doo call
 Cherua, wherof to make an oyle, that ser
 ueth to dyuers vices, lo, Agricola. but Ma
 ellus make no mention of Cherua, but
 saith, that the Grekes byddes call it Cici,
 and some apothecaries doo name it Cata
 putia maior: and that the apothecaries of
 Fraunce doo call it Palma Christi.
 Riatus, us, mascu. gene. the paupys of gas
 pring of the mouth. also a grinning or scoyne
 full opening of the mouth. also the fourme
 of the visage, whan a man grinneth, or a
 dogge nareth.
 Diducere rictum, to gape.
 Ricula, a hankerchiefe.
 Ridens, entis, laughing.
 Rideo, mi, ridere, to laughe. also to scoyne or
 m. the.
 Aliquem ridere, to mocke one.
 Ridibundus, a, um, that laugheth much.
 Radica, ex, femini. gene. a pyppe, wherof
 with a vine or other like thyng is hol
 den by.
 Ridiculum, li, n. g. a mocke, a foolyshe thyng,
 a thyng to be mocke and scoyned.
 Ridiculus, li, mascu. gene. a man whome men
 doo mocke or laugh at, a laughing stocke, a
 laughing stocke.
 Mihi solz ridiculo fuit, he was a laughing
 stocke to me onely.
 Ridiculum est illud me admonere, it is a
 foolyshe thyng that you shoulde tell me
 this.
 Tacere ridiculum, to speake a meepe thyng to
 be laughed at.
 Ridicularius, a, um, idem quod Ridiculum.
 Ridicule, foolyshe in mockage.

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Rigido, onis, fce. a waterpys.
 Rigeo, gui, gere, to be fiercely colde. also to
 be harde of sight.
 Rigeri, geli, to be harde frozen.
 Rigens, entis, om. g. colde, harde of sight, col
 colde, that can not be warme.
 Rigenes oculi, eyes whiche doo nether
 moone.
 Rigelco, scere, idem quod Rigeo, to make
 hard, or to waxe colde.
 Rigide, appely, Marpely, cruelly.
 Rigiacum, a certain cisse.
 Rigidus, aris, ari, to be made styffe of styffe.
 Rigidus, a, um, colde, harde, styffe, of
 of cruel.
 Rigidus leo, a cruel and styffe lion.
 Homorigidus, a rigorous and harde pers
 son.
 Rigo, aut, arc, to make weate, or to water a
 garbuse of fyele.
 Rigor, oris, m. g. a vehement colde, hardnesse,
 styffnesse.
 Rigor nervorum, styffnesse of the ty
 nerves.
 Rigor iuris, the rigour of extremitee of the
 lawe.
 Rigor naturæ, rigourousnesse and hardnesse
 of nature, rudenesse.
 Riguus, a, um, that make be easly weate or
 watered.
 Rima, me, femini. gene. a chynke of clefte
 in woodes or stons, where it is not close
 torgned.
 Rimas agere, to bre clodden of chynked, an
 symbe of bouedes are with styngs in the
 wynde.
 Rimam inuenire, to fynde an excuse of meane
 to escape.
 Rimarum plenus sum, I am full of chyn
 kes of holes: by translation I have no
 lence of counsaile.
 Rimor, aris, ari, and Rimo, aut, are, to spe
 che dygently, to serche in every coyne of
 hole: also to cleue as symbe to cleiden.
 Rimofus, a, um, full of cleftes or chynkes.
 Rimula, li, fce. a littell chynke or clefte.
 Ringo, rini, ringere, or Ringor ringere,
 to germe or shewe the teeth, as a dogge
 dooth whan he wylt barks or byes. also
 to be inwardly angere, to blaue.
 Ripa, pf, fce. a water banke.
 Riparius, certain foundours amonge the
 Romaynes, whiche late in the borders of
 theyr empire to kept out theyr enemies.
 Riparia, a, bide, whiche byedeth in water
 banke.
 Riparius, a, um, that abyeth on the water
 banke.
 Ripæ, seu Ripæ, mountaynes in Arcadia.
 Riphæ, mountaynes in Scythia, whiche do
 to con

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additional written, and knowe with the
 wynde.
 Ripheus, one of the Centaures.
 Ripula, li, fce. a littell banke.
 Ripus, ex, m. g. a star round with thicke al
 to a littell wyndow, or a hole in a wall.
 Rishilis, le, that whiche can laugh.
 Rissum, a, ex, of Librenta.
 Rissus, onis, a laughing.
 Risor, oris, m. g. a laughter.
 Rissus, ex, m. g. laughter.
 Rissus sardonius, a laughter without mirth,
 that is when that one is made of cruel, such
 as Trifolium vlt. whan they be angere.
 Rissus conatus, to make one to laughe.
 Rissus capitis, to booe a thyng whiche can
 fast men to laughe.
 Rissus ardere, to laughe.
 Excipere aliquid rissu, to laughe at a thyng.
 Rissus hominum de re erat, men laughed at
 the.
 Rissus tenere, to forbeare laughing.
 Rissu, directly, cruelly, even as to quide be, well,
 contentment, accorpyngly.
 Rites, us, m. g. idem quod Rissus.
 Ritualis, le, pertaining to rites or cust
 mes.
 Rituales, bookes, wherof the fourme of cer
 emones and olde maners and customes are
 written.
 Riatus, us, masculi, gene. an appoyued custome,
 a rite.
 Ritu naturæ, the course of obye of nature.
 Riuanis, li, masculi, gene. he that loveth the
 same woman that an other dooth. Riua
 les be also they, whose landes be diuided by
 a river or dyke. also they that dwell upon
 rivers.
 Sine riuale diligere, spoken p. powerfully, of
 one that is foolyshe in love with the thyng
 that no other man can phantasie.
 Riualitas, atis, femini. gene. enuys or obse
 rance betwene the lovers of one woman,
 rivalites. *in uicio Amoris*
 Riuanus, ni, m. gene. a boar, idem quod Ri
 ualis.
 Riuanus, ni, m. g. a ruse or brooke.
 Riuanus, li, m. g. a littell brooke.
 Rixa, ex, fem. gene. a bawling contention, a
 scolding, a chiding.
 Rixor, aris, ari, to contende with bawling,
 or scolding, and to worke commonly referred
 to women.
 Rixantur inter se, they bawle and chide one
 with another.
 Rixose, scoldingly, with bawling or chide
 dyng.
 Rixosus, a, um, that bawleth or chideth.

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Rob et Robur, names barbarous, signi
 fyinge tales of herbes or flowers with
 care redde more in spay.
 Robigalia, threemontes pertaining to Ro
 bigus, the purification of corn.
 Robiginosus, a, um, muche rusted.
 Robigo, glis, fem. gene. was honoured by
 the Romaynes for a goddess, whome they
 supposed mougt preserve theyr corn from
 blasphe. It is also that vice in corn cal
 led blasphe.
 Robigus, the olde Romaynes named the god
 that preserved corn from blasphe.
 Robor, or Robur, oris, m. g. hardnesse, it
 is also strength and hardnesse of the body
 or mynde. sometyms the strength of her
 nisse of any thyng dyntly. also a place
 in pison, or place where men were put
 to execution.
 Tenere firmitatem et robur in virtute, to be
 firme and stronge in vertue.
 Roboraria, places whiche are paled aboute.
 Roboratus, a, um, of an oke.
 Fruges roburne, oken masse of acornes.
 Roboro, aut, arc, to fortifie, to make stronge.
 Roboreus, a, um, of oken tymbe.
 Robores, the olde wylters used for Robur,
 an oke.
 Robus, bi, m. gene. olde wylters called redde of
 colour. also all maner of matter, whiche
 hadde many redde veynes, was called Ro
 bus. It is also a bynde of wheate, that yeld
 both saye meale, whiche we call nows redde
 wheate.
 Robustus, a, um, that is made of oke, or
 hem.
 Robustus, a, um, stronge and harde, sturdy.
 Rodo, si, dere, to gnawe as a moule or as
 the lyke beest dooth. sometyms to detract
 or backebite.
 Rodus, a, um, a thyng imperfecte of rude, vns
 polished, vnwroughte.
 Rogalis, le, of a great tyte.
 Rogamen, minis, n. g. a desyre.
 Rogatus, atus, whiche requyred the pay
 ties, that eche of them shoulde promys.
 Rogatio, onis, was amonge the Romaynes,
 whiche the Tribunes, whiche were the
 heade officers of the people, were con
 sente, that wylde acts shoulde passe: wh
 she was made by the Senat, or by the same
 Tribunes dyssed, an interrogation, a de
 mandyng, also a lawe, an ordinance, a
 pynallge.
 Ferre rogationem ad populum, to bee
 maunde and aske of the people, whether
 they be content to admitt a lawe or ynde
 maunde.

Ferre rogationem per uim, to cause the people to receive a law of ordinance against the mind of all other magistrates, or any that do resist it.

Accipere rogationem, to receive, or admitte a law of ordinance.

Rogator, oris, m. gen. a beggar from doore to doore, a pester, a despyer.

Rogator comitorum, he that demaunded the peoples mynde in admittynge any ordinance of lawe.

Roganuncula, lx, fami. gen. a littell requeste of demaunde.

Rogatus, a, um, asked, demaunded, prayd, desired.

Regatus, us, m. g. a despye, a request.

Rogatio, onis, f. g. a lawe, an ordinance of the people.

Rogio, aui, arc, to intreate, to despye, to demaunde, to enquire often, to aske for things.

Rogo, aui, arc, to requyre, to praye, to enquire, to aske of one, to intreat.

Rogare plebem, to enquire of the commons, if they be content that a lawe shall passe: or as in our parliament, to goe to the question.

Rogare aliquem sententiam, to demaunde of one what his opinion is.

Rogare sacramento, to sweare one, or to geue to hym an othe.

Rogare auxilium, to despye one to helpe vs.

Ab amico argentum rogare, to despye ones frende to lende hym money.

Vasa inspicenda rogare, to despye one to lend certayne vessel onely to see them.

Roget quis, one perchance will demaunde of me.

Supplice voce rogare, to despye one humbly.

Ocidere aliquem rogando, to intreate one importunately.

Rogus, gi, m. g. a great fyre, wherein dead bodies were burned.

Roma, the citie of Rome.

Romanensis, he that cometh from an other countrey, and dwelleth at Rome.

Romania, is a countrey called Thyrace.

Romanus, a Romayne.

Romanus, a, um, of Rome.

Romandues, called nowe Veromandi, Veromandois.

Romula, a tree, under the whiche Romulus and Remus were founde.

Romuleus, a, um, of Romulus.

Romulid, Romayne.

Rumulus, l, the spise hynde of Romaynes.

Romulus, a, um, of Romulus.

Ronchisso, toke Rhonchissid.

Ronchus, toke Rhonchus.

Ronchifonus, toke Rhonchifonus.

Roralis, le, of beaw, dewy, that made bee spincted like beaw.

Rorans, anis, that moysteth with a beaw.

Rorari milites, men, whiche byng light armed make the first charge in battail.

Rorarium vinum, wyne that was gentyll the founteyne called Rorari.

Roratio, onis, a sellng downe of beaw, also a discale in vines, by the occasion wherof the chiefe grapes doo fall away.

Roresco, icere, to be washed with beaw.

Rorifici, feci, cere, to spincte.

Roro, aui, arc, to drawe of drowpe downe like beaw.

Rorare aliquem cruore, to spincte one with blood.

Rorat, the beaw salteth.

Rorifer, ra, rum, that byngeth beaw.

Rorulentus, a, um, full of beaw.

Ros, roris, m. g. beaw.

Ros syriacus, that whiche is called of the apothecaries Sumach.

Rosa, x, f. g. a rose: sometyme used for the oyle of roses.

Rosacea, my sweets one.

Rolacius, a, um, of roses.

Aqui rosacea, rose water.

Rotalia, gardenes of roses.

Rolarium, ri, n. g. a garden of beddes of roses, or many roses sette together, a rosier.

Roscidus, a, um, that is waste of mowed with beaw.

Nox rosida, a dewy nyght.

Roscius, a Romayne, and a plater in comedies, whome for his excellencye in pious action and lecture, the noble Cicero called his swett, and to muche beloved in hym.

that he contended with hym, whiche Roscius coude sette forth the one sentence in motions of justice and countenance, or he expresse the same sentence in a more duteous stile of eloquent wordes.

The excellencye of this man in his arte, howe it was esteemed and fauoured of all the Romaynes, is appereth well, in that they gave to hym for a continuall stipende, one thousande of theyr groates for everye daye: whiche amounteth of our money to sixtene pounds, there were Philipyns and four pence.

and Lucius us Sylla byng Dictator, gave to hym a ringe of golde, whiche was the token of a knyght at that tyme, as a coler of charyte of golde is at this tyme.

Rosetum, ti, n. g. a garden of roses.

Roseus, a, um, of a rose, or of the colour of a rose.

Dea rosea, the moynynge.

Rosidus, a, um, toke Roscidus.

Rosio, onis, f. g. growynge.

Rosmarinum, ni, neutr. gen. of Rosmarinus, at, m.

at, m. g. growynge.

Rosmaria, a certain tree.

Rostellum, l, n. gen. a littell beake of bill of a byrde, or a littell snout.

Rostri, trochum, rostris, was a place in Rome afore the towne called Rostrum, whiche was a pulpit, in whiche the orators of Rome, when they went to Rome, when they came to the people, they stood and made of the which preceded this word Rostrum.

to the pulpit, or at the barre.

Rostratus, a, um, that hath a bill a beake, or a snout, also that is armed with a helmet, or a shield.

Rostri, trochum, trochum, a pulpit, a place of speech, whiche was used by the orators of Rome.

Rostro, aui, arc, to thrust, to beake of bill.

Rostum, aui, neu. gen. a beake of a byrde, a snout of a beast of fyre: also the helmet of a byrde, or a beake.

Rostum canis, a dogges mouth, or snout.

Rostum delphini, a delphine beake.

Suis rostrum, a sowes snout.

Rota, x, f. g. a whele: also a hynde of fyre, also a hynde of gottes.

Rorans, anis, turnynge of swynge about.

Rotatus, a, um, swynge of, turned rounde.

Rothomagus, the citie of Roan in Normandy.

Roto, aui, arc, to turne a thyng like a whele, to swynge about.

Rotula, f, f. g. a littell whele.

Rotella, idem.

Rotundatio, onis, roundenesse.

Rotunde, roundly, apertly, elegantly, hand some, properly in wordes, compactly, in good order.

Rotunditas, atis, f. g. roundnesse.

Rotundo, aui, arc, to make rounde.

Rotundare caput, to have a rounde heade, or to growe with a rounde heade, as popes dooeth.

Rotundus, a, um, rounde. sometyme well compacte or fastened.

Ore rotundo loqui, to expresse muche in few wordes.

Rotundus orator, id est, elegans et compactus.

Roxana, the daughter of Darius, and concubine of Alexander, whiche byng greaue with child, was dyed by his siter Maesia.

Roxicum, a citie of the Ile Loysia, called com monly Rogela.

Rubellus, a, um, reddish.

Rubellus, a, um, reddish.

Rubellus, a, um, reddish.

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Rubellus, a, um, reddish.

Rubellus, a, um, reddish.

Rubellus, a, um, reddish.

Ructio, aui, are, to breake wynde often.
Ructo, aui, are, to beate oꝝ breake wynde by
waie.
Ructor, tari, idem.
Ructare crapulam, to saunoe of to muche
drynke.
Ructuatio, onis, idem quod Ructus.
Ructuosus, a, um, that belcherh muche.
Ructus, us, m. ge. belkping oꝝ breakping wynde
backward.
Rudens, entis, om. g. draping ipse an asse.
Rudens, tis, m. et f. g. a cabell of a shippe.
Rudarium cribrum, a, ranginge sieue.
Ruderation, onis, adaiuing of rabbittes.
Ruderation, a, um, where muche rabbittes lyeth.
Rudero, aui, are, to late on olde stones and cube
well. also to deube of late on moyle.
Rudetum, ti, neu. gene. a place where lyeth mu-
che rabbittes oꝝ rabbell. also lands, whi-
che hath lpen lep, and is newlye putte in
aplye.
Rudis, diarum, an old towne in Apulia, where
the poete Ennius was borne.
Rudarius, ij, mascul. ge. he whiche is dischar-
ged of fygthping with a swooyde. also a bod-
ge, oꝝ a remner of old garmentes, and a stut-
te oꝝ make of stuttes.
Rudicula, lf, feminini, generis, a pottle sticke,
wherewith men stutere thynges that are sodde
ouer the fyre.
Rudimentum, ti, neu. gene. the fyrste teachyng
of chyldren, a rudiment, the fyrst instruction
oꝝ begynnynge.
Rudimentum lucis, the begynnynge of the
lyfte.
Rudimentum ponere, to begynne to learne,
to practyse fyfte.
Rudimenta tyrociniij deponere sub aliquo,
to learne oꝝ be fyft instructed of one in feates
of armes oꝝ any other thyng.
Radio, diui, dire, to teache one, whiche is
learned.
Rudis, dis, formi. gene. a robbe oꝝ yache, whi-
che was geuen to swooyde players, when they
came to .ix. yeeres olde, in token that they
were sette at libertee: Sometyms libertee
frowme labour. Lampitibus wynteth, that
swooyde players shd playe with suchy robbes.
Rude donari, to be discharged of attendance
prowpety in swooyde playenge oꝝ in the war-
res. Rudem accipere, both the same signi-
fication.
Rudis, de, rude, ignorant, vnlearned, vns-
taught, that knoweth nothyng, nor exers-
ised oꝝ treaded in a thyng, nothyng experte
oꝝ counnyng. also rusticall.
Rudis in iure ciuili, ignorant in the lawe
civill.
Rei militaris rudis, nothyng experte in feates
of armes.

Rudis rerum omnium, that knoweth no thing.
Rude carmen, a grosse verse, a tough verse, an unfashioned verse.
Ad seditiones rudis, that can not tell how to gouerne and rule in the tyme of sedition and butynesse.
Rudus, rudis, n. g. Wardes of piers of houses broken and scattered, rubbish or rubbish of olde houses.
Rudias, aris, f. g. rudiments, lacke of learning, or witte, dullnes of witte.
Rudo, rud, rudere, to beate igh: an ass. It is sometyms spoken of a man, sometyms of a woman: sometyms of Lions.
Rufes, fes, and Rufesco, scere, to be somewhat redde, to waxe redde.
Rufinus, the name of certaine Romanes.
Ruso, aui, are, to make redde.
Rufimaceria, a towne of Campayne.
Rufull, certaine capitaines made by the condall, who afterwards were called Rutall.
Rufulus, a, um, somewhat redde.
Rufus, a, um, idem.
Rufum nec illam? What thar redde headed wenthe?
Rufus, the name and surname of dyuers Romanes.
Ruga, gæ, f. g. a wrinkle of plesse.
Rugio, giul, gire, to rosettle a lion.
Rugitus, us, m. g. a roying.
Rugo, aui, are, to be playd of or wructed.
Rugo, xi, gere, to belthe.
Rugulos, a, um, full of playtes of wrinkles.
Ruidus, or Ruuidus, a, um, adiectiuum.
Ruidum pilum, a pestill that hath no yron at the ende, and is rougher and not playner.
Ruuidus panis, bryadde that is not thoughte baked, and is therefore rougher in eating.
Ruina, næ, f. g. ruine, extreme decaye.
Subdere caput ruina, to putte his yfe in danger.
Neronis ruina, the death of decaye of Nero.
Cali ruina, thunder.
Ruinosus, a, um, ruinous, in decaye, lyke to falle.
Rulla, l, fæminini, generis, the Raffe, where with the ploughman cleareth his caltes, or rather the yron that is sette on the Raffe.
Rullus, a Romanne, whiche brought tytle a whole booke to the table in serate.
Ruma, m, fæminini, generis, was of the olde wyters called a teate. It is also the thyng boile.
Rumborinus, idem quod Rumporinus.
Rumen, minis, neuiri. gene. the drawlappes of a beast. also a place in the beasty, a panthe. also a teate.
Rumentum, ti, neu. gene. a byastunge out, an

[illegible]

Rumiculus, *l.*, *fig.* a little beetle.
Rumiculus, *l.*, *fig.* a little running or bustling.
Runa, *l.*, *fig.* a weapon constraine vnder in
France.
Runc, *c.*, *fig.* vnder of dride wiffers for Runcins.
Runcatid, *o.*, *weebing*.
Runcatid, *o.*, *a weebing*.
Runcid, *n.*, *fig.* a whipfawe, wherewith they
be to lamen. It is also a buttcher of hys
to cutte butters. Runcid is also the pro-
ducer of weebing. It himselfe after some
to be a great plaie, that forgers etc.
Runcino, *aut.* are, to lamen together.
Runcos, *l.*, *are*, to weat & pull vp by the
rootes.
Runfor, *o.*, *one of the names of Pluto*, *says*
the god of hell.
Ru, *ru*, *ruere*, to fall, to cuthe or breake out
of house violently, to teare headings and
with violence, to go headie, to poure out,
to be theured, to subuerse, to overthrow or
casse downe violently, to pluche vp, to bigge
vp or out of the grounde, to breake asunder,
to throw downe.
Quo morture ruis mactrag viribus andez
whether cennet thou heading to be storne,
and attemptt thinges aboute thy puiffance,
also to lisse vp.
Et ruit aram, ad caelum picea crassus callis
gine rubem, and beeing thicke, it lisse vp
to heauen a cloude as blacke as pliche. Some
saye it signifie to make a great noise.
Ruit arduus ether, the high firmament
rumbled or made a great noise.
Ruit imbribus caelum, it rained soyr, or it
rained as heauen wolde haue fallen downe.
Ruit dies, *id est*, oriur, the date cometh on.
Sol ruit, *id est*, discedit, the Sonne goeth
dowhe.
Ruit ver, *id est*, in finem vergit, the spring
spine dyaweth towards an ende.
Flumina ruant per campos, the riuers run
swiftly or with great violence thyngh the
fieldes.
Videtur ne quid imprudens ruas, saye plaie
no wise to touche the ye be ware.
Portis ruant, the gates or seene violently
lye out at the gates.
Ruere ad interitum volutarium, to teare
headings to present death wyllynge.
Pauli empitorem ruere, *id est*, decipi, to lamen
the deir to be disspared and begyled.
Ceteros ruere, the other I wold not hebe
long downe to the grounde.
Illum ruere nuntiant, the saye that he co-
meth with all hande and spee that can be
possible.
Rupes, *pl.*, *fig.* a hill, banke, or cooke so deepe
do wee that no man may climme it.
Rupicapra, *s.*, *fig.* a wilde goe.

Rupiclas, for damnum dederis, thou wast paid of rebe damages.
 Ruptor, oris, m.g. one that breaketh of vlos lately.
 Rupus, ra, tum, broken of braste, wried, toime of centre.
 Ruralis, le, rusticall of the village.
 Ruretris, fire, of the countrey, not of the cities of towns.
 Ruricola, lg, com.g. an husband man, he that labourerh of eptich the earth.
 Rurigena, boyne in the countrest out of a citie of great towns.
 Ruro, aui, are, and Ruror, aris, eri, to dooe after the countrest facion, to dwell in the countrest of out of the cities.
 Rurios, et Rursum, etresdome of backward, on the other part, agayne.
 Rus, raris, n.g. the countrest out of the citie, where as husbandrie is used and exercised.
 Rulcum, ci, n.g. of Rulcus, ci, m. g. redde Brusum.
 Ruscinu, Ruffiton of Perptignan in France.
 Ruptor, aris, eri, to serche diligetly. it is proprie to shape as an henn dooeth when she seeth for meare.
 Rurios, et Ruricus, a, um, redde.
 Rustica, cf, f.g. a birde like a paterliche, but he hath a longe bill.
 Rusticanus, a, um, rusticall, of the countrest of village.
 Rusticaris, a, um, perpepnyng to one of the countrest, of husbandry.
 Falces rusticariz, hedgeng billes.
 Rusticatio, onis, abpyng in the countrest.
 Rustice, rusticall, vncueritely, rudely.
 Rusticatio, idem, churclishelp, after the facion of the countrest.
 Rusticitas, raris, f.g. churclishemelle, sometimes fearfullnesse, rusticus, rubenesse.
 Et si rusticus non verar, ipsa rogat, and if that foolish basfulness let her not, she maketh requeste.
 Rusticor, aris, eri, to dwell in the countrest, of exercise husbandrie.
 Rusticulus, a, um, somewhat rude of rusticall.
 Rusticus, ca, com, rusticall, vplandishe, homely, without courtlye.
 Rusticus, ci, m.g. one of the countrest, an husband man.
 Rusticus, is also the popye name of a man.
 Rura, ra, f.g. rewe, called also herbe grace.
 Rura et cava. Mutius lately, that in Ruris et cava, at those things, that be not fast in the grounde, nor are any parts of the building, of the countrey of a house: that he popye all those things that a man ceaseth either so be digged out of the ground, or to be cutte downe for the use of his household, as graue, londe, chalye, woodde, gymer, coles.

Ruta, orum, n.g. Plu. is amonge the lintered all things digged out of the ground, as bone, londe, graue, chalye, leade, and other metallis.
 Rutabulum, li, n.g. a cole rake to make cleane an oven.
 Rutaceus, a, um, of of perpepnyng to crime.
 Rutatus, a, um, made of rewe.
 Rutellum, li, n.g. a little mattoche.
 Rutim, people beyonde Liconia, who were the countrest is now called Ruffia, they be also people in Scythia about Caucasus.
 Rutilarus, a, um, that is sayned with a vygill redde.
 Rutileco, seere, to waxe somewhat rubie.
 Rutilio, the name of diuers Romaine.
 Rutilo, aui, are, to shine.
 Rutilus, a, um, that is shining redde.
 Ruto, aui, are, a frequentative of Ruio.
 Rutrum, tri, n.g. a mattoche.
 Rutuba, olde wyrtis used for Turbatio.
 Id postea viderimus, nunc sumus in rutuba, we will after ward see, now we be in trouble.
 Rutuba, a river in Liguria, rennyng from the mountayne called Apenninus.
 Rutuli, an ancient people in Italie, of whom Turnus was kynge, whome Remus vanquished.
 Rutulus, a, um, of the people Rutuli.
 Rutupia, an haven in Kent called Sandwich.
 Rumpinus, a, um, of that haven.
 Rurpinum promontorium, a gose of elbowe of londe in Englande, lyng into the sea about Sandwich.
 A B A, of Sabe, a great citie in Aethiopia, also the chiefe citie of the people called Sabari in Arabie.
 Saba, significeth a middest.
 Sabaa, of Saba, a countrest in the middell of Arabia towards the east, founded about with great rocks, wherein is a great woodde of precious trees, some of Synamum and Cassia, some byngng forth frankensence and myre. the length of that woodde is twenty of thre myles called Schoni, which comprehendeth of Italian miles, one hundred and fifty. Plin. li. 12. Theophrastus li. 9. de hist. plant. Solinus writeth, that the region byngng forth frankensence is from a towne there named Aramitica. vlt. mansione, which in beede comprehendeth 224. miles. Manlio of Strabon sayng of 28. Italian miles. The chiefe cities of that realme is called Sabota.



SABOT, people of the realme of Sabari.
 Sabaoth, is the plural number, in the hebrew tongue, significeth of hostes or armies, as powertie.
 Sabbatharius, ri, m.g. and Sabbatharia, a, f.g. he of the that keepeth the Sabbath daye.
 Sabari, a popye name, whereof cometh Sabas then, the name of a people.
 Sabbatismus, a vacation after labours.
 Sabbatare, to kepe Sabbath daye.
 Sabbathum, thi, n.g. was amonge the lawes decreed the seventh daye, in the which they fasted in remembrance of the vii. dayes, in the which they were fastigat going falling in the bound of Arabia, are they come to the mount of Sinai. Saint Augustine upon the psalmes writeth, that Sabbathum is taken this manner of waies for the vii. daye is called by that name, in the which almost god rested after his worke of vii. dayes.
 Sabbathum is also eternall quietnesse, more ouer Sabbathum is the confidence of a quiett mynde, abounded by hope of the spere to come, not being taken of vied with doctines of thynges present.
 Sabas, a, um, of the people Sabari.
 Sabacus, a kynge of Babilone.
 Sabata, Sabaria, of Sabatium, a citie of Liguria, called Saona.
 Sabare, a certayne poole.
 Sabe, in the tongue of Syria, is the moneth of Februarye.
 Sabelli, people dwelling in the mountaynes betwene the Sabines and Marsi in Italie.
 Sabellus, and Sabellus, a, um, of the people Sabini in Italie.
 Sabidius, a Romayne, whiche was a notable glutton.
 Sabim, amonge the Arabians doeth signifie god.
 Sabina, na, f.g. a weapon like to a boie speare, it is also the herbe call Daucus.
 Sabini, people in Italie, betwene Latini and Vmbri.
 Sabinus, a, um, of the Sabines.
 Sabina, a gate at Rome, out of the which men went to the Sabines.
 Sabota, a citie of Beaby.
 Sabriana, a creeke of the Bytayne sea.
 Sabrina, a great river in Englande called Seruene. Ptolemeus callith it Sabriana.
 Sabulium, li, n.g. a grauell pitte.
 Sabulum, li, n.g. grauell sande.
 Sabulosus, a, um, grauell, full of grauell.
 Sabura, ri, a mans name.
 Saburra, ri, f.g. lathes of daile, whereof hippes are veyn poynted, to go vpright, whiche is commonly of grauell.
 Saburi, a kynge of sacifice.
 Saburratus, a, um, lathed with grauell or other like earth, balied, and by translation, full.

Sabari,

Saburra, aui, are, to dwelle in things.
 Sabylus, a creature of a cite in Sicilia called Sicily.
 Sacer, people of Arabia.
 Sacer a popye of the countrest in Egypte.
 Sacarum, a countrest of Asia beyond the end of the world, the people whereof have no houses, but dwell in caves.
 Sacaria, w, f.g. marchant of sackes of bagges.
 Saccarius, a, um, that heareth a sacke.
 Saccatus, a, um, that is put in a sacke.
 Saccharum, ri, of Sacchar, ri, n.g. sugar.
 Sacellare, to apparate and amaine a house, and into sackes.
 Sacciperium, thi, n.g. a pouche.
 Sacconia, a, f.g. a house to amaine a thing with, a maphe, and a little house, or rather the place of Sistrinus (as was corrupted) the song of the balance.
 Saccharius, ri, m.g. a crafter deceyfull, whiche in selling of grapes out of sackes, will conueigh away part, it is also a popye sutter.
 Sacculus, li, m.g. a little sacke, a bagge of vnguent.
 Saccus, ci, m.g. a sacke.
 Sacellum, li, n.g. a chapel of little church.
 Sacer, cra, crum, hole, consecrate: something consecrated, detestable.
 Sacer locus, a place consecrate or dedicated.
 Sacer morbus, the falling sickness.
 Sacer mons, an hill dedicate to Jupiter. 11. miles from Rome, beyond the river called Anienis: an other by Ballatia, wherein gold is founde.
 Sacrum est riu, it is a holy and laudable currense, that can not beate pade.
 Sacer ignis, a sickenesse, wherein is vehement inflammation and burning of the body. some dooe suppose it to be sainte Antonius fire.
 Sacerdos, doctis, com.g. a pitee.
 Sacerdotissa, a woman pitee.
 Sacerdotalis, ley belonging to a pitee.
 Sacerdotium, ri, n.g. pitee. sometimes a benefice of spiritual promotion.
 Sacra via, a strete in Rome, where peace was made betwene Romulus and Tatius, and throught the which the vanquished passed with theyr triumphe to the Capitoll.
 Sacroma, aui, that is put in the balance, to make summe weight, the song of the balance.
 Sacramentum, ci, n.g. an othe: amonge the christians it significeth a holy signe, or a signe of an holy thing, wherein is contained a true mysterie, and is called a sacrament.
 Sacramentum militare, the othe that soldiers make.
 Sacramenta, to beaken for men of warre.
 Sacramentum, as there writeth, lib. 2. de lingua latina, was a gage in monestrie by

SABOT, people of the realme of Sabari.
 Sabaoth, is the plural number, in the hebrew tongue, significeth of hostes or armies, as powertie.
 Sabbatharius, ri, m.g. and Sabbatharia, a, f.g. he of the that keepeth the Sabbath daye.
 Sabari, a popye name, whereof cometh Sabas then, the name of a people.
 Sabbatismus, a vacation after labours.
 Sabbatare, to kepe Sabbath daye.
 Sabbathum, thi, n.g. was amonge the lawes decreed the seventh daye, in the which they fasted in remembrance of the vii. dayes, in the which they were fastigat going falling in the bound of Arabia, are they come to the mount of Sinai. Saint Augustine upon the psalmes writeth, that Sabbathum is taken this manner of waies for the vii. daye is called by that name, in the which almost god rested after his worke of vii. dayes.
 Sabbathum is also eternall quietnesse, more ouer Sabbathum is the confidence of a quiett mynde, abounded by hope of the spere to come, not being taken of vied with doctines of thynges present.
 Sabas, a, um, of the people Sabari.
 Sabacus, a kynge of Babilone.
 Sabata, Sabaria, of Sabatium, a citie of Liguria, called Saona.
 Sabare, a certayne poole.
 Sabe, in the tongue of Syria, is the moneth of Februarye.
 Sabelli, people dwelling in the mountaynes betwene the Sabines and Marsi in Italie.
 Sabellus, and Sabellus, a, um, of the people Sabini in Italie.
 Sabidius, a Romayne, whiche was a notable glutton.
 Sabim, amonge the Arabians doeth signifie god.
 Sabina, na, f.g. a weapon like to a boie speare, it is also the herbe call Daucus.
 Sabini, people in Italie, betwene Latini and Vmbri.
 Sabinus, a, um, of the Sabines.
 Sabina, a gate at Rome, out of the which men went to the Sabines.
 Sabota, a citie of Beaby.
 Sabriana, a creeke of the Bytayne sea.
 Sabrina, a great river in Englande called Seruene. Ptolemeus callith it Sabriana.
 Sabulium, li, n.g. a grauell pitte.
 Sabulum, li, n.g. grauell sande.
 Sabulosus, a, um, grauell, full of grauell.
 Sabura, ri, a mans name.
 Saburra, ri, f.g. lathes of daile, whereof hippes are veyn poynted, to go vpright, whiche is commonly of grauell.
 Saburi, a kynge of sacifice.
 Saburratus, a, um, lathed with grauell or other like earth, balied, and by translation, full.

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the parties, whiche contended together: so that he which recovered in iudgement, Quide talie agapne his gage, he that was condemned, Quide lose his gage, which was brought to the common treasure, and this was called *Sacramentum*.

Sacramento iusto contendere, to gage safely, as to before witness.

Sacramento rogati, souldiours sworne not to depart untill the warres were all finished.

Sacramento teneri, to be sworne.

Sacrami, certayne people in Italia.

Sacramum, m, n. g. a sextle of vessels, wherein are kepte chynge halowed and reliques, also a chapel of oratorie in an house of other place.

Sacrario, onis, a consecration.

Sacratius, moie help.

Sacroror, oris, m. g. he that doeth consecrate.

Sacrarus, a, um, sacrate, help, consecrate.

Sacrae leges, lawes, in the whiche it is enacted, that who so dooeth offence against them, is accused.

Sacres porci, swaned pigges that were sacrificed.

Sacriter, ra, rum, that beareth help thynges.

Sacrilicis, le, belonging to sacrifice.

Sacrificatio, onis, a sacrificiung.

Sacrificium, cti, n. g. sacrifice.

Sacrifico, aui, arc, to dooe sacrifice, to consecrate, to ethe forgerment of god.

Sacrificulus, li, m. g. a priest.

Sacrificus, ci, m. g. he that doeth the sacrifice, a priest.

Sacrificus, a, um, that is used in sacrifice.

Sacrilegium, gij, n. g. thefte, or taking away of thynges halowed, called sacrilege: and by translatiō, any hapnous or deservable offence.

Sacrilegius, facilegi, m. g. he that violently taketh away of thealeth thynges halowed, or thynges unhalowed out of a holy place.

Paulus Iurecon, Sunt autem sacrilegi, qui publica sacra compilarint.

Sacrum, m, n. g. new wyne that was given in sacrifice to Bacchus.

Sacrificimus, m, n. g. he that hepeeth the hynge letters of Hierodes concerning the crowne, or boles of great affairs.

Sacrum, a, hynde of aumbye, whiche cometh out of Sephia.

Sacro, aui, arc, to dedicate, to halow. Sometyms to curse a man and all his gooddes.

Sacrate fœdus, id est, fœdus.

Sacrate caput cum bonis, among the Romans were olde lawes, that for a certayne offence it was iust for any man, whiche did more with the offender, to slea hym as a sacrifice unto the interall Jupiter: and his gooddes were dedicate to the diuities of hell: and this was called *Sacrate caput cum bonis*.

Templum sacrare, to dedicate a church.

Vota dñs sacrare, to make vowes to the goddes.

Sacrofanctus, a, um, consecrate or halowed, that whiche moungt not be touched but reverently, or was free from all iniurie, that might not be hurt on perne of life and death.

Sacrofancta potestas, was pioppe attributed to the authorites of the Tribunes called *tribuni plebis*: it is now moie convenient for the authorites of catholic church.

Sacrum, cri, n. g. any thyng dedicate to god, also sacrifice, solemnities used in sacrifice, sometyms a temple of church, also sacra dos signifie help woordes, also charmes.

Piaculare sacrum facere, to make sacrifice for purgeng of a naughty offence.

Socialia sacra, webloche.

Stata sacra, ordinare solemnities, that be kept yearly.

Inter sacrum et saxum stare, piously to be in danger.

Sacrum promontorium, a great mountayne of rocks in the southwest parts of Spayne, lying on the sea called nowe Cape saint vincent.

Saducei, were men of a certayne secte among the Iewes, who helde opinion, that the soule was mortall, and that it died with the body, they were diuers in maners and cruel to strangers.

Sadyattes, the sonne of Aedre, whiche reigned after his father in Lybia.

Seculum, to properly the space of an hundred yeres: it is commonly taken for a space of tyme, wherein one faction of the world hath continued, toke *Seculum*.

Sæpe, often tymes, diuers tymes, moie then ones or twyse.

Sæpnumero, *Sæpiusculæ*, *Sæpicule*, idem.

Sæpius, moie often.

Sæpissime, very often.

Sæpinum, a, etee of the Hamites.

Sæuo, uiui, and un, uire, to be verry angry, to dooe vallantip, to be fierse or cruel, to exercise tyranny, to be eager, to shewe rigour, to rage.

Sæuiter, rudely, cruelly, fiercely.

Magis cogito sæuiter, blanditurne alloquar, I shynke moie whether I may speake to him rudely or gently.

Sæuitia, a, f. g. cruelties.

Adhibere sæuitiam, to vse cruelties.

Sæuus, a, um, cruel, horrible, sometyms angry, inferre, fierse, vallant, mightie, tough, steannous.

Sæuissima hyës, a mercurious colde winter.

Saga, a, f. g. a wife of subtile woman, also a witch.

Saga, a, etee in Franke called the fone.

Sagacuculia, the herbe of a cloke.

Sage

Sagaperium, a gumme of rosen that renneth out of a hize of trees called *Ferula*.

Sagaria, a, f. g. the crafts to make clothes to wear upon harness.

Sagarius, ij, m. g. a seller of such clothes.

Sagari of *Sagari*, a etee.

Sagatus, a, um, apparayled in a souldiours cloke.

Sagacitas, aris, f. g. wittynesse, or sharpnesse of witt, quicknesse of spicite and perceyving of a thyng.

Sagaciter, wittily, finely, with great sharpnesse and quicknesse of witt.

Sagax, aia, om. g. wittie, haupng the senses sharp, that perceiveth of soveresth a thyng quickly before it come.

Sagaces canes, houndes of spannteller.

Sagda, a greene stone, whiche the halides haue made sake to theyr hands.

Sagena, a, f. g. a great net to take fische.

Sagimen, minis, n. g. nouerthyng, after *Caesepine*, but the place in *Columella*, for *Sagimine*, hath *Sanguine*.

Sagina, a, f. g. meate wherewith all thyngs to fatted, sometyms superfluous fatte of greace.

Sagina dicendi, id est, hubertas.

Saginarium, ij, n. g. a place wherein any thyng is fratched or made fat: a coube of a pen: also a noye Bell.

Saginarus, a, um, that is fratched or made fat.

Saginario, onis, f. g. a fatter of creamyng.

Saginarus, a, um, fatted, creamed.

Sagino, aui, arc, to make fat, to franche.

Saglio, is, iui, ire, to precepe quickely, or sharply, to smell a thyng quickely.

Sagitta, a, f. g. an arrow, also the top of a swyg of rod, also a signe in the firmament, and a certayne herbe called of the greckis *Pitana*.

Sagitta tragula, a quarrell.

Sagittarius, ij, m. g. an archer. It is also one of the xii. signes among the Iers, also a cogn of the Persians.

Sagittarius, a, um, that belongeth to arrowes, meate to make arrowes of.

Sagittifer, ra, rum, that beareth arrowes.

Sagittipotens, that is of great power, or that can dooe much with his arrowes.

Sagito, aui, arc, to shote.

Sagma, a, f. g. of *Sagma*, aris, n. g. a packe saddle of sumpter saddle, also an heape, also a packe, also *Sagmata* be certayne oynctes mentes.

Sagmen, inis, n. g. graffe plucked by with the ethe, whiche in the olde tyme the ambassadors of Rome dyd, when they denounced warre to other people.

Sagra, a etee in Franke.

Sagona, a etee in Franke called the fone.

Sagulum, l, n. g. a litle cloke.

Sagum, l, n. g. a souldiours cloke.

Sagunus, a etee of Spayne.

Sagunus, vel *Sagunum*, a etee in Spayne beyond the river of Iberus, about the middle from the sea, the people therof began to unite with the Romans, were of Iude, with the fulnes that when *Antibal* had long besieged them, also brought them at the payne to be famished: the chiefe of the etee made great fires and let cast into it theyr treasure, and many of them entered into the fyre, and were willingly burned, all the etee was taught and were slayne, so that none escaped, wherof came the *Sagunus*, *Saguntina fames*, applied to a great and horrible famine.

Sais, a etee in Egypt, where is one of the empires into the ryue of Nilus, the entree of poise is called *Saiticum*.

Sal, alis, m, et n. g. salt, sometyms it is put for wyldeome, wylth, pleasant wittynesse in woordes, of pleasant facion, meete consettes bothe in woordes and othe wylth, pleasantnesse, grace, pioppe feature, sometyms it signifieth the sea.

Sal, is sometyms a faulte in persons bones.

Salces, quicke of sharpe sentences, tellpnyes, meete consettes, pleasant and delectable communication, that maye cause the hearers to laugh, and is somewhat sharpe and beryng with all.

Nulla est in tam magno corpore mica salis, there is not one crumble of dyope of good facion in that greates colles bodie.

Sala, a towne and etee in Phaurtania, also a towne of Phypgia, Panonia, and Germania, and a etee of Germania.

Salabria, a etee of Cappadocia.

Salacia, the goddesse of water, sometyms it is taken for water.

Salicetas, aris, f. g. an instruction of ete pnyng to teche.

Salacones, men that doe lyue alwaie in excessyng pleasures, and dooe thynke that all men doe delecte in that whiche theyr theyr appetites.

Salamandra, a, f. g. a beeste in figure lyke to a Lysarde, full of spots, whiche byng in the fyre dooth extingue it, and is not burned.

Salamin, *Salamis*, or *Salamina*, an etee by the ethe.

Salaminus, *Salaminicus*, and *Salaminus*, a, um, of that ete.

Salaminicus, a hynde of lyste founde under stones, whiche is lyke to alum and is much valuable, in dissolving and purgng of stonnes.

Salanga, a promontorie of Irelande.

Salanga, a verte high byt betweene great *Bjers* etee and Ireland, nowe called *our latria*.

Salapia, a towne in Epuria.

Sala

Salaputius, male he called a weep falling boy,
it was a name given to Salinus an orator,
whiche being of a chubbe personage, vld
muche falling and weeping weelie.
Salarium, m, n. g. wages given to seruantes.
Salarius, m, n. g. a salter, whiche selleth all
thyng that is salte.
Salarius, a, um, pertaining to salte.
Salaria via, an highe waye, by the whiche salte
was caried to Rome.
Salatij, people by the Insulians.
Salax, acis, om. g. lecherous, given to lecherie
of luste of the bodye.
Aqua salaces, water rising out of the spring
Salaces cibi, meates that feede to lecherie.
Salebra, arum, f. g. plu. places whiche are
not playne, but going by and downe, that a
man can not passe, but as it were leaping
and hopping.
Salebra, is sometime vied in the singular
numbre.
Salebrosus, a, um, vnplayne, where a man can
not go excepte he leape.
Salenua, the citie of the Messapians.
Salentinum, a countrey in Italis.
Salerni, a people in Italis.
Salernum, a towne in Italis.
Salgama, thynges condite of conserued, as
peares, figges, grapes, and other like.
S. gamarius, m, n. g. he that dooth condite
or conserue thynges.
Sala, a riuer of Spayne.
Sali, a kinde of birdes, whiche be great byes
vies: as partridges, or hennas, I suppose
them to be heath cockes.
Salaris, re, pertaining to the pyttles of Ware.
Salaris cena, a banquet or supper made by
the pyttles of Ware, a collup of sumptuous
supper.
Sahares virgines, maydens, whiche were
with the pyttles of Ware, and did sacrifice
with the bishoppes, wearing on them cor
armours, a bishoppes miters on their heades.
Salicetrum, tri, n. g. a kinde of wybe vine,
cunning vpon willow trees.
Salicetum, ti, n. g. and by synecopation Sal
icetum, ti, n. g. a place where willowes grow.
Salientes, the cockes of pipes of condites,
out of the whiche water spouteth.
Saligneus, and Salignus, a, um, of willow or
withy.
Sali, the pyttles of Ware in Rome, whiche
dauced about the citie bearyng regates
called Ancilia. Sali is also people of Bea
monte, called Franci, and their countrey
Francia.
Salillum, li, n. g. a little saltcellar.
Salina, ng, f. g. a place where salte is made
Salinum, ni, n. g. a saltcellar. also any other
vessel that a poore man vseth.

Salina, narum, a citie in Sicilie.
Salinator, the name of a noble man of Rome.
Salio canus, an haire in France called Salio
canus.
Salio, lui, lire, to salter powder.
Salio, lui, li, n. g. salui, lire, to leape, to daunce,
to hoppe, to leape as the male dooth the
male in tyme of generation.
Salut mihi cor, my heart leapeth for ioy.
Salitura, f. g. poudering of salting.
Salitus, a, um, salted, poudered.
Salua, ug, f. g. and Saluum, ul, n. g. health.
Salua is also taken for iustice, also for the
wyne called Chium.
Salua lacrymarum, the water that wyne
peth out of ones eyes in weeping.
Salua syderum, the say of syde that salter
of sterres.
Saluarius, a, um, that is clamping and thyng
like sperrill.
Saluarius, m, n. g. he that getteth a dyence
to hostes or other beastes.
Saluatus, a, um, that hath the smache of taste
of sperrill.
Salua, au, arc, to spette or make sperrill, also
idem quod Saluo, to geue a dynt to hostes
or other beastes.
Saluaris herba, reads Pyretum.
Sali, people of Alpes, conserues to the wyne
tree, and the people called Boij.
Salunca, called also Nardus Celtica, an herbe
hauing a verie moite stinke, and a bitwe
stowe, somewhat longe like spire, and hath
a verie pleasant sauour, it is not our spire,
whiche because it is like in sauour, is called
Pseudonardus.
Salix, icis, f. g. a willowe or withy.
Salix americana, in Dioscorides, is the tree
called also Vitex and Agnus castus, a kinde
of willow, of some called pachelisauus.
Salix, lui, lire, to salt.
Salio, salti, lere, idem.
Salutius, a notable historiographer, whiche
wrote of the conspectacle of Carillus, and of
the warre agaynst Jugurtha.
Salmacia, a praye gotten without laboure.
Salmacius, a, um, of the fontaine Salmacis.
Salmacia, a fontaine in Laria, where a nymph
synnyng Hermaphroditus, the sonne of
Mercurie and Venus naked, she embracing
him, despyed of the goddess, that of them two
might be made one bodye, and so it happened.
also the people of Asia be sometime called
Salmati.
Salmatica, a towne of Portugall.
Salmo, onis, m. g. a fishe called Salmon.
Salmoncus, trisyllabum, the wyne of Salmo,
whiche takinge soone vpon him to haue
diuine honours done vnto him, and would
seme to cast lightninges like vnto Iupiter.
begin

being once thyngen with Iulianus was call
into salt.
Salmonis, nidis, Patronimicum semitimum.
Salmacius, a, um, that whiche is salt in taste,
after Calpurne, but the place in Idume hath
Salmacius.
Salnitrum, salt peter whiche is put into goune
powder.
Salo, a riuer called also Bibilla, wherewith leon
is tempered and made stronger.
Salomon, et Solomon, onis, is interpreted
possible, the name of a kyng of the iewes, the
sonne of kyng Dauid, who excelled all men
in wysdome, knowledge, and nevertheless
was by doctres of women, brought vnto idos
latric.
Salomonius, a, um, of Salomon.
Salon, a ciuitie of Aschyria, very commodi
ous for the feberyng of carraffe.
Salone, a citie in Liburnia, betwene Dalma
tia and Illiria.
Salonius, the sonne of Pollio.
Salopia, a towne and contrey in England cal
led Shyewsburie.
Salpa, a fishe that will not be sodden, except
it be beaten as Rochepyshe is.
Salpia, a towne of Apulia.
Salpinx, is vied of some for Solpuga.
Salpiga, a kinde of emettes or pimples.
Salsamentarius, m, n. g. he that selleth sawce,
that selleth salt fishe, or any other salte thyng.
Salsamentarius, a, um, pertaining to sawce,
salt fishe, or any thyng that is salte.
Vas salsamentarium, a vessel whereinto
sawce is putte.
Salsamentum, i, n. g. sawce, any thyng that is
salted, as saltfishe and suche lyke.
Salle, wittily, wysely, pleasantly, meetly, with
a grace.
Salsedo, sedinis, f. g. saltnesse.
Salicortex, a tree that beareth masse, whiche
nothinge will eate, excepte onely swyne.
Salsilago, laginis, et Salsugo, inis, f. g. a salt
tyroure.
Salsitudo, inis, f. g. a bynettyroure that is salt.
Salsura, a, f. g. idem quod Salsamentum.
Salsus, a, um, salt in taste, also merie, pleasant,
wittie.
Salsule, a fontayne of salt water of Narbone
in France.
Salubundus, a, um, that whiche leapech of
daunceth.
Salutatio, onis, f. g. a dauncyng.
Saltator, oris, m. g. et Saltatrix, icis, f. g. a
dauncer.
Saltatorius, a, um, pertaining to dauncyng.
Ludus saltatorius, a scholl of dauncyng.
Saltatus, us, m. g. dauncyng.
Saltum, at the lisse waye, if it will be none o
ther waye.

Salix, people synnyng in the sea called Porcus
Eulius.
Saltum, vel Saltulum, he leaper.
Saltatum schyre, to leape some one mat
ter to an other in bynyng.
Saltator, au, arc, to daunce, to leape often.
Salto, au, arc, to daunce, to leape.
Laudes aliquid salate, to geue ones pyttles
in dauncyng.
Saluatis, re, that daunceth with the troupe of
the instrument.
Saltuarius, m, n. g. a keeper of a wood or forest,
a woodward.
Saltuosus, a, um, full of modes.
Saltura, a, f. g. idem quod Saltatio.
Saltus, us, m. g. a thicke wood, or after some,
a place voyde of trees, as a lunde in a park
or forest, also a leape.
Saluator, oris, m. g. a saviour, he that keepeth
or sauech a thyng from destruction or losse.
Saluber, hris, bre, of hic et hac Salubris, et
hoc salubre, wholesome, whole.
Salubre corpus, a bodie that is in helth.
Salubrior, ius, Saluberrimus, a, um, more hol
some, more wholesome.
Salubritas, atis, f. g. health.
Salubritas exli, atque temperies, an wholesome
and temperate ayre.
Salubriter, holisomely.
Salue, verbum defectum, god speede you, you
be welcome, sometime contrarie, farewell,
god be with you.
Saluco, is vied of Plautus, for Saluus et sa
uus lum.
Saluebis a meo Cicerone, my sonne Cicero
commendeth him vnto you.
Salue. S. Satis est mihi tu salutis, nihil mo
rator, non saluco, god speede. It sufficeth me
that you are in health: but in fewe woordes
I am not well at ease.
Dionysium saluere iubas, haue me commen
ded to Dionysius.
Salua, a, f. g. an herbe called sauge,
Saluatum, i, n. g. a dynt to an hoste or other
beate.
Salusico, au, arc, to make saule, or to saue.
Saluo, au, arc, to geue the dynt called Sala
uium, to hostes or beastes.
Salum, i, n. g. the sea.
Saluo, au, arc, to saue, the better pyttles haue
alway seruio.
Salus, luti, health, saltie, the good state of a
mans condicion or lyfe.
Notice omnia hac salus est adolescentulis,
to know all these thynges, is the best cause
garde of yonge men, and that keepeth them
from all pueil, or they singular ppyttles.
Salut esse aliquid, to helpe one, to saue his life.
Dare saluem, to saue.
Consulere saluti, to ppyttles of gods for her
her

health of safeguard.

Salutem dicere, to salute, also to byd farewell, to take his leave.

Salutem dicere foro, et curia, to take his leave of the court or common place, to make no more in matters of the common weale.

Dic a me illi salutem, haue me commended into hym.

Impetire aliquem salutem, and alicui salutem, to salute one.

Mittere salutem, to sende commendacions.

Referre salutem, to haue one commended, to beare salutacions agayne.

Salutem mihi verbis tuis nuntiavi, he saluted me in your name.

Salutaris, are, wholesome, comfortable.

Salutares littere, comfortable letters.

Salutaris littera, the letter. A.

Salutare laxamentum ad confirmandos a minus dare, to geue a comfortable release or bycatching tyme, to sette theyr hertes in full courage.

Salutaris digitus, the forefinger.

Salutariter, in health, comfortably.

Salutariter recipere me possum, saule and sounde, without hurt.

Armis salutariter vii, to the health and conservation of the people, for their advantage or profit.

Salutariter dantur in vino, they be verie wholesome or medycynable to be mingled vnto to speche men in wyne.

Salutatio, onis, f. g. a salutation, a bydding good speche, good moynowe, or good euen.

Saluator, onis, m. g. a saluter.

Saluatorium, n. a place where one standeth to salute men.

Saluatorius, a, um, that belongeth to saluting or praying to god.

Saluatorium cubiculum, a chambze where men doe stande or bydde to salute a prince or a nobleman in authoritie, called nowe a chamber of presence.

Salutifer, ra, rum, wholesome, that byngeth health of safeguard.

Salutiger, i, or Salutigerulus, li, m. g. he that byngeth recommendacions frome an other persone.

Salutem, in olde tyme was used for saltem.

Saluto, aul, are, to salute, as well as commyng as at departing, to sende commendacions, to byd good moynowe, good euen or god speche so bydde fare well, to take his leave, to dooe euerence, also to honour.

Cur sternutamentis salutatur? why dooe men take such help when we neede? Palmes saluentur, id est, serucentur incolumes nec refectentur, let them be reuered and kept.

Salutare conuiuas, to say to them at the ta-

ble, muche good dooe it you.

Saluto te prius eo, I take my leave of you, or I bydde you farewell before I go.

Salutari, ad conam vocant, they bydde me good speche, and desyre me to come to suppe.

Domus te tota nostra salutari, all my house sendeth you commendacions.

Dium salutare precibus, to praye, to doo his deuotions to god.

Saluus, a, um, saule, whole, sounde, without daunger or harme.

Salua res est, the matter is come well to passe.

Saluo capite, without daunger of lyfe.

Saluus lis, god speche.

Saluus sum liquidum, &c. I am saule and out of daunger, &c.

Satin? salua, is it well? or howe go all your matters? well?

Te saluam venisse, that you be come saule and sounde and in good helthe.

Gales mihi oportuna esset, salua si foret, if it were not lisse, if I had it agayne.

Quelluit saluus ne esset clypeus, he asked whether his target were saule, and not taken of his enemies.

Salua lege, without any breaking of violatynge of the lawe.

Vata salua, vesselles saule and sounde, not broken, nor cracked.

Salua fide, without breaking of his promise or allegiance.

Saluare nostram amicitiam, so that we have not our paynye nor our frendship, or doe no thyng agaynst the lawe of frendshippe.

Sam, for Eam.

Samara, an hill in the easte oceanee sea, at the further ende of the mountayne Caucasus.

Samara, is also the seede of an elm.

Samaria, a contrey and cite in Syria, sayng to Iudaea, whiche was the chiefe citee of the x. tribes of Israel, who being taken prisoners by the kyng of Syria, and ledde aways captiue: ether were sent payntimes for them to inhabyte the countrey, whiche were after called Samaritani, and they myght the law of Moyses with idolatrye, the citee was after warde called Sebaste.

Samarobrin, people in Syria about Lambida.

Sambuca, a, f. g. an instrument of musike, nowe called boultimero, also an kynge of warre, wherewith foerelles were assailed.

Sambucina, a, f. g. a woman that playeth on boultimero.

Sambucus, a, um, of siber or elder tree.

Sambucifolia, idem quod Sambucina.

Sambucus, i, f. g. an elder or alder tree.

Same, an ile in the sea Japonum.

Samera, a, f. g. the seede of an elm.

Samio, aul, are, to make sharpe.

Samis

Samolus, a, um, made of earth.

Vasa samolia, suchen velle made in Samos.

Samium, n. g. an erthen potte.

Samius, a, um, of the ile of Samos, the olde wyse was bydde to be for sharpe, and Samiare, to whet a make sharpe.

Samites, people of Samnium, a countrey in Itellie called now Apracium.

Samonium, a promontorie of Crete, ouer against the Ithores.

Samos, the name of two illes in the sea called Aegeum, one by Thracia, and therefore it is called Samothracia, the other lyeth against Ephefus.

Samofara, a citee of Asia by Euphrates.

Sampfuchus, a, um, of uisagium.

Sampfuchus, idem, or Samfuchus, a, an herbe called in malagum.

Samia, f. m. p. of Samia, a, f. g. the bone of an apipe.

Samylion, idem quod Samfuchus.

Sanabilis, le, curable, that may be healed.

Sanates, people dwelling about Rome.

Sanatio, onis, f. g. an healing or curing.

Sanctio, onis, f. g. of sancti, itum, or sanctum, f. r. to conserue, to confirme under a certayne penne, to censure, to establishe, to ordeyne, to forbydde by ordinance of lawe.

Sancti leges, to constitute lawes.

Federat sancti, he causeth or confirmeth the leagues or covenantes.

Sanxerunt quis emerit, &c. that ordeined that no man shoulde by, or thet forbydde by a lawe, that no man shoulde bre. &c.

Sanxerunt, ne quis ex Asia frumentum exportaret, he forbydde by proclamation, that any man shoulde carie of conuayge coyns of grayne out of Asia.

Dubia sanxire, to confirme possessions that be doubtfull, with a certayne lawe.

Fidem dextra dara sanxire, to geue his hand to one, and promise by his faith and trouthe, that a thyng shall be sure or ratified.

Fide sanxerunt, they plighted theyr faith and trouthe.

Fodus sanguine plerius cum aliquo sancte, to conclude a peace with one on condition that a certayne person be put to death.

Luxurando sanxire, to confirme with an othe.

Qui capite sanxit, whiche ordeined vnder payne of death.

Aula sanxit, he made many ordeynances.

Sanctum est lege n. &c. it is defended or forbydde by a lawe, that. &c.

Sancte, f. m. p. holip, deuontly.

Sancte adiuat non posse, he sweareth a great othe, and confirmeth that he can not.

Sanctificatio, onis, hallowynge.

Sanctifico, aul, are, to hallow.

Sanctitas, aul, Sanctitudo, onis, f. g. holiness.

Sanctus, onis, a lawe, a thynge verie establisht, an ordinance to be byddyn.

Sanctimonialis, idem quod Sanctitas.

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Sanctimonialis, idem quod Sanctitas.

St fanent vis, well, be it as ye will pour selfe.
 Hebeat sane, well go to on gods name, and
 little that he hath it.
 Sane, for valde: as, Bellum gessit sane diffi-
 cillimum. Sane bene, for Bene quidem.
 Sane ti placet, pe sit, I am well content if it
 please you.
 Sane quam sum gaudius, truly I was verie
 iopous and gladder.
 Recte sane, iromice, it is very well said of you
 Sane quia vero hi mihi semper patent fo-
 res, truly because these doores. &c.
 Sanelco, scere, to be of waxe whole.
 Sanga, a river in Portugal.
 Sanguis, a river of Galatia, whiche emptyng
 through Phrygia falleth into the sea Pro-
 pontis, it is commonly called Zagaris.
 Sanguarius puer, Ganymedes.
 Sanguinalis, le, preteping to blouddes.
 Sanguinalis herba, idem quod Sanguinaria.
 Sanguineus, a, um, full of blouddes. also cruell.
 sometime of sanguine of blouddes colour.
 Sanguinolentus, a, um, full of blood, blouddy.
 Sanguicalus, h, m, g. the blouddes of a hyde of
 swyne made into meate.
 Sanguinaria, and Sanguinalis, an herbe that
 stoppeth blouddes.
 Sanguinarius, a, um, cruell, blouddy, despyous
 of blouddes.
 Sanguinarius homo, a cruell person despyng
 in blouddes.
 Sanguinaria sententia, a blouddy sentence,
 that condemneth a man to die.
 Sanguino, ad, are, to blouddes.
 Sanguis, g, uis, m, gene. and of olde wyttres,
 Sanguen, g, uis, neu. ge. blouddes, brude,
 stocke, parentage, littill dissent, generation,
 it is sometime taken for life, Also strengthe.
 in poetes often times for death, murder of
 slaughter. also a tree, the barke whereof is
 of the colour of blouddes.
 Sanguinem mittere, and detrahere, to leat
 bloud. Sanguis ararij, the substance of mo-
 nep of the common treasure.
 Viosus sanguis, corrupt blouddes.
 Facere sanguinem, to make effusion of blood,
 to spill men.
 Sire sanguinem, to thirt blouddes, to be des-
 pyous of murder of slaughter.
 Troiano sanguine duci audierat, he hadde
 heard, that he descended of the Troians.
 Claro sanguine genitus, descended of a nob-
 le blouddes of kynrede.
 Chari sanguinis vincula, id est, confanguinis-
 tas. Gradus sanguinis propior, nere kynne.
 Consors sanguinis, a byother.
 Attingere aliquem sanguine, cohere re alia
 cut sanguine, and coniungi sanguine, to bee
 bynne to one.
 Amissus succum et sanguinem ciuitatis,

the vigour, strenght and force.
 Sanguisuga, x, for. ge. a worme whiche in
 standng waters, and dooth sucke the bloud
 of men of beastes that come into it. It is
 also called Hirudo, a leche, a blouddes sucker.
 Sanies, ei, f, g. matter comng of putrefaction,
 corrupted blood, sometime poison.
 Sanies olea, id est, f, g, the dregs of greasse.
 Saniosus, a, um, full of matter of corrupted
 blouddes.
 Sanna, f, f, g. a scoyne of worke.
 Sannio, onis, a disorde in a plate of dysgustng:
 also he which in countenance gesture and man-
 ners deppeth and mocketh other.
 Sanitas, ais, f. ge. helth, the good state of ones
 mynde of wytt, soundnesse of memorie.
 Reddere sanitatem veram, to make one
 thoroughly whole, without any grudge of feel-
 yng of the sicknesse.
 Sannaus, a river of poole in Asia.
 Sano, au, are, to heale to cure.
 Sanare vulnera republicae, to amende the
 hurtes and displeasures that the common
 weale hath receivd.
 Sanguialis, lis, after some the hynde of egles cal-
 led Olsitaga.
 Sania, the bone of an Ollus.
 Sanctus, maioram.
 Sanctinus, a, um, of maioram.
 Santalum, a certaine precious woodde, that co-
 meth out of Indie, wherof be thye kyndes,
 white, redde, yelow.
 Santerna, ng, f, g. foulder, wherewith golde is
 fouldered.
 Santones, et santoni, people of a countrey in
 fraunce called Xantongue.
 Santonicum, of Santonica herba, an herbe cal-
 led Lauander cotton.
 Santonium portus, Rochell in fraunce.
 Santonium promontorium, a promontorie in
 fraunce called Blaye.
 Sanus, a, um, whole, holsome, not sicke, vncor-
 rupt: by translation of sounde memorie,
 well in his wytt, wyse.
 Sanum fieri ex morbo, to be made of wyse
 whole after a sicknesse.
 Sanus sim, an ne insaniam, whether I bee
 well in my mynde of halle madde.
 Sani' sanus es et sobrius? act thou well in
 thy wytt, and well aduised.
 Pro sano aliquid facere, to dooe a thyng
 it becometh one that is well aduised of in his
 eight mynde. Sanus et curiosus, contrarie.
 Male sanus, hysse best: de hym selfe, madde,
 not well in his wytt.
 Vix cum sana mentis existimem, I woulda
 fcarly iudge him to be in his eight mynde, of
 well in his wytt.
 Sana et salua respublica, the common weale
 safe and sound, of in good state of conser-
 uation.

tion, not corrupted with misorder.
 Sapa, x, f, g. gene. name wyne boyled to the thirde
 part of the measure: it is to the helle deale,
 it is named Desirum, as Iolito wytteth, li.
 14., and if there be but one parte consumed,
 it is then called Calceum, as Ant. Musa
 assemeth. Sapa is also called sometime Sys-
 ron, sometime Hepsima and Hepsiton of
 Calenus in Meth. & of Nonius Mellacum.
 Saperda, dg, one that is wyse and wyttle. also
 a certaine shell fyssh, whiche hath a verie
 stynkyng sauour. It is sometime used for a
 bounges hill.
 Sapidus, a, um, sauuourie, well seasoned, that
 hath a good tast of sauour.
 Sapiens, th, om, g. wyse.
 Sapienter, well.
 Viam sapienter instituit, he appoynted his
 life wyse.
 Sapientia, x, f, g. the knowlege of chynges di-
 uine and humane, wyseholde, sapience.
 Doctores sapientie, philosophes.
 Sapientipotens, of great power by his wyse-
 some.
 Sapiro, plus, pii, of sapui, sapitum, of sapitum,
 pere, to haue taste of sauour, to feele, to bee
 wyse, to haue a right opinion.
 Rem meam sapio, I knowe what I haue to
 dooe.
 Sapiunt male, they be ill aduised.
 Sapihic pleno pectore, he is magnipous
 wyse.
 Sapit plus, he hath moze wytt.
 Sapis satis, he is wyse enough.
 Sapis multum ad genium, thou knowest
 how to make good chere.
 Lucundissime sapit, it hath a verie pleasaunt
 taste of sauour.
 Et non sapit palati, his mouth is out of tast.
 Sapit mare, it hath a tast, swache of sauour
 of the sea.
 Magis sapuisse, he had been wyse, he hadde
 dooen moze wyss.
 Qui sibi semitam non sapient, alteri viam
 monstrant, they whiche knowe not whiche
 waye to goe thein selves. &c.
 Directa saperer Antonius, if Antony were
 wyse, of of a right mynde of opinion in the
 matter: of if Antony intended nothyng but
 that is right and honest.
 Hic plane nihil sapit, this felowe hath no
 wytt at all.
 Sapius, ni, f. ge. the tower parte of the stee
 tree, that hath no knots. It is sometime
 taken for the whole stee tree.
 Sapiens, a, um, of the stee tree.
 Sapii, people by Idonius.
 Sapia, a river of Italie.
 Sapo, p, onis, m, g. sope.
 Saponaria, reads Strachio.

Sapor, g, ois, m, g. gene. of sapor, a taste: by
 translation pleasaunt, of wyssnesse in
 woodde.
 Sapphicus, a, um, of Sappho.
 Sapphirius, a sapphir, a sapphir, a sapphir.
 Sapphirinus, a, um, of a sapphir.
 Sapphirus, ri, f, g. a stone called a sapphir.
 Sappho, a woman of the isle of Lesbos, a
 great poetesse, who made verses called Liris-
 ci: at the last she was taken with the towe
 of a younge man called Iphis, who benning
 awate from her, she not sufferyng the angui-
 she of lone, she we her selfe downe from an
 hill into the sea.
 Sappinus, looke Sapius.
 Sapphagus, he that receiveth the portion of
 dyne called Suprum.
 Saprum, pi, ng, a dyne made with salt and
 the fruites called Sorba, whiche helpeth men
 that haue the colicke.
 Sapro, blismed.
 Sapro, of olde wyttres was used for ipia, of
 seipia.
 Sata, a towne of Media.
 Sata, a city in Colchis.
 Sarcas, a river of Idhygia.
 Sarcas, a manner of toying of scoffyng be-
 twyne, a nippynge taunt.
 Sarcimen, m, nis, n, g. a seame.
 Sarcina, ng, f, g. a trusse of packe, a fardell.
 sometime it is taken for an unproffable
 bounges.
 Sarcinas colligere, to propply of men of
 waere, whan they remoue of departe frome
 theyr campe.
 Sarcina, all stuffe that is closed of wytt by in
 costes.
 Sarcinas, ais, n, g. for Sarcina.
 Sarcinarius, a, um, preteping to packes of fard-
 elles.
 Sarcinaria lumenra, packes of fardelles.
 Sarcinator, oris, a bodger of garmentes, one
 that mendeth or reparyeth.
 Sarcinatrix, tris, the feminine.
 Sarcinatus, a, um, laded with fardells of packes.
 Sarcinula, le, f, g. a littell packe of fardell.
 Sarcino, au, are, to lade: sometime to solve.
 Sarcio, fari, ere, to make whole agayne, to re-
 mende a thyng decayed or apparied: to make
 amende, to recompence, to patche, to botche.
 Non video mihi sarcin posse reddes meas, I
 can not see how my lodes maye be repared.
 Damna sarcire, to make reparacion, to make
 amende.
 Dum sarcire accepit derelictum volunt,
 while they coust of goe about to amende the
 hurte of losse that they haue receiued before.
 Infamiam sarcire, to put awate an infamie
 of shandour, and to recouer his good name
 agayne.

Sarcion, a stone of carnation colour.
 Sarcito, pates the domages of colles.
 Sarcocolla, a gumme of a tree in Persia, lyke
 to the powder of incense, somewhat redde
 and bitter: some is white of colour, whiche
 is muche better than redde.
 Sarcophagus, g. m. g. a sepulchre, a tombe,
 also a certayne stone.
 Sarculo, au, are, to rake, or rather to weede vp.
 Sarculum, li, n. g. a rake. also an instrument to
 weede coyne: in some places husbandmen vse
 it in ryllynge the grounde.
 Sarda, a redde stone, wherein scales are grauen.
 Sardanapalus, a kynge of Assyria, monstrous
 in all kynde of lecherie.
 Sardanis, a man of Lydia, whiche moued Cro-
 sus to make warrre agaynst the Persians.
 Sardenisus, a promontorie of the mountaine
 Taurus.
 Sardi, people of Sardania.
 Sardinia, an yle in the sea called Ligusticum by
 Beane, not passyng .vii. milles from Corsi-
 ca. also a certayne fyssh.
 Sardinensis, se, Sardus, and Sardous, a, um, of
 Sardania.
 Sardis, a citee in Lydia.
 Sardo, au, are, for intelligo, to vnderstande.
 Sardoace, an herbe lyke to smaltage, whiche
 groweth in Sardania, wherof if a man doos
 eate, he shall greene and make countinaunce
 of laughynge, and to die.
 Sardonich, certayne lilles of Lyburnia, called
 Maranai.
 Sardonius risus, a greynynge of laughynge with-
 out cause, a longe laughter.
 Sardonichatus, haupng apparayle garnysht
 with the stone called Sardonix.
 Sardonichus, chi, idem quod Sardonix.
 Sardonix, onychis, m. et f. g. a stone of the col-
 our of a mans nape.
 Sarepta, a towne in Syria, where dwelt the pro-
 phete was borne.
 Sareptanus, a, um, of Sarepta.
 Sargaca, people in the north part of the world,
 togyng to the great mere of Meoris.
 Sargapifer, the son of Comitis, taken by kynge
 Cyrus.
 Sargus, g. m. g. a fyssh beyng in the sea of
 Egypte.
 Sari, an herbe, growynge in waters, haupng an
 harde roote, a wonden, necessarie for smytches.
 Sarissa, x. f. g. a longe speare.
 Sarmata, a man of Sarmatia.
 Sarmatia, all that great countrey, wherein is con-
 tained Ruisia, Liunia, and Tartaria, and the
 north and east part of Polonia.
 Sarmaticus, a, um, of Sarmatia.
 Sarmatic, lyke one borne in Sarmatia.
 Sarmatis, tidis, f. g. of Sarmatia.
 Sarmantus, a gentilman of Rome, in the tyme

of Augustus, whiche was a great frolicke.
 Sarmenium, si, neu. gene. a twigge of Myndre
 of a tree cutte of: sometyme a vine branch
 growynge on the tree. Sarmenita be also the
 little bushe stalkes, wherof the grapes doo
 hange in clustres.
 Syluestre farmeis dicitur vitis, whiche is
 eate by plentifully, or byngers many byches.
 Sarmenarius, a, um, made of twigges of small
 boowes.
 Sarmenotus, a, um, that hath many myddes of
 boowes cutte of.
 Sarnus, a river in Campania.
 Saronicus, a bosom of the sea agaynst Athens.
 Sarpa, a vine whan it is cutte of the bodie.
 Sarpodon, the kynge of Asia, whiche came
 to the ayde of the Troians agaynst the Gre-
 kes. also a promontorie of Sicilia.
 Sarpo, pere, to cleane of make cleane.
 Sarra, a citee in Phenicia, called sometyme
 Cyus.
 Sarraceni, a people of Arabia.
 Sarranus, a, um, of that citee.
 Saraballa, plu. nu. a woode of halber, agnys-
 yng byrches.
 Sarraca, the name of two citees, wherof the one
 is in Media, the other in Arabia felici, of the
 eyche Arabie.
 Sarracum, ch. n. gene. a certayne carre, wherin
 woodde of stones be caried.
 Sarrax vestis, garmentes of purple.
 Sarrastes, people in Campania.
 Sarrio, riui, rir, to weede coyne.
 Sarritio, onis, and Sarritura, r. f. g. weedyng
 of coyne.
 Sarritor, toris, m. g. a weeder of coyne.
 Sarfina, an olde citee in Sicilia, where Plau-
 tus the wyttier of comedies was borne.
 Sarta recta, wynde tight and water tight, when
 houses be letten to certayne persons to kepe the
 alway repaired sufficient, for a certayne summe
 of money. Sarta recta locare, to let out hou-
 ses at a price certayne to be repayed.
 Sarta recta exigere, to charge a man with
 reparacions, or to see that the houses be kepte
 in due reparacions by them that haue take
 the charge to so dooe.
 Sartum rectum habere, to kepe whole and
 sounde, or vncorrupted of hurt.
 Sarta recta tua precepta pater vsq. habui, for
 ether I haue ben alway most obedient to your
 comandementes in euery point: or I did not
 use one lode contrary to your will and com-
 mandement in any thyng.
 Sarta recta conducere, to vndertake at a cer-
 tayne price to kepe houses in due reparacions.
 Vt Marcum Curium Sartum et rectum con-
 serues, that you wold kepe and defend Mar-
 cus Curius from all harme or daunger.
 Dicimus interdum cum conuentione,
 Sarta

Sarta recta, et Sartum et rectum.
 Sarago, gis, f. g. a felyng panny.
 Sarte, whole.
 Sarticum, an entrie into the ryuer of Nilus.
 Sartor, oris, m. gene. an hewer of woodde of
 coyne, also a bodcher of member of garmentes.
 Sartas, i, uia, amandab, bodched.
 Sartus, x. f. g. a weedyng of coyne.
 Sartulus, the bodie of a swynedusted with
 meate.
 Sas, olde wyttres used for Saas, or eas.
 Sason, an yle twy milles from the citee of Brun-
 dium, in the easme of Naples.
 Sat, for Satis, enough, sufficient.
 Quantum satis, as muche as is sufficient.
 Sat habet, he is sufficient, he despyeth no more.
 Satis, I am the well enough.
 Non sat sumus de diuisa sunt tibi tempora
 huius hie, these thynges were not appoynted
 in theyr tymes haile haustomely, or to the
 poynte.
 Sate estium, there is witness sufficient.
 Sate feci officium, he dyde his duety satis-
 fiently.
 Sat habet, si tum recipitur, he is contented, or
 he despyeth no more, if he maie than be recei-
 ued into your house.
 Quis ut sat habeas pater, quod. &c. I praye
 you father, that you woulde contente your
 selfe with this, or thynke this sufficient
 that. &c.
 Sata, used substantiue for coyne.
 Satagis, people, in the countrey nowe called
 Tartaria.
 Satago, satagi, gere, to be dysgent, to dooe
 with speede, to be busy about a thyng, to be
 greatly occupied, to haue as muche as he can
 so dooe.
 Sartum rerum satagit, he hath enough to doo
 about his owne matters.
 Nunc satagit, adducit domum, &c. nowe he
 is verie dysgent, or maketh speede in the
 matter, &c.
 Consulibus de vi ac multitudine hostium sa-
 tagentibus, id est, sollicitis.
 Satis, is interpreted an aduersarie, by the wher-
 the name the diuell was called, because he
 was aduersarie to Christe. also what to cure
 is contrary to peace, so called Satan.
 Satarche, people in Mychia, whiche excluded
 from them the vse of gold and syluer.
 Satates, a phersian, the sonne of Teaspes.
 Sates, liis, m. g. one retained to garde a man
 nes person, also a sergeant, a catchpoll, or bat-
 tle, that dooth attache men, also an armiger.
 Sateses louis, anagle.
 Sateclitum, ti, n. g. a garde: the office of suche
 a person or officer.
 Saterona, a beate, whiche dooth leue, some-
 tyme in water, sometyme on lande.

Satis, a, f. g. satietas, satietas, satietas, in
 muche pteyn of a thyng. Consumit it libit-
 et abundanter.
 Et salubus occupatio externorum agros in
 uisere, frumentum ex hopia gressu, satias fa-
 ctis, after that they haue gotten the woodde
 of Troyes, they (satias) the labours of them
 that were bodchere, a from satietas of coyne,
 thei happened to haue theyr sit or abundance.
 Vbi satias capiti fieri, commoto locum, ubi
 I begynne to be wepy, either of the one or of
 the other I change my place.
 Satiabilis, se, that which may be easily satisfied.
 Satiatus, a, um, filled, satisfied.
 Somno satius, that hath slepte sufficiently.
 Sates, for Satietas.
 Satietas, a, f. g. satietas, satietas, to thome-
 neste or wepyntie.
 Rerum omnium satietas, ted fastened of all
 thynges.
 Sicubi eum hominum satietas ceperat, et ha-
 uere at any tyme wepy of the company of men.
 Satietas nostri, and Desyderium, contrary.
 Satis, for Satiene.
 Satis sanus es? are thou well in thy wyttres?
 Satis salus? be all thynges well?
 Satis id tibi placet? dooth that please the?
 Satis habes? &c. is this sufficient for you:
 or wilt this content you, if. &c.
 Satis sic est? is it well, if it be thus?
 Satis, onis, f. g. fowynge of coyne.
 Satis, au, are, to satiate or fyll, whiche hath re-
 lacion not onely to the body and senses, but
 also to the mynde, to satiate.
 Satiare cupiditatem, to satiate his appetite,
 to haue as muche as he can desyre. Satiari,
 to haue enough.
 Sator, et hoc satius, oris, better.
 Satis, enough, as muche as dooth needs, suf-
 ficient, verte well.
 Satis iam verborum est, thou haste sated en-
 ough: we haue talked enough of the matre
 now. Satis habere, to be content, to desyre
 no more.
 Satis habes, nihil me etiam tecum de tui
 fratris iniuria conqueri, be content, or content
 your selfe with this, that I haue not also lade
 to your charge, the wrong that your brother
 hath doon me.
 Quot sunt satis? how many will be sufficient?
 Satis certo scio, I knowe surely.
 Satis credo tibi, I beleue well, I thinke well.
 Satis cum periculo, with great daunger.
 Satis diu hoc iam saxum nolo, I haue lade
 enough about this now long enough, if that
 be good.
 Satis multa me scripsisse arbitror, I thinke
 that I haue witten enough.
 Vnnon est satis estimare, that one can not
 well iudge of esteeme.

the carriage of a dead horse.
 Scabrosus, a, um, idem quod Scaber.
 Scabrum, bri, n, g, idem, quod scabritia.
 Scara, an haven at Troie, where as was the sepulchre of Laomedon.
 Scari, people in Thracia.
 Scarna, a place whiche serveth onely for enterludes; or comedies to be played in, which was in the forme of a halfe circle. It is also where trees of bushes are sette and laid over the head, in such forme as men make under them walks; or sitte in the shadow. It is also where a vice or offence is openly detected, in such wise as men doe crye out, or wounder at it. Iooke Scena.
 Scarnaticus, vel scarnaticus, for a plaier in comedies or enterludes.
 Scenicula, a diminutive of Scena.
 Scenicus, a, um, perteynyng to enterludes.
 Scenicus, a plaier in enterludes.
 Scenit, people of Thracia, which dwell alwaies in tentes, covered with the leaves of gottes: among whom if a swine or hogge be brought, it disheth.
 Scenoma, a tente, also a bagge.
 Scenopodia, the tent of the tabernacles, where in the Jewes were sette up tabernacles of tentes in similitude of them, wherein they dwelt when they came out of Egypte.
 Scena, u, f, g, the lesser hande. also he that useth the lesser hande for the eggle.
 Scenus, a, um, ill, sometye it significeth good: as, Scenum omen, good lucke of chaunce.
 Scenula, a noble man of Rome.
 Scala, la, o, f, g, a ladder. f, g, a ladder. also a payre of Statues. some put this difference, that Scala, la, is a ladder, and Scalæ, arum, a payre of Statues.
 Scalabiscus, a citie of Portugall, called commonly Trugillio.
 Scalde, a river in France.
 Scalmus, mi, m, g, a littell piece of wood, wherunto mynners doe bynde theyr oyes, to rowe the more easily.
 Scalpellum, li, n, g, o, Scalpellus, li, m, gen, a penne knife. also an instrument of fine knife, that surgeons use to let bloud with.
 Scalper, pri, m, g, any instrument of pyn, wherewith incision is made, as a lancette, rissours, or such other.
 Scalpo, ph, pere, to scratche, to claw, to scrape, also to graue in metall or stone.
 Scalprum, pri, n, g, an instrument, wherewith any thing is scraped, or ripped: also a surgical instrument, wherewith he taketh corrupt flesh from the bones. It is also a grauing iron, a drawing knife. also a knife, wherewith they cutte vires.
 Scalprum libarium, a penne knife.
 Scalprum sutorium, a shoemakers parange

knife, or drawing knife.
 Scalptor, oris, m, g, a grauer.
 Scalprura, re, f, g, grauing in metall.
 Scalpturatum pavementum, a pavement made with stones of diverse colours layned together, having images of beastes made in them.
 Scalpturio, o, Scalpturio, riu, rir, to scrape as a scope dooth of other stones.
 Scalpturo, aui, are, to graue.
 Scalpurigo, riginis, f, g, a clawing.
 Scamander, dri, a river of Troie descending from the mountayne Ida.
 Scamandria, a towne by the haven of Rhum, not farre from Troie.
 Scamandrus, the sonne of Hector and Andromache.
 Scamnum, ni, n, g, a benche of fourme. also a steppe of geise, whereby a man goeth up into a hygh bedde. also a balke buttressed betwixt two sowes.
 Scamna, be sometye taken for booughes of trees.
 Scammonea, o, Scamonia, x, o, Scamonis um, ni, an herbe, the sappe wherof is used in medicine to purge choler vehemently. All be it that it is venomous, and leaseth woyle matter beynde, than it dooth expell.
 Scandalides, a kynne of dates.
 Scandalizo, aui, are, to offende.
 Scandalum, li, n, g, occasion to synne, geuen by another to hym that synneth: any thing that one is offended in.
 Scandiana mala, a certaine kynne of apple.
 Scandiana, an ile in the north Ocean sea, the quantitie wherof was neuer founde.
 Scandix, dicis, f, g, an herbe lyke to cheruill, but it is sweeter, and hath a white flower, and a littell roote.
 Scando, didi, dere, to clymme.
 Scandor, scanderis, the pastime.
 Scandulaca, an herbe, whiche renneth bypon coyes, as pule dooth on trees.
 Scandula, la, f, g, a Mingle, whiche is a stile of woodde, wherewith dyvers churches be covered.
 Scandulari, they that doe cover houses with myngle.
 Scandulum contextum, a house covered with myngle of wooden tiles.
 Scansilis, le, that whiche male bee clymmed of gone by on.
 Scansio, a clymmyng by.
 Scapha, pha, f, g, a bote made of a whole tree, or a myppe bote.
 Scapharius, ri, m, g, a bote man.
 Scaphium, phi, neutri, g, a basin or vessel to receiue vyne or oyle. Also a dypping pottle. Sometye a spade of yste roote to digge with.

Scapla

Scapillum, li, n, g, the space betwixt the shoulders, also the backe.
 Scaptenfula, a place in Macedonia, wherof scapten was digged.
 Scapula, la, f, g, the hynde parte of a mydder.
 Scapularia, re, perteynyng to the mydder.
 Scapularis vestis, a garment, which consisteth onely the mydder.
 Scapularis, a boy or weache whiche is often beaten about the mydder.
 Scapus, i, m, g, the body of a pillow, betwixt the shapere and the balle: also an instrument that shapere use: after Marcellus, it is a balke, whiche stitht both vpright, some doe call it a knappe, wherein seedes are contained, as a people: some doo so name the huske of a grape: also the greene styppes of a siluerde, acorne, wallnutte, or such like. also a beane stalk.
 Scapi candelabrorum, the parte of a candellike betwixt the base of foote and the nose, the Mank.
 Scapus cardinalis, the chiefe pottle of a gate, wherunto the hynges be fastned, and wherby in some places the gate is turned in a foote aboute and byneth, the heade of a gate.
 Scapus trutinæ, the tongue of the balancie.
 Scapus in chartarum ratione, a reame of a quare of paper.
 Scarabæus, bxi, m, g, a flic with a blacke shell or huske, called a beetle, whiche breedeth in cowes Marbes, and is blacke. also there is a kynne of them, which hath honye like to an harte.
 Scarabæus aquilam, a plover, applyed to such as endeavour them selfe to doe displeasure to those that be more puissant then they are.
 Scardona, a citie of Liburnia called Scardo.
 Scarificatio, onis, launcyng.
 Scarificio, aui, are, to lanne or open a soie, that the corrupt matter maye issue out.
 Scarites, re, m, g, a precious stone.
 Scarus, a fische whiche dooth chewe lyke a beaste: some men suppose it to be a gillie head or golbste.
 Scatebra, bre, f, g, the bolting of cressyng by of water out of a spring, or a surge of water.
 Scateo, scari, ere, to renne or braste out, as water dooth out of a narrow or strait place, to renne ouer, to be full, to haue exceeding great plenty.
 Scaturiginosus, a, um, that bursteth out of a mounth over.
 Scaturigo, ginis, f, g, brassyng out of water, or other thing in like maner.
 Scaturio, riu, rir, to renne out of a place. also to springe or growe aboue plentifully, as

some herbes doo.
 Scaturio, ri, m, g, be that hath his eyes swollen, or his eyes swollen, that he maye not see. It was also an honorable house of the Romayne.
 Scaxon, tis, m, g, a kynne of meete.
 Scelerate, mischievous, naughty, villainous.
 Sceleratus, a, um, he to whom a mischievous dede is doone: or that dooth a mischievous dede, mischievous, naughty, lunde, also hope some hurtfull.
 Sceleratum frigus, id est, nocens.
 Sinapia scelerata, sharpe and bynging mischievous dede.
 Hasta scelerata, a sword and open killing of mennes goodes against reason and honesty.
 Sceleratus campus, a fildes at Rome, where the nunnes of Celis were buried quick, if they were founde to lye incontinently.
 Scelero, aui, are, to pollute, to defile.
 Scelerotus, a, um, that hath doone an vngracious or mischievous dede, full of mischief, a mischievous and a naughty knaue.
 Scelste, vngraciousely, mischievousely, wisedly.
 Scelstus, a, um, vngracious, full of unhappynesse, mischievous, vengeable.
 Scelus, sceleris, n, g, a mischievous dede. also an vngracious person, a naughty fellowe.
 Abesse ab aliquo scelere, not to be guilty in any mischievous acte.
 Astringi scelere, to be culpable of fault.
 Scena, na, f, g, a paulion or haule, also a scaffold. also a place covered with bowes or trees, growing one within another, and geuyng a shadowe, the shadow of a hill, woodde, or other lyke thing: loke Scena.
 Scena totius rei hanc est, this is the scene and argument of the whole matter.
 Scenire scenæ, to doe accordyng to the present tyme and occasion.
 Scena minore, id est, minore apparatu et ostentatione.
 Scenalis, le, perteynyng to a scaffold, or stage.
 Scenice, the to them that playe on scaffolds in comedies or tragedies.
 Scenicus, a, um, belonging to the playing of comedies or tragedies, or one that playeth in a tragidie or comedie.
 Scenitæ, people of Arabia felix.
 Scenofactorius, a, um, that belongeth to the making of tentes, paulions, scaffolds, or beere of other shadowed places.
 Scenographia, is an adumbration or light description of the fronte and sides of a house, where the lines doe answer to the compass and centre of euery parte.
 Scenoma, a paulion, a fache.
 Scenopodia, orum, n, g, plus the tent of cabmen, called of tentes.

Doo, v.

Scapas

Sceparnon, a covering.
 Scepsis, a citie in Idhyrgia.
 Sceptici, were a secte of philosophers, whiche affirmed nothinge, the chefe of that secte was Pyrrho and Iherillus.
 Sceptica, &c, the secte of these philosophers.
 Sceptum, tri, a pyncke sceptre.
 Potiri sceptis, to be kynge of rular.
 Reponere aliquem in sceptra, to sethe one to his kyngdome agayne.
 Sceptifer, ra, rum, that beareth a sceptre.
 Sceptucus, he that holdeth a sceptre.
 Schedia, &, f. g. a leafe of paper, a scrow, a scedule, sometyme a booke. It was vsed in vnde tyme for wytyng tables.
 Schedia, a thynge lyke to a byrde with tees pynned together, wher on thynge are caried in the water, in the stede of a barge, as it maye be seene on diuers great stures in Germanye. also a boote of littell shippe.
 Schedia, orum, n. g. plu. verses made without meditation of studie.
 Schedia, chippes that carpenters make in hewing of timber.
 Schedion, any thynge sodaynely made, and without much labour.
 Schedula, le, f. g. a littell scrow or leafe of paper.
 Schema, aris, n. g. and Schema, m, f. g. an ornament specially in speche. also Schema, m, f. to be used for a garment.
 Schesis, where a multitude of woodes are brought in together vntogether: as, Nubla, nix, grando, procella, flumina, venti, cloudes, snowe, hays, Mowes, fluddes, wyndes.
 Schilchi, amonge the Jewes was a weight of foure ounces.
 Schinis, the name of a notable and cruell robber, that was slayne by Theseus.
 Schinos, the tree, out of the whiche kenneeth Mastix, rede Leniscus.
 Schinusa, one of the isles called Sporades.
 Schisma, aris, n. g. a diuision specially in the church.
 Schistum, ti, n. g. the milke þ remayneth after that the milke is foddyn, whiche is called well cordes: after Budacus it is cream.
 Schiæneus, called also Jiacus a kyng of Macedonia father of Alalanta.
 Schiæneus, a, um, of Schiæneus.
 Schiæneis, idis, patronymic scem.
 Scheniculæ, harlottes, whiche dyssu them selves with kyngs and princes.
 Schenimos, a measuring of grounde.
 Schenobates, he that goeth on a coide.
 Schenobaticus, a, um, pertaining to hym that goeth vpon a coide.
 Schenobaticam facere, to exercise the state of walking on coides.
 Schenoplocos, a copar.
 Schenon, Schonum, a coide. also that whiche

the is called luncus odoratus: Celsus called it luncus rotundus: the apothecaries call it Squinantum.
 Schonus, nuntis, a stur by Athenes: also another in Macedonia.
 Schonus, a space of grounde, containing. 60. furlonges, whiche is tenen miles, & an half.
 Schola, le, f. g. a schoole, a college. also a place in a bayne, where men did abide, whyles on ther were baptyzed. like wise in a porche, when in mentaried for answers. Schola, are taken for disputacions betwene the maistres and his scholare.
 Scholam explicare, id est, præcepta doctrinae vel sectæ alicuius exponere.
 Pomeridianis scholis Aristoteles. &c. Acts. Botle in his disputacions at after noone.
 Scholaris, re, pertaining to schooles.
 Scholasticus, ci, a scholar.
 Scholasticus, a, um, scholasticall.
 Scholium, in, n. g. a shorte or compendious exposition.
 Schiamachia, a pynle exercise, a shadowe of image of contention or fighting.
 Schiater, teris, m. g. an instrument of Astronomye, that men vied in choosynge situations of cities.
 Schiatericon, a diall set vpon a wall to knowe by the sonne what is a clocke.
 Schiathus, a certayne ste.
 Sciens, entis, knowynge, wytyng.
 Sciens feci, I did it wytyngly.
 Nunc adeo vt tu sis sciens, and now I wold thou shouldest knowe.
 Vt sis sciens, that you maye not be ignorant of the matter.
 Te sciente facia quidquid egero, thou Maister be counsaile what to euer I shall doo: or I wold doo nothing without your counsaile.
 Sciens non faciam, I wold not doo it wytyngly.
 Sciens latinæ linguæ, one that is skiled in the latine tongue.
 Sciens citharæ, connynge on the harpe.
 Scienter, connynge, wytyngly.
 Scienter feci, I did it connynge.
 Scientia, &, f. g. connynge, knowlage, science.
 Iuris ciuili scientia, knowlage of the ciuill laws.
 Scilicet, as who saith, it is as muche, that is to witte, surely, moreover, yea what els. sometyme it implieth a negatiue.
 Id populus curat scilicet, yea the people care muche therfore, as who saith, they care nothing for it.
 Scilicet equidem istuc factum ignosciam, yea maister that is well sated, yea I wold pardon the anon: or thynkest thou that I wold pardon this deed of thine?
 Scilicet expectemus illud quinquennium, yea

maister it is best that we tarye but untill the five yeres be passed, as who mought say, I wold tarye so long.
 Scilicet grauiorem dolorem tibi patri tui mors attulit, quam C. Graccho fratri, maister that he saith, that the death of thyne vncle greued the more, then greued Gracchus the death of his brother.
 Scilicet ita res est, truly it is as I tell you.
 Non videt P. videt obsecro quem? I haue scilicet, seest thou none? C. I vnde the whom? P. hym I telle the.
 Fratri igitur Thais tota est C. scilicet, yea to quen to.
 Alterum quod iam diu fuit scilicet cõsulere, iam perdidisti, that is to witte, that is to saye.
 Scilla, le, f. g. a certayne herbe, whiche hath a root like an onion, growinge both on the lande and in the sea. some call it Squilla.
 Scilliger, a, um, and Scilliger, a, um, made of Scilla.
 Scilliger, is, m. g. a kynde of wyne made with Scilla.
 Acetum scillites, vinegre, hauing the rootes of Scilla steyed in it.
 Scimpodium, a littell couche or bench.
 Scincus, a kynde of small corodiles in the river of Nilus.
 Scindo, scidi, scindere, to cutte, to diuide, to rent, to teare.
 Scindere sententiam, to diuide his opinion.
 Humum scindere vomere, to plough the grounde.
 Nebulas scindere, to go throughe the cloudes.
 Penulam scindere, pynedially, to forye of holde one to teate.
 Ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, that I maye not refreche or renew myne owne sorow or greefe.
 Scinditur incertū studia in contraria vulgus, hoc est, in diuersas sententias rang partes.
 Scindidi, is used of plantus for Scidi.
 Scintilla, le, f. g. a sparke of fire, such as is taken out of a flint.
 Scintilla belli pro reliquijs.
 Vt nequa scintilla terribili belli relinqueretur, that no sparke of that most cruell warre be left.
 Scintillatio, onis, a sparkelyng of fire, also a spynnyng by as newe wyne dooth in the cuppe.
 Scintillo, aui, to sparke.
 Scintillula, le, f. g. a little sparke.
 Scio, sciui, scire, to knowe.
 Scire scilicet, to be perfect in playng on instruments.
 Scire scilicet, to ordeine and tracte, as it is in our parliament.
 Scire omnes linguas, to speke all languages.
 Scit scilicet, he can playe on the harpe.

Latin vel græce scire, to vnderstand in any language in græke or latine.
 Scire non faciam, I wold not doo it wytyngly.
 Scio vel foro, I knowe what I haue done, also I can accompt what I haue done in other mannes matters, and in the conduct of the same place present.
 De argento ni mater tua sciat, vt factum sit, if your mother knowe not what is become of the money.
 Scire certū velim, I wold knowe the truth.
 Non venerat quod sciam, he came not as I haue as I knowe.
 Sciri, the pasture.
 Scin, for Scine.
 Scibir, the impossibilitie.
 Scibo, for Sciam.
 Scione, a towne of Macedonia.
 Sciolus, li, m. g. he that knoweth somewhat, a chatterer in any knowlage.
 Sciomantia, parts of nichomantis, wrought by madnes.
 Scipodes, people, whiche lying vpright, doe shadowe them selves with their feete: all be it euerie one hath but one legge, yet den they wonderfull wyse.
 Sciotericon, like Sciatericon.
 Sciopade, and Scipionide, that which were of scriptores pygmeis, the noble captraynes of Romayne.
 Scipio, the surname of diuers noble Romaynes, of the whiche, iii. were most excellent, as well in martiall prowesse, as in other most notable vertues. The one, called Scipio Nasica, sonne of Gneius Scipio, who had ben both Consul and triumphed: and being a very yong man, was demed of all the people of Rome to be the best man in that cite.
 Two other were brethren, the sonnes of Publius Scipio. The one of them, le, Scipio, for the subduynge of Africa, was called Scipio Africanus, the other, P. Cor. Scipio, for vana quelling Anniball, and the people of Africa, was named Scipio Africanus Maior, then Publius, Cor. Scipio, from his youthhood was of a wonderfull towardnesse: for being but xiiij. yeres old in a great battail by the side in Numidia, he rescued his father being encompassed with enemies, and in doinge so he slayne. Also after the discomfite at Cannæ, where the more parte of the flower of chivalrie was slayne, because the rest of the yongemen concluded to haue forsaken Africa, this Scipio drew out his father, and compelled them to stur, that they shoulde not leaue the cite, but defende it. After that his father and vncle were slayne, all them that were to be Capitaynes in the battail, were chosen, he kept forth with a noble courage.

proferyng hym selfe to take that charge in hande, wherunto the Senate and people consented, he beyng then but .22. yeres olde, and beholding in his personage and visage a beaultie incomparable, his countenance merry and gentil, and in his gesture and pale to be a wonderfull maiesty, which was had in such admiration, throught out all the world, that after he had dyspersed Hanniball out of A- fricke, subdued the cite of Carthage, and contraigned the great kynge Antiochus to be the peare of the Romayns, the warres beyng ceased, men came out of all countreys to Rome, onely to see and honour hym, as one exceedinge the state of mortalities, wherby such enuie was stirred towards hym, that he was accused for detrayinge of certayne treasure, whiche the Queene haue ben brought in- so the common Treasourie. but he with a noble and valiant courage came before the peo- ple, and remembryng what he had doone for the weale publike, requered them to geue hym to the Capitoll to geue thanks to god for his victorie: and so departing all the peo- ple folowed hym, and lefte the iudges alone. But not withstanding he so greuously toke the ingratitude of the Senate and people, that he abandoned all common affayres, and went out of the cite of Rome to a manous place, whiche he had at Anternum, and there ended his life, when he had liued .lxxxij. yeres. A notable remembrance to them that doo relye on fortune or fauour of the people. The fourth was Scipio Africanus Minor, sonne of Paulus Aemilius: he subuerted Carthage and Anniballa.

Scipio, onis, m.g. a staffe to walke with. also the staffe of a grape.

Sciron, a notable robber, whose bones beyng cast into the sea, were turned into great rocks, toke Scyron.

Scirra, aitis, n.g. hardnesse. also an infecti- on of a disease of the liuer that can not be healed.

Scironia saxa, rocks in the sea by Athenes.

Scirpea, a dounge potte of coine made with cobbes, or russhes.

Scirpeus, a, um, that is made of bull russhes.

Scirpula, f, f.g. a little hook, wherewith russhes of any thyng is cutte of in byndyng of thynges.

Scirpulum, li, n.g. a basket or hamper made of twygges of russhes.

Scirpiculus, li, a little bull russh.

Scirpi, subtilis and capcious sentences.

Scirpus, pi, m.g. a bull russh.

Nodum in scirpo quare, to seke for a knot in a russh, is a prouerbe, wherby is signifi- ed, to seke to distygnt for a thyng that may not be founde, or to make doubte of a thyng,

whiche is playne.

Scirrus, or Scirzon, is an hardnesse growen in the fleshe within the thynne, or in some of ether parte within the body, a hernell.

Scirrhosis, a disease in the eye, comyn of a longe inflammation, the growyn in them somewhat bliswe.

Scirra, a kynde of ogyons growyn in wynter called scallions.

Sciscitor, ari, ari, to demaund, to aske, to in- quire, to wathe to the intent to knowe.

Sciscito, is vber of Sciscitus actively.

Scisco, scili, scicere, to knowe. also to decrete of geue sentence, to make obsequentes of lawes, to obdine.

Accurro vt sciscam, quid velis, I came to hym to knowe what he wolde haue.

Scissilis, le, that is ymate he cutte.

Scissura, re, f.g. and scissus, id, m.g. a cutte, a chappe, a clefte.

Scissus, a, um, white, discolde, clefte, rent, tope.

Scit, a, um, in the noyde part of Asia, whiche were cruel and harde to be vanquished, the be nome called Russians, Moscovites, and Tartarians.

Scit, cunningly, craftily, pteatly, wittely, gately.

Scitamenta, orum, n.g. pleasantnesse, by trans- latione such thynges, as one perswadeh him selfe to be wittly or subtil in his commu- cation, fine and wittly thynges set to adorne an oration.

Scitor, ari, ari, to demaunde of inquire thynges secrete or vnknowen.

Scitum, ti, n.g. a decree of statute, an ordinance.

Scitum facere, to make an ordinance of decree.

Scitulus, a, um, pteatly, feate.

Scitus, a, um, wise of wittly. also pteatly of feate.

Hoc scitum est, this is a goodly wise sayng.

Scitrus, ri, m.g. a squyrell.

Scius, a, um, that knoweth a thyng.

Sclerialis, a swelling of the eye liddes, with payne and rednesse.

Sclerophthalmia, where the eye liddes bene harde, and wase heauy with aye.

Sclopus, pi, m.g. a fowne which is made with pnyng of the chekes.

Scobina, na, f.g. an instrument that bowlers vse to drawe these bowes with called a graue.

Scobino, aui, are, to wounde, to drawe of.

Scobs, scobis, f.g. that which cometh of sawyng. Maugny, filyng, or boyng of woodde or mettall, sawe duille, pynte duille and such like. also geve of houses, wherewith mettall is crowned.

Scodra, a cite of Liburnia, called nowe Scut- tara.

Scolecia, re, f.g. a kynde of rust or canker.

Scolecium, en, a certayne worme.

Scolopendra, dra, a fyfthe that hath many feete,

feet, which being taken with an angle, the deeth out all the bowelles, until the hooke be out, and maketh them in agony.

Scolopendra, the herbe called harts tongue.

Scolopendron, an herbe called also Asplenon is growen on fenne walles where the sonne cometh vnder of shadewe, a hath leaues like Polypodium, somewhat setle by the ground and eough, and adorne geene, hanging in- ether holes, flowers, may febe. it is not harts tongue, whiche is commonly called Scolopendra, but it is that whiche the apotheca- ries dose call Celrar, and beyng in Hemio- nitis, and Philitis.

Scolopettra, a littell worme, with many leg- ges, wherwith he goeth like to a barge with many oars.

Scolus, a worme in Aegypt.

Scolyon, a littell worme called Attichoke, of some it is thought for the chylde, whiche they dose eat, called forthwith.

Scombrus, or Scomber, bri, m.g. a fische, a certayne kynde of Tunny.

Comma, aitis, n.g. a scotte of sentences spoken in metre, whiche someth otherwile they se- ment of hym that speaketh.

Scope, arum, f.g. plu. a bowme or besome to sweepe houses.

Scope manuales camomile, handfuller of the croppes of camomile.

Scope dissolutu, pteatly, dissolute men without witt or counsaile.

Scopas dissoluere, to late or dose a thyng without any purpose or reason, to make a thyng vnpoyssible, that is well seene to no wile.

Scopa regia, an herbe called Whistyle.

Scopa, the croppes of herbes or trees.

Scoparius, ri, m.g. and Scoparia, re, f.g. he or she that sweepeth the house.

Scopas, a mannes name, a notable grauer.

Scopel, men of littell stature.

Scopes, certayne birdes.

Scopelon, an high place, where men stande to beholde of styte.

Scopi, be grapes after that the wyne is pressed out, after Alepene.

Scopo, aui, are, to sweepe.

Scopiula operta, two bones, which come from the necke to the thulder.

Scopula, la, f.g. a bysshe, such as painters and pteatous doe vse.

Scopulosus, a, um, rocky or full of rocks.

Scopulus, li, m.g. an high rock, by transla- tion that wher a thyng taketh great hurt.

Scopulus, li, m.g. an high rock, by transla- tion that wher a thyng taketh great hurt.

Ad scopulum ire, to come on a rock, to per- sist to be detested.

Ad coldem scopulos naum appellere, to

come on the same rocks: by translation, to take hurt or displeasure by the same maner as a nothing but bones.

Cestare scopulos in corde distat, when one is moued with no pte of compassion.

Scopus, pi, m.g. a mark wher men dose shoot, a baite, a pteche. Sometime is signi- fied for thyng, wherunto that whiche is spoken, hath a principall respect, the vnde of marks, wherunto a mannes purpose is di- rected, also the thicke and busshy falks, that growen be on in woods.

Scordion, an herbe that hath leaues like to gentianes, but muche larger, and the floure foure square, and hath some parte of the fauour of gentian: whiche forme gentian is to be rather familiar, do not stand alone.

Scordou, idem.

Scordona, an herbe that is made vnder the cal- led commonly Nallus, or Nello.

Scoria, re, f.g. the residue of mettall cryed out by fire, or waste.

Scordou, idem.

Scordou, idem.

Scordou, idem.

Scordou, idem.

Scordou, idem.

Scordou, idem.

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Scordou, idem.

Scordou, idem.

Scordou, idem.

Scordou, idem.

Scortor, aris, ari, to haunte of companie with harlots.

Scortum, ti, n. g. the hyde of skynne of a beaste. It is also a common harlotte of drumpet, a quene, a byabbe.

Scotia, Scotlands, the parte of Britannia from the riuer of Tweede to Lathanes.

Scoti, Scoties or Scottishe men, of whome saith Hierome wyrtly in this wise: Quid loquar de ceteris nationibus, quum ipse adulescentulus, in Gallia viderim Scotos, gentem Britannicam humanis velsi caribus, et quum per sylvas porcorum greges et armentorum, pecudumq; reperiant, pastorum nates, et fexminatum papillas solere abscondere, et has solas ciborum delicias arbitrantur? What wast I speake of other naciōs, sens that when I was a boy, I sawe in France, Scoties, a people of Brittain, eate mennes fleshe: and when they founde in the forestes herdes of swyne, beastes and cattail, they woulde curre of the buttoches of the boyes, whiche kept them, and also the womens pap-pes, and toke that to be the moſte delectable and delicate meate.

Scotos, in greke, darkenesse: It is moze aptly called in the northerne tongue mirbe.

Scotoma, maus, n. g. demynde of lycht, of a daisying of the eyes.

Scotula, a clee of Cheshalle.

Scranteum, tel, n. g. a shynne, wherein arrowes are putte, it may be called a Masse.

Scrapta, a womene, whiche is found in leaues also a vile and slynging harlotte, a bywyleng quene.

Scrabulis, le, that whiche maye be spette or ceeched out of the longes of stomake.

Scratator, oris, he that ceecheth or spacteth.

Screatus, us, m. g. a spetypng or ceechypng to spette.

Scrano, onis, idem.

Scro, aui, re, to reache in spetypng.

Scuba, g, m. g. a secretarie, a notarie, a scrbe, a clerke of an officer.

Scribas, us, m. g. the office of a clerke or scrbe.

Scribello, aui, are, the olde wyrters used for scribo.

Scribligo, ginis, f. g. an vntre forme of spetypng of wyrtypng, called also Solacismus.

Scribluta, x, f. g. a delicate meate made of paste, doushed and wounde a lyke a rope, I thynke it be tuer as ferres of Portugall are: after some it is a tart.

Scriuo, scripsi, scribere, to wyrtie: also to make, as one maketh a booke of other woordes. Some spene to pynite.

Scribere seruo libertatem, to geue freedome to a bonde man in his testament.

Scribere nummos alicui, to deliuer money by exchange of out of the hande.

Supplementum legionibus scribere, to pynite fouente of make up the legions with the laste numbre of soundours.

Scribere mea, tua, sua manu, non autem propria manu: nulquam enim apud bonos autores reperitur.

Ad me scripsit, quemadmodum. &c. he wrote to me how, &c.

Hæcigitur pluribus scripsi, therefore I haue wyrtten these thynges moze at large.

Notis scribere, to wyrtie in ciphers.

Scribe salutem patri meis verbis, wyrtie commendacions to your father in my name.

Leges scribere, to make lawes.

Aliquem ligredem scribere, to make one him herte: to appointe or ordeine one to be his herte by testament.

Dicam alicui scribere, toke Dica.

Scripta illa sunt in animo, those saynges are wyrtten or pyned in my mynde.

Scriptit et Apollineum et Dianam, id est, pinxit.

De bonis grecis male scripta latine, booken translated into all latine, that were before in the greke tongue eloquent and good.

Scriinarius, m, m. g. a keeper of secretes letters.

Scriinolum, li, n. g. a calber of suplar, a garbuiance.

Scriinium, nij, n. g. a cosse of other lyke place, wherein fewels or secretes thynges are kept, as evidences and scopces of iudgements of iustrollementes.

Scriptio, onis, an inscripcon of any other wyrtypng, also the acte of wyrtypng.

Scriptito, aui, are, to wyrtie often.

Scriptor, oris, a wyrtier, an authour, one that maketh a booke, epistoll, or any other woordes wyrtten. Sometime a secretarie or scrbe.

Scriptor legum, a matter of lawes.

Scriptorius, a, um, apte for wyrtypng, or that belongeth to a wyrtier.

Atramentum scriptorium, wyrtypng ynke.

Scriptum, ti, n. g. that whiche is wyrtten.

Tradere aliquid scripto, to put a thyng in wyrtypng.

Scriptum facere, to gette ones spayng with wyrtypng, to be a secretarie or clerke.

De scripto dicere, to rede a thyng upon his paper: to pronounce a thyng that was pyned before.

Scriptura, re, f. g. wyrtypnge. Sometime stile, also the rent of common fermers. Also a thespnyng of a common balliffe, whiche byeth and selleth cattail, or hath the leryng of common pastures: or of hym whiche oughte to paye certayne reuerences for that whiche he hath hired, as customers, or that that haue in ferme tolles and other common balliffes.

Reliquum scripturæ consumetur in exemplis, the residus that is to be wyrtten. &c.

Genus

Genus hoc scripturæ, for this kynde of wyrtypnge.

Magister scripturæ, he that hath the leryng of common pastures and hath the egeitres and accomptes of the balliffes, or them that haue in ferme the common tolles, customes and other duties and paymentes.

Scripturarius, rij, m. g. he that wyrteth thynges that be commonly doons, or bookes of rekenyng for balliffes and reues, a clerke: idem quod magister scripturæ.

Scripturio, riui, rire, to be with childe to bee wyrtypng, to longe of haue a great desyre to be wyrtypng.

Scriptus, a, um, wyrtten.

Scriptus, us, m. g. a wyrtypng.

Scrobiculus, li, m. g. a litell diche of furrow.

Scrobs, scrobis, f, et m. g. a diche of furrow.

Scrobia, is, isometime used in the nominatiue case.

Scrobulus, a, litell diche of furrow.

Scrofularia, some thinke it to be the bynde nestell, other the herbe called of Dioscorides Chelidonium minus.

Scrophia, or Scrofa, x, f. g. a sowe that hath had pigges moze then ones.

Scrospalpus, ci, m. g. one that seebeth swyne, a swyne herde.

Scrofula, le, f. g. a litell sow pigge. also the distace called Struma.

Scrosum, ti, n. g. the cosse of skynne, wherein be the bones of a man. Scrota be also litell images made of paste, whiche are wont to be geuen to children.

Scrupus, a, um, of litell stones.

Scrupulus, a, um, full of litell granell stones.

Scrupulatio, by small peeces.

Scrupulose, curiously, anxiously, scrupulouſely.

Scrupularis, re, that belongeth to the coyne of money called scrupulus, or that is the thirde parte of a dyamme in weight.

Scrupulatio, by litell peeces.

Scrupulositas, aris, f. g. anxietie, or curiouse-nesse of conscience, scrupulosity, spiced conscience.

Scrupulosus, a, um, full of litell granell stones, scrupulous, curious or doubtful in light thynges, sometime it signifyth diffulte or difficult.

Scrupulosa res, a thyng wherein there seemeth to be some difficultie.

Scrupulus, li, m. g. a litell Marpe Stone, which sometime happeneth to fall into a mannes Moe and hurt his foote. It is also taken for muche sollicitude: also for difficultie or spiced conscience. Also a poppe, whiche is the thirde parte of a dyamme, and then it is also wyrtten with a, y, as Scrypulus. It is moze ouer a certayne measure of grounde, whiche ynge 100. foote square.

Scrupulum inycere, to byng into a mannes

mynde doute, carefullnesse, or thought.

Scrupulum eximere, to put aways doubt of care.

Inscil scrupulum homini, I haue geuen hym a bone to gnawe upon.

Qui sit in hac re scrupulus? what doute is in this matter?

Vnus mihi scrupulus etiam restat, qui me male habet, I haue one gnawing bone of doute left yet, whiche troubleth me curiously.

Scrupus, pi, m. g. a litell Marpe Stone, or pece of a Stone: after some it is a doubt or diffultie sentence that vexeth a mannes mynde.

Scrua, orum, n. g. plu. olde garments, holse shoes, and suche other baggage, folke for necessitee. Also litell images made in paste, solde to the people.

Scrutaria, x, and Scrutatio, onis, f. g. a seerchypng. also a sellypng of olde stuffe.

Scrutarium facere, to get ones spayng by sellypng of olde stuffe.

Scrutarius, rij, m. g. he that sellethe olde stuffe, or maketh suche images.

Scrutatio, onis, a seerchypng.

Scrutator, oris, m. g. a seercher.

Scrutellus, li, m. g. the beale of a swyne farced of stuffe.

Scruto, aui, are, and Scrutor, aris, ari, to seerche, to inquire diligently.

Vestigia scrutari, to trace one by the steppes.

Scrutinium, nij, n. g. a seerche, a seerchinge.

Scrutum, ti, n. g. the singular numbre of Scruta.

Sculna, olde wyrtters used for Sequester, an artibitour.

Sculpo, pli, pere, to carue images in Stone. Some spene to graue in metall.

Sculpones, x, f. g. a wolled forke.

Sculponeatus, a, um, that dooth weare wolled forkes.

Sculpulis, le, that is carued of grauen.

Sculptor, oris, m. g. a grauer, a caruer.

Sculptrix, tris, a woman of that occupation.

Sculptura, re, f. g. grauing or carupng.

Sculptus, a, um, graued, carued.

Scurgum, a, clee of Germanie.

Scurra, re, f. g. a ratter, a scotter.

Scurrans, aris, platyp the scotter of fether.

Scurrilis, le, petyngng to ralyng, scottpng, or vnhonest leryng.

Scurrilias, aris, f. g. ralyng, scottpng, immoderate leryng.

Scurriller, in ralyng or scottpng facton, sawelly, malapertly.

Scurror, aris, ari, to plate the scotter of ratter.

Scutale, lis, the leather of a shynge.

Scutarius, m, m. g. a buckelar maker, or a maker of tergaies.

Scutarius, ris, rium, petyngng to thylde of tergaies.

Scuratus, a, um, armed with a thyle of tergaies.

Scutella, la, f. g. a saucer.

Scutica, ca, f. g. a whippe made with leather thonges.

Scutigerulus, li, m. g. a custrell of page, which beareth his masters shield of bucklar.

Scutulum, li, n. g. that is leane and hath no turning but layne upon it.

Scuticum, ci, n. g. a hynde of vessel.

Scutula, x, a rounde figure, such as spymers of spiders dooe wooke. also a vessel, which conserueth. vili. ounces. also a stasse, where with flaxe is beaten. also acertayne serpent, moxe euer a littell rounde peece cut out of the backe of a tree in the kinde of grassing called Inoculario. also a stasse of parde that the Lacedemonians used in wisting their pistole letters, whiche is moxe truly called Scytala, tooke there.

Scutulus, a, um, rounde and wrought in the fourme of a copwebbe.

Scutula veltis, a garment of silke, wherein be wrought figures like to round copwebbes.

Scutularus colour, is a colour, I suppose water chie.

Scutulum, li, n. g. a littell shield of scouchin.

Scutum, ti, n. g. a tergal of shield. a bucklar.

Scythos, an tie a towne in the sea Aegeum.

Scylace, a citee in Grecia.

Scylaceum, a towne in the furthermost parte of Italia, first builded and inhabited by men of Athens.

Scyladium, a citee of the Brutians, called commonly Scylazo.

Scylax, a mulician.

Scylla, a dangerous roche in the sea by Sicilie, also a lady, daughter of Atlas, king of Moegarentis, whiche foxious of Minos, his father enemy, stole a purple heare from his fathers head, whiche caused hym to be vanquished. But the being forsaken of Minos shewe his selfe into the sea, and was transformed into a birde of his name. It is also a hynde of fische in the riuers of Aste in Campana. It is also an herbe, which hath a roote like to an onion, and is of the apothecaries called Squilla.

Decidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare charybdim, proverbially, to fall into one danger while he couereth to eschew an other.

Scyllus, a, um, of Scylla.

Scylliticus, a, um, of the herbe Scylla.

Scyllera, places wherein is taken the fische called Scylla.

Scyllaeum, a promontorie of hill in the parts of Grecia, now called Morea. also a towne of Brutians in Italia.

Scyllias, of Scyllis, the name of a perke, which swyming under water, bid cut in sundry the cables of the Persianis shippes.

Scyllas, Iunio, a towne in Sicilia.

Scylurus, the name of a man that had 80. sonnes, who wh he died called them after him, and bestowed an euerie of them a Masse, or arrowe, commanding them to beake the Masses incontinent; which when they would not doe, he roke out of the Masses one arrow after an other, and beake them all lightly, and claryng thereby unto his sonnes, that if they continued to agreed well together, they should be puissant: and if they varied and were dissenied, they should be feble & easily destroyed.

Scymnus, ti, m. g. the whalpe of a lion, also a mannis name.

Scynifex, byping grannes.

Scyphus, pli, m. g. a great cruze of sugge, some take it for a bason.

Scyriades, women of the Ile Scyros.

Scyricum, a blonke colour of light wacher.

Scyriax, people in Japhig, whiche have no noses, but in the side of a nose, they have two holes in their visage.

Scyricus, and Scyrius, a, um of Scyros.

Scyron, a citee in the countrey of Attica, where wolde sitte on an high rocke, and compell them that came by to walke his fute, or els to honour hym: and when they had so doone, he shewe them downe into the sea. Finally he was slaine by Theseus, and it was supposed that his bones were turned into rocks, where of hym were named Scyronia: and that he betwene Attica and Megaris, whereby the passage is harde.

Scyros, an tie in the sea called Aegeum, where Achilles was hidde by his mother in a womans apparile, to the intent that he should not goe with the greekes against Troie.

Scyrpus, pi, loke Scirpus.

Scytala, la, of Scytale, les, f. g. a littell fische moute, called also Mus araneus, some suppose it to be an ermine, some, a Myxa, also a hynde of serpentes, whiche hath a backe of mercuriuous glistering and beautifull colour. Scytale laconica, a littell rounde stasse, that the Lacedemonians used to wiste their letters by, and therefore that hynde of letters be called Scytale, loke Boetius the. 17. booke and. 9. chapite.

Scythia, a man or woman of Scythia. also the cules sonne.

Scythies, one of Scythia. also Jupiters sonne, whiche fische inuented bowe and arrowes.

Scythia, a great countrey, whiche is diuided with the riuer Tanais, and stretcheth into the east. In that one parte thereof is in Europe, the other in Asia, and hath on the south part Sacos and Sogdianos, people vnder the king of Persia: and on the north parte be countreys unknowne and desert: and is now vnder the domination of the great Cans of Tartar.

Scythia

Scythicus, and Scythius, a, um, of Scythia.

Scythia, paronymicum form.

Scythion, a mans name, whiche when he lived was man or woman.

Scythopolis, a citee of Decapostana in Syria.

Scythozuri, people of Scythia, whiche sacris like strangers that come thither.

SE, a promontorie, the acutest case of Sui, and signifieth hym or his.

Se, a preposition, with or wate in composition, and noteth a separation, distillation, or action: as, Separo, seculo, securus.

Se, a syllable in composition, signifying dimidiation, telibra, semodium, semuncia.

Sebastia, a citee in Syria, called before Sebastia.

Sebastopolis, a citee in Pontus, called sancte Bergopolis.

Sebennytum, a citee in Egypt.

Sebeiten, is that fruite, whiche Dioscorides calleth Myxa.

Sebethis, thidiz, f. g. of Sebethos.

Sebethos, a fontaine at Naples, whiche fresseth the citee, running through out the citee.

Sebinus, a poole, that the riuer Lollus maketh.

Sebra, of Sebre minor, is (as Antonius Musca saith) our Gula, or Spunge.

Sebritz, a people some tyme called Sembritz.

Sebum, bi, n. g. idem quod Seuum.

Sebo, ai, are, idem quod Seuo.

Secale, lis, n. g. a certaine graine, whiche serueth onely to put awate hunger.

Secamentum, ti, n. g. gen. that is cutte of of his wyde.

Secanabin, amonge the Arabians is our Oxymel, amonge the Latines it is called Accetum mullum.

Secarius, a, um, that wherein wyddes are put.

Secedo, secessi, dere, to goe vathe, or to goe out of company, to goe a parte from other, to goe awate, to goe to place of spoyle from labour.

Secede huc, come a hyde hyther.

Ad styllum secedere, to goe him selfe to wisting and exercising of his stile.

Secerno, secerui, secernere, to diuide or late one from an other, to put a funder of a parte, to seuer, to separate from other, to choke from amonge other, to late or put by it selfe.

Secespius, ca, f. gene. a cutting knyfe, where with the papyrus is diuided they sacrifice, some take it to be an hatchet or axe of blade, bid for that purpose.

Secessio, omis, f. g. a departing from other, a separating of ones selfe from others company, a forsaking.

Secessionem facere, to forsake other and go

apart by them selfe.

Secellus, us, m. g. a departing, a variation from his name, a secret place.

Seculum, a rake of breade cutte in fustice, some call it scelum.

Secius, later, later.

Nec eo secius, noare the later.

Nihilio secius, idem.

Secludo, si dere, to quite out, to quite apart from other.

Secludite curas, put away care and heauines of mynde.

Vitam corpore secludere, to hyt hym selfe. A communis seclum, to be happy in a downe of pison, that he cannot see light.

Seclum, for seclum, the space of one hundred yeres.

Secluforium, ri, n. g. a place, wherein any thing is quite up apart from other.

Seclusus, a, um, quite, or kept up apart from other.

Seclusa sacra, ceremonies that be secretly used, to be had in the more reuerence.

Seco, seculi, care, to cutte, to cutte of, to cutte a funder.

Viam secare, to leade the wate, to goe on forwarde.

Campus falls are secare, to satle on the sea with shippes that haue stemmes of blade.

Pabulum secare, to mowe grasse to make hay for beastes.

Spem secare, id est, tenere, habere, to haue a certaine hope, to be in hope.

Secors, dis, om. g. heretice, apt to no purpose, profitable neither to hym selfe, nor to any other.

Secordes agni, lambes late eaned or fallen.

Secordia, and Socordia, x, f. g. sugardenesse, lushness, vnaptnesse, foolynesse.

Secretio, omis, a separating of seising apart from other.

Secreto, prius, secretus, a parte from other.

Loqui cum aliquo secreto, to speake with one priusly or apart from other.

Secretum, ti, n. g. a secret place awate from company, also a secret thing that one discloseth to no man or to very fewe.

A secretis, of the prius countesse.

Secretus, a, um, secret, apart from other, farr off, separate.

Constant secretis, they consule apart by them selfe.

Secula, x, f. gene. a distant countesse in sundry wylls of fowles, a secta of philosophes, a secta of men, a certaine manner of reasoning, a name of life.

Secularis, f. g. a diminutive of Secula, a lawning, an offsping, a frequelle.

Secularis, a, um, that other dooe followe.

Secularis verex, the bell weather, that maketh

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ment is not constant and firme,
Ita sedet melius toga, so his gowns dooeth sit
better on his backe.
Quam bene humeris tuis sederet imperium,
howe meete of apes ye were to haue the souer-
aigntie rule.
Passer sedet in lecto, the sparowe sitteth on
the house.
Si esset vent, nos Corfyrz non federem-
us, we woulde not abyde of tarte at Coja
spea.
Ante sedendi egerat, id est, cunctatione, by
desperation, sayng of countaile of good ad-
uisement.
Sedeo, was sometye used of olde wytters
to consyder, to take counsaile.
Sedeor, deris, deri, the passure.
Sedes, dis, f. g. a seate of place to sytte on, also
a mansion house, a place to abyde of dwell in,
a resting place, sometime a sepulchre. Some-
tyme all that parte of the bodie wheron one
dooeth sytte.
Sedacula, a scelle.
Sedigitus, the name of Volcatus, a noble poete,
whiche had. vi. fingers on one hande.
Sedile, lis, n. g. a bench of other place to sytte
on, a scetell.
Sedimentum, ti, n. g. a synghng downe to the
bottom.
Seditio, onis, f. g. a sedition and discorde among
the people.
Seditionem comprimere, to suppress of
quite a sedition.
Seditionarius, a, um, a sedicious person.
Seditiose, seditionously, contentiously.
Seditiosus, a, um, sedicious, contentious, that
toush sedition and debate.
Sedo, au, are, to mitigate, to pnesse, to as-
wage, to resceigne, to extirpe.
Animum sedare, to swage of quite ones
mynde.
Bellum sedare, to quite of finche a warre.
Flammam sedare, to quenche of put out the
flame of fyre.
Sedare infamiam, to cease the ill bytte that
goeth on a man.
Vt matris iram esse sedat sciat, that he mafe
know that my mothers anger is aswaged.
Vt sedes lascitudinem, that you mafe ease
your selfe of this wearisomnesse.
Seduco, duxi, cere, to leade a syde of leade a-
wate, sometye to deceyne, to separate of di-
uide. Animum a corpore seducimus, when
we withbyawe our mynde frome thynghys
on woirdely matters.
Eriam nunc me seducere, of (after some pyn-
nes) subducere itis dictis postulas, thou wouldest
pet again beceiue me with these fishering
woordes.
Seducere arrogantiam, to lase a part pnde.

Seductilis, is, that mafe be decepted.
Seductio, onis, a decepting of beggling, a sed-
dyng asyde of apare.
Seductus, a, um, sedde apare, sed asunder one
from another. also seduced of beggled. Some-
tyme for Distinctus, or Discretus.
Seductus, us, m. gen. a voided place from com-
pany.
Seduculum, li, n. g. a cretayne scourge of whype
that one is beaten with.
Sedule, idem quod Sedulo.
Sedulitas, aus, f. g. gen. diligence with much
care.
Sedulo, in deede, diligently, without for-
gynng.
Faciam sedulo, I wyl dooe it with a good
will, I wyl dooe the best I can.
Sedulus, a, um, he that plainly without crasse
dooeth a thyng diligently, diligent.
Sedum, di, an herbe called spurgene of houlde-
sphe.
Seget, eis, f. g. gen. coine whan it standeth,
sometye the groundes sallowe and redie to
receyue coine. Sometye it is spoken of pulle.
Segetes quz interquicere. &c. those land-
es that haue tyne sallowe.
Segetia, an olde towne in Sicillie, also the name
of a goddesse.
Segetianus, a, um, that dwelleth in the citee
Segetia.
Segetia, the goddesse called also Segetia.
Segetia, was the brewe that was leyed in a
lytter, wherein great men were boiue by their
seruantes.
Segment, inis, new. gen. idem quod Segmentum.
Segmenta, be certayne tyne imagined, by the
whiche Cosmographers do deuide the world
into portions, whiche be called also Paralleli,
wherby the distaunce of places be founde.
Segmentarius, he that maketh garments of
clothe of golde.
Segmentatus, a, um, mafe be, saied of any
thyng, that hath boorders of trayles, tyne
by wroughit with small pieces fastened to-
on, be it of metall or tymber.
Segmentarum vestes, garbed of puffed gar-
mentes.
Segmentum, ti, neutrius, generis, a tytell piece
of paryng cut of from any thyng, be it
metall or stone. It is also a by, coler of
ourthe, whiche is about a womans necke.
some dooe take it for the puelle of a wo-
mans gowne, it mafe as well be taken for
a garbe of boyder about any garment.
Segnis, ine, neutri. gen. slowe or dull witted,
baraine. Haud segnis, quicke, of with
spirite and lye.
Segniores ad Imperatū posthac ceteris, a
ther mat not be so hardy to be in Autostis of to
beare

beare rule.
Segnis ad credendum, hardy of beliffe.
Non segnor discordia domi, there was no
lesse variance of discorde at home in the citee.
Segnis animus, a septe and bafe courage.
Segnipes, edis, that goeth slowly.
Segnitas, atis, pro Segnitia, slouthfulness.
Segniter, slowly.
Segnitia, ei, of Segnitia, x, f. g. slownesse, dul-
nesse, great negligence, also baraine.
Segodunum, Rhodes in freunce.
Segodunum, is also a noble citee in Almaine,
now called Rutenberge.
Segobrida, a towne in the part of Spaine whi-
che is now called Biskaye.
Segrego, au, are, to seuer of separate from of
the company, to segregate.
Segregare suspiciones, to put aways suspi-
cion.
Segregare sermonem, to speake no wordes.
Si quis ibi est odiosus, ab eo domum, sermo-
nem segrego, if any man be there, whom I
loue not, I gette me home, and speake neuer
a woorde.
Segrega sermonem, tacer, holde thy peace,
I am wote, of it teth me to here the.
Ne abs te hanc segrega, that you woulde not
put this woman from you.
Vt culpa ab se segrega, that that mafe put
awate the faulte from them, of Mewe that they
be not faulte.
Seque gregari, pro Segregari. Vt segre-
garet pugnam eorum, that he myght brake
they areate in battaile.
A numero clium segregare, to disfranchise
and make no citizen.
Segrex, gregis, om. ge. solitarie, a parte from
other.
Segullum, li, n. g. a beyn of earth in mynes,
whiche beclareth that therein golde mafe be
founde.
Segor, a citee which was destroyed by the plas-
ter of Rothe, when Sodome was destroyed
by the vengeance of god.
Segulani, of Seguiari, Basse in freunce.
Segulum, the part of the Alpes called mount
Alon.
Seia, the goddess called Segetia.
Seianus, a mans name.
Seir, a mountaine in the countrey of Edom,
where Esau the brother of Jacob the patris
asche dwelled.
Selug, et Seinges, a teame of sex hostes.
Selugo, au, are, idem quod Selungo.
Selunctio, onis, a separating of putting a law-
by.
Selunctus, a, um, separated, put a lawby.
Selungo, xli, ere, to separate, to put a lawby,
to take from an other.
Seius, a mans name.

Seligo, agilis, a corrupte herbe.
Selectio, onis, scilicet, gen. a choosing out from
other.
Selectus, a, um, chosen from among other, pise-
ned, also chosen among other.
Selecti ludices, among the Romans were
iudges appointed of the sale of youth in
called Ordo equestris.
Selenetes, a stone, wherein is a white, whiche
decreaseth and increaseth as the moone
doeth.
Seleucia, the pyrtaspall citee of Syria, whiche
is. 30. furlonges from Babylon.
Seleucus, hynde of Syria, next after Alexander
the great.
Sella, x, f. g. halfe a pounce.
Seligo, agilis, a certayne herbe.
Seligo, legi, seligere, to gather a parte of the
chiefest thyng among many.
Selinis, the name of thre cyties in Greece.
Selinis, a ciuer by Lilybaum.
Selinon, an herbe called also Apium, wherof
he deuys hyndes, as Hippocelidon, Petros.
Selinon, seke for them in theyr places.
Sellaquastra, x, f. g. a shoole to lye on.
Sella, x, f. g. a shoole, chaire of seate.
Sella curulis, a chaire, wherein the chiefest offi-
cers of Rome late in a chariois, and were so
caried whan they came from theyr houses.
some doo suppose that it was called Curulis,
because the seate were croked, the iudgement
therof I remitte to the readers.
Sellaria, x, f. g. a place wherein were fourmen
and bootes for men to lye on.
Sellarolus, a, um, that belongeth to sitting.
Sellararius, a, um, that woorketh spynng.
Sellarari opifices, artificers which woorketh
spynng.
Selymbria, a citee in Propontis nere to Mys-
saunt.
Sembella, x, f. g. halfe a pounce.
Semel, ones, also at one tyme, Mothy, by itselfe,
summarily, once for all together.
Semel anno, once in a yere.
Semel ac iterum, once of twyse.
Semel ac vires, once and twente tyne.
Pharmacum semel totum haurientidum est,
the dyneche must be syp up all at once.
Semel sit in vita perimisse, he saied he
was once soe strayed in all his life, and neu-
er esse.
Semela conditio gno, neuer but once cause the
woulde begonne.
Vt semel finiam, finally, that I mafe once
make an ende.
Semele, the daughter of Cadmus and mothere
of Barbas.
Semeleus, a, um, of Semele.
Semen, inis, n. gen. seede, a herbe, sometye
littes of yonge trees, of nasegaperas,
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Sometyme the kynde, or generation: by trans-
faction the chiefe autour and begynner of cau-
se of a thyng. also that, whereby a thyng
is nourished and maineynted.
Deponere semina, to plant.
Huius belli semen in iustiti, thou wast the be-
ste cause of begynner of this warre.
Abire in semen, to feede as herbes dooe.
Sementicus, a, um, that mate be sowne.
Sementinus, a, um, belonging to sowynge.
Sementinæ teria, holp daie desired to pray
that coyns being sowne, mought come forth
and encrease.
Sementina pyra, pearce that haue many be-
melles, of that continue till grassynge tyme.
Dies sementina, a feaste kepte after feede
sowynge.
Sementis, is, f. g. the acte of sowynge, sometime
feede that is sowne, sometime coyns, also feede
tyme.
Sementem facere, to sowe coyns.
Prima sementis, id est, primum tempus satis-
onis, the begynnyng of feede tyme.
Sementem malou facere, to sowe mischiefe.
Sementum, was used in the accusative case.
Semento, aui, are, to bypge forth feede.
Sementis, tre, of sxx monethes.
Sementre regnum, a kyngedome that contin-
ueth but halfe a pere.
Sementre aurum, monye to ppynde vntill
for halfe a pere.
Semisus, a, um, halfe eaten.
Sement, bym selfe, the accusative case of Suimet.
Semi, indeclinabile, halfe.
Semianimis, halfe gutche halfe dead, almost
dead.
Semianimus, idem.
Semiapertus, a, um, halfe open.
Semialius, a, um, halfe rotted or byoled.
Semibos, bouis, that is halfe an oxe, halfe an o-
ther beaste.
Semicadium, halfe a barrel.
Semicæcus, a, um, halfe blynde.
Semicaper, i, that is halfe a goate and halfe an
other beaste.
Semicinctum, ij, a certayne garment, that com-
eth no further than the beap, of that cometh
only from the beap downwarde.
Semicircularis, re, that hath the foyme of halfe
a circle.
Semicirculus, i, m. g. halfe a circle.
Semicoctus, a, um, halfe sodden.
Semicoctus, a, um, halfe eaten.
Semicoemptus, a, u, halfe consumed or wasted.
Semirectus, a, um, halfe burned.
Semirectus, idem.
Semirudus, a, um, halfe rawe.
Semideus, a, um, halfe a god, belonging to
halfe goddes.
Semidoctus, a, um, meanely learned.

Semiermis, me, halfe armed.
Semifactus, halfe made.
Semifera animalia, beastes engendred betwene
a wyde beaste and a tame, as betwene a
wolfe and a dogge, or betwene a wyld booke
and a tame wyne.
Semifœrus, a, um, somewhat wilde, halfe wilde.
Semiformis, me, that hath halfe a foyme of fan-
cion, vnspect.
Semifukus, a, um, halfe vnder set of staped vpe
Semigermanus, an halfe byother.
Semigræcus, a, um, halfe a greke.
Semigrauis, ue, halfe byowse of heauie.
Semigro, aui, are, to goe to dwell in an other
place.
Semihomo, halfe a man.
Semihora, x, halfe an houre.
Semilugerum, i, n. g. halfe as muche lande as
conteyneth 120. foote in length, and halfe as
much in byeabth.
Semilacer, a, um, halfe towe of rent.
Semiliber, a, um, halfe free.
Semilula, et Semilixula, a littell cake, made
with meale chele and water.
Semilix, x, m. g. a vile felowe, a scollan of
bydge.
Semimadidus, a, um, halfe wette.
Semimares, they whiche are not perfecte men,
as those whiche are getted.
Semimarinus, belonging partly to the sea,
partly to the lande.
Semimas, atis, m. g. any beaste that is getted.
Ovis semimas, a wether.
Semimortuus, a, um, halfe dead.
Seminalis, le, that belongeth to sowynge.
Seminaris, ne, halfe byrde of empte.
Seminarium, n, n. g. a place from whence seedes
and plantes be translatid of remoued, also a
tree, of the whiche seedes be taken, by transla-
cion, the first begynnyng of chiefe cause of an
nyll of good.
Seminato, onis, sowynge.
Seminator, oris, m. g. a sower.
Seminecis, ci, cem, ce, halfe staine.
Seminium, n, n. g. seede, also the gaue of seede.
Semino, aui, are, to sowe.
Semirudus, a, um, halfe naked.
Semiobolus, the swelthe parte of a Greeke
dramme.
Semipaganus, a, um, halfe an housbandeman,
halfe a carle of the countrey.
Semipater, tris, halfe a father.
Semipedalis, le, halfe a foote in quantite of
hegght.
Semipedaneus, a, um, idem.
Semipes, edis, m. g. halfe a foote.
Semiplacentinus, halfe a placentine, partly of
the clee of Placentia.
Semiplagium, ij, n. g. a littell nette.
Semiplenus, a, um, not full, halfe full.

Semi

Semiplota, were those that covered but halfe
the foote, whiche the Romaines dyd weare
on whan they went on horsynge.
Semiputatus, a, um, halfe cutte, halfe vncutte,
not all cut.
Semiquinarius, a, um, that whiche is halfe fine
in numbre.
Semiramis, mis, and idis, the wyfe of bynge
Ninus that made the cite of Babylon, and
conquered many countreys.
Semiratas, a, um, halfe Maue of scraped.
Semirefectus, a, um, halfe refectid.
Semiratus, a, um, partly decayed, halfe destruid
or of cast downe.
Semis, halfe.
Semisæx, et Semisæneus after olde wyters,
halfe sixe.
Semisepius, a, um, halfe herbed.
Semisignis, ne, et Semisignus, a, um, halfe a
shepe, halfe in a stumpe, halfe sleppynge
halfe wakynge.
Semisonarius, he that playeth on a tymbell.
Semisopitus, a, um, halfe sleppynge halfe wakynge.
Semisoporatus, a, um, idem.
Semispathium, a Moete swoorde.
Semisis, is, m. g. halfe of any thyng, halfe a car-
bitte. it is also the halfe pounce weyght, of 6.
ounces. also a certayne piece of monye, wher-
e was halfe the Romaine coine called Au-
reus. Semisis homo, a vile person.
Semissis vsura, the gain of sxx in an hundred.
Semisupinus, a, um, halfe vpryght.
Semita, x, f. g. a pathe, also a foote wate.
Semitarius, a, um, that haunteth pathe wates.
Semitarius machus, a vile house and chour
that haunteth quene in the hygh wates.
Semitatus, a, um, damped in parhes.
Semito, aui, are, to make pathe, or to deuise in
to pathe of wates.
Semitogatus, et Semitogatus, he that weareth
a Moete gowne.
Semitogium, a Moete gowne.
Semitriton, vel Hemitriton, a feuse, the whi-
che is a tereian and a halfe, and of 4-8. houn-
res, and veyeth one 36. hounres.
Semitritus, a, um, halfe byated or pounced, halfe
byuffed, not all theuffed.
Semulæus, a, um, somewhat soft.
Semuir, uiri, m. g. an vnspect man, halfe a
man, also an effeminate person.
Semulatus, a, um, halfe alpe.
Semululandus, a, um, to be halfe burned.
Semululatus, a, um, idem quod Semulatus.
Semulatus, a, um, halfe burned.
Semimodius, ij, m. g. halfe a bushell.
Semotus, a, um, remoued, put asyde.
Semouco, semoues, mouli, ère, to mouue of goe
awate, to remoue awate, to put asyde.
Semper, euer, alwaies, continually, from tyme
to tyme.

Semperlanitas, atis, f. g. accustomed gen-
till, or mischance, continually gentill.
Semperlanus, i, n. g. an herbe called Semperlanus.
Semperlano, an aduerbe, euer, alwaies.
Semperlanus, a, um, eueryday.
Sempronius, a senator of Rome.
Semuncia, x, f. g. halfe an ounce.
Semuncialis, le, of halfe an ounce.
Semunciaris, a, um, idem.
Sena, a cite in Tuscane called Senes, whiche
is an hundred myles from Rome, sometime
it is written Senæ, in the plural numbre.
Senaculum, li, n. g. a counsaile house, a counsaile
chambre, also a littell senate.
Senarius, a, um, that is of the numbre of sxx.
Senarij versus, et Senarioli, verses haupge
sxx letters, pprophe lambic, or Trochaic.
Senator, oris, m. g. a senator, a counsaillour.
Senatorialis, a, um, pertaining to senators.
Senatus, us, m. g. a senate of counsaile, also a
place where the counsaile is holden.
Cogere, conuocare, or vocare senatum, to
call a senate, to assemble a counsaile of particu-
lars. Habere senatum, to hold a counsaile.
Dare senatum alicui, to cause ones matter to
be heard before the senators or counsaillours.
Extinguere senatum, to abolyse the aucton-
ty of the senate.
In senatum alicquem legere, to chose of electe
one to be a senator.
Miri vel dimiri senatus dicitur, whan the se-
nate is dissolved, whan the pryce is greatly in-
crese to departe.
Mouere senatu, to put out of the senate.
In senatum venire, to be made a senator.
Frequentem senatum efficere, to make a
great assemble of the senators.
Senatus discedit, the senators departs and
goe home to theyr houses.
Senatum cooperare, to chose counsaillours.
Senatus consilium, i, an acte of counsaile, or an
ordynance made by the senate.
Seneca, x, the name of two great learned men.
Senecio, onis, an herbe whiche groweth on wate-
les and stiles, and is hoie in sommer, and hath
redde stalkes, called groundswell.
Senectæ, x, f. g. olde age.
Senectus, utis, f. g. age.
Adipisci senectutem, to be come olde.
Confectus senectute, vete olde.
Obrepit non intellecta senectus, age creepeth
on a man of he be ware.
Dispere senectute, to dote for age.
Senectus orationis, id est, maturitas.
Senectus, is also an aduerbe signyng, whiche
he sayeth of in the spynge tyme.
Senectus, a, um, olde.
Senecio, et senesco, scire, to waxe olde, to growe
in age.
Fama senescere dicitur aliquis, whiche he sayeth
of age.

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3. tenetome decapath.
 Ne cunctando senescerent consilia, lesse by
 long delayng theyr counsaile shulde come to
 none effecte.
 Hyems senescit, id est, declinat, winter draweth
 towardes an ende.
 Litteræ senescunt, learning of knowledge of
 good letters begynneth to decate.
 Luna senescens, the moone when it is in the
 wane.
 Morbus senescit, when it begynneth to weake
 awaye.
 Pugna senescit, the battaile begynneth to
 quatte, or to drawe towardes an ende.
 Senescit laus, when ones prayse begynneth
 to decate.
 Senex, senis, com. gen. an olde man or woman.
 Senix, a, s. s. s.
 Senio, onis, a spece of numbrye of syxe marked
 in the dyce.
 Senior, oris, m. g. a verate aunient persone, a
 graue father or counsaillour.
 Senior, et hoc senius, elder.
 Senilis, le, belonging to an olde man.
 Seniliter, lyke an olde man.
 Senium, iiij, n. gen. olde age. Sometyme an olde
 man. Sometyme sabbennesse, heautnesse and
 mourning.
 Senium lunæ, the later parte of the wane of
 the moone.
 Vitulum dñ, de q. senium perdant, I praye
 god and all the saintes in heauen byngs
 that olde churle to a mischiese.
 Sennazar, the fildie where the toure of Babilon
 was builded.
 Senogalia, a ctee in Italis.
 Senones, people in fraunce.
 Senia, the senes, of those thynges, whiche we
 dooe meane.
 Sensibilis, le, that maie be felt, or that can feele,
 sensible.
 Sensiculus, li, the diminutius of sensus, a foos-
 lyfhe of triffelyng sense.
 Sensiter, ra, um, that byngeth sense or feeling.
 Sensificus, a, um, that causeth feeling.
 Sensilus, le, that maie be felte.
 Sensim, litell and litell.
 Sensim et repente, contrarie.
 Sensus, us, m. g. sense, feeling or percepyng.
 Sometye that one thynketh or hath conceiued
 in his mynde. also the sense of meanyng of a
 wytyng.
 Nullus in te sensus est humanitatis, there is
 no speake of gentleness in the.
 Ego illius sensum pulchre calleo, I knowe
 the mans mynde of fantasie tolyll well.
 Suffragere sensum res dicitur, when it can
 not be felte or perceyued.
 Ostendere sensum suum, to shewe his mynde.
 Exponere sensum, to shewe of viter that he

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hath conceyued in his mynde.
 Sensus communis, the common sense, exper-
 ience and percepyng of thynges, that is in
 every man.
 Sensum, li, n. g. that one hath conceyued in his
 mynde.
 Senra, was called Fauna of Bona dea, the good
 goddesse.
 Sententia, æ, f. g. sentence, iudgement, opynion
 or counsaile spoken or wyten concerning the
 lyfe of man.
 Contrariam sententiam accipere, to haue
 the cause iudged agaynst hym.
 Sententiam dicere, to shewe his opynion.
 Sententiam facere, to geue sentence or iudge-
 ment.
 Sententiæ, arum, graue and myshall sentences
 of counsaile, or any vertuous matter.
 Si sententia est, if your mynde or purpose be.
 Et sapiunt mea quidem sententia, a in factis
 after myne opynion and iudgement, theyr doo
 wysely.
 Quantum intellexi senis sententiam, as mar-
 che as I perceyued by the olde mans mynde
 of wooyses.
 Mouere aliquem sententia, to cause one to
 change his sentence or opynion.
 Mihi per alium ostendit suam sententiam, he
 sheweth me his mynde vnder the colour of
 pyntence of an other.
 Ponere suam sententiam, to wyte his owne
 opynion.
 In ista sum sententia, I am in this mynde, I
 thynke this, this is myne aduise or opynion.
 Eorum magis sententiæ sum, I incline more
 to their sentence or opynion.
 Sic sententia est, I haue so determined with
 my selfe.
 Sententis omnibus hostis iudicatus est, he
 was iudged an enemye of the common weale
 by every mans voyce and consent.
 Sententiola, le, f. g. a litell of woyses sentence.
 Sententiose, sententiosely.
 Sententiosus, a, um, sententious, full of woyses
 sentences.
 Sentica, a towne of Spayne called Simancas.
 Sentidium, ti, n. g. a place full of byttes.
 Senticosus, a, um, sharpe as a byter, full of bytters.
 Sentina, ng, f. g. the pumpe of a shippe, a place
 where all filthe is receyued, a synke, frome
 time a lake: and by translation a place, whio
 ther all naughtie people resorte, or a compa-
 ny of naughtie paches, or lewde and mischi-
 nous fellows: also the lowest and moste base
 estate of the common weale.
 Sentinaria, a countrey in Italis.
 Sentinosa, hui, arc, to auoyde perill, also to pumpe
 by water out of a shippe, to labour hard to
 auoyde danger.
 Sentinum, a towne in Italis called now Saxo-
 ferras

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ferratum.
 Sentio, senti, sentire, to perceiue, to vnderstand,
 to feele, to iudge, to suppose, to know, to be
 of opynion.
 Sentio recom, I am of thyne opynion.
 Sentio sonitum, I heere a noyse.
 Famem sentire, to suffer hunger, to be hun-
 gry.
 Sentire situm, to be thurst.
 Sentire medicinam, to be somewhat better
 after the receyving of a medicine.
 Celeriter sentit cariem, it is quickly rotten
 Sime sentit eum queritare, if he perceiue
 that I dooe seke hym.
 Recte sentire, to thynke well, or be of a good
 opynion.
 Istotans ipse sentit posterius, that marchat
 of yours shall feele it hym selfe an other date.
 Isthaud mecum sentit, this man is not of
 myne opynion.
 Sentire grauius de aliquo, id est, ei male cu-
 pere, to wishe sturill to a man, to desyre some
 great displeasure to come to hym.
 Male sentire de aliquo, to haue an ill opyni-
 on of one.
 Sentit quid sit, he shall knowe what a
 feloe I am.
 Sentis, is, m. g. a byter or bymble.
 Sentis canis, dogge byter.
 Sentisco, scere, to begyn to know or perceyue.
 Sentus, a, um, hearp, rough.
 Scorsum, an aduerbe, a parte, a fonder, one
 from an other, also namely, specially.
 Omnibus gratiam habeo, et scorsum tibi
 praterea Demea, I thanke you all, but
 namely the Demea.
 Scorsum à te sentio, I am of an other opyni-
 on then thou arte.
 Scorsus, idem quod Scorsum.
 Separ, separis, vnlike, vnequall, diuers.
 Separabilis, le, easy to be diuided or separated.
 Separare, a parte, separatly.
 Separatio, onis, separation, setting aparte,
 putting one from an other.
 Separatim, a parte, seuerally.
 Separatus, a, um, separate, or diuided from
 an other thyng.
 Separo, au, arc, to put aparte or departe one
 from an other, to separate.
 Separe, a, um, of talowe or made of talowe.
 Candelæ separatæ, talowe candelis.
 Sepelire, a morte.
 Sepelibilis, le, that is or maie be buried.
 Sepelio, sepellis, hui, lire, to burie, to interre,
 to laie in the erthe.
 Sepelire se vino et epulis, to geue hym selfe
 to dyunkenesse, and banquettyng.
 Sepes, or seps, sepi, f. g. a hedge.
 Prætere sepe, to make a hedge before
 a place.

S ANTE E.

Sepia, æ, a fische called a cuttill.
 Sepiola, le, f. g. a diminutius of Sepia.
 Sepimentum, ti, n. g. an inclosure or hedge.
 Sepio, sepiui, sepium, or sepi, septum, sepi-
 re, to hedge or inclose.
 Sepiunt, pluntis, Sipus, puntis, et Sipon-
 tum, a ctee in the realme of Naples.
 Sepiarius, a mager of foore opynementes.
 Sepisium, or Sepisina, a shoppe where sweete
 opynementes are solde. It was a strete in the
 cite of Capua, wherein were diuers delicate
 opynementes.
 Sepono, posui, ponere, to put or laye aparte.
 Seponere pecuniam in edificacionem, to
 laye by money to builde with.
 Seponere sibi tempus ad rem aliquam, to
 reserue or kepe a tyme of leisure to dooe any
 thyng in.
 Sepositus, put or layed aparte. Sometye for
 Remotus, that dwelleth farre of.
 Seps, sepi, m. g. a venemous worme of
 whose stroke or bytyng the flesh rotteyth.
 Seps, sepi, f. g. a hedge.
 Septa, orum, n. g. the generall name of all pla-
 ces inclosed, like Septum.
 Septangulus, a figure haungyn seven corners.
 Septem, adiectiuum indeclinabile, plur. nu.
 seven.
 September, bris, m. g. the moneth of Septem-
 ber. It is sometye vsed adiectiuely.
 Septemflus, a, um, that floweth in seuen partes.
 Septempeda, a place in Italis called Sancte
 Duertine.
 Septempedalis, le, of seuen fete, seuen foote
 longe.
 Septemgeminus, a, um, seuen tymes double.
 Septemplex, plicis, seuen folde.
 Septemuir, iuri, m. g. an officer in Rome where
 seuen were of like authorites.
 Septemvialis, le, belonging to those officers.
 Septemvialis, us, m. g. the authorites of dig-
 nites of those officers.
 Septendecim, seuentene.
 Septeni, æ, n. a, seuen.
 Septennis, ne, of seuen yeres.
 Septennium, the space of seuen yeres.
 Septentrio, onis, the northe colle. also the
 northe pole.
 Septentrionalis, le, northerne, or towards the
 northe.
 Septentriones, the seuen steres, whiche are
 seene by Charles wayne, or Vria maior.
 Septiana mala, a kynd of rounde apule grasses
 like by one Septius.
 Sepicollis, by that name Rome was called, be-
 cause of the seuen hilles, whiche were in it.
 Serrinus, Quirinalis, Auentinus, Caelius,
 Viminalis, Esquilium, and Laniculum.
 Seticus, a, um, puresactius, or coytous.
 Sepies, seuen tymes.

Septifarium, seven manner of factions, of wales.
 Septifarius, a, um, seven drawers.
 Septimum, the seventh yme.
 Septimana, a week.
 Septingenarius, a, um, that conveyeth seven hundred.
 Septimatus, was an holy date, kept the date following the first ybus of every moneth.
 Septimontium, a place hanging seven hills.
 Septimus, a, um, the seventh.
 Septingeni, and Septingenti, seven hundred.
 Septingentes, seven hundred ymes.
 Septingentismus, a, um, the seven hundredth.
 Septingentuplus, a, um, seven hundred fold.
 Septimus, a Romayne, of whose Catullus writeth.
 Septingenarius, a, um, thye scope and ten peres othe.
 Septuagenus, a, um, the seventh.
 Septuages, thye scope and ten ymes.
 Septuaginta, thye scope and ten.
 Septum, n, n.g. every place inclosed, as the place of exercise at Rome, in the fildes called Martius, a close of felfew hedged about, sometime a folde for Mespe. also an hedge: moze ouer a steele of toke in a river, either to stoppe of let go the water, made of bone, timber, or other matter.
 Septum tranuerfum, the midrest, which diuideth the Romache from the lower bowelles.
 Septuaginta, darkely, obscurely.
 Septuaginta, le, of seven vnces.
 Septuaginta, n, n.g. a pople of seven vnces. also a measure of lande concerning in breadth and lengthe. 16800. fote, and a halfe the measure called lugeum, and a. 12. parte. sometime it is taken for. vii. cuppes of wine drunke in quaffing.
 Septus, a, um, inclosed, hedged, or compassed about, fenced.
 Sepulchralis, le, belonging to a sepulchre or graue.
 Sepulchretum, n, n.g. a solemaite kept about a graue or tombe, a bustall.
 Sepulchrum, chri, n g. a sepulchre or tombe, a graue.
 Sepultura, re, f.g. an interrement, a sepulchre or burying. sometime for sepulchrum.
 Sepultus, a, um, buried or hydd. also like as it were dead.
 Sepultus sum, I am but a dead man, I were as good be buried, I am vterly vndoone of this wate.
 Sepum, pi, n. g. talow.
 Sequana, a riuer in France called Sein.
 Sequani, burgidons of high Bourgogne.
 Sequax, acis, om. g. that which foloweth plins. also clammy, that sticketh to ones fingers like the berdelme of pitch.
 Sequax byrmen, the clammy clate of byrmen.

called Byrmen.
 Heder sequaces, vyle that groweth and spreadeth abode on walles.
 Sequela, le, f.g. the act of folowyn, sequere.
 Sequester, tris, ire, and Hic et hanc sequestris, et hoc sequestre, or Sequestra, tra, strum, in different to bothe parties, with whom money is left, or in whose handes any thynge is put by agreement of bothe the parties that be at controuersie. also he that at the election of a flicer receiued money to make felendes, and sollicite the people to geue their vopers: as one that is hired to corrupt a iudgement, or undertaketh to byrge any naughtie matter to passe for money. In Quintilian Sequiter is taken for hym that is instructed of the parties that feareth, and intowmeth the aduocate or attorney, a solicitor.
 Sequestrarius, a, um, an affecture.
 Actio sequestraria, an action in the law, when one is sewed to deliuer a thynge, that was left in his handes.
 Sequestro, aui, are, to lase or sette a thynge in differently, or in the keeping of an indifferent persons.
 Pax sequestra, a truce of league.
 Sequestro, an aduerbe, aparte.
 Sequius, for Secius.
 Sequor, sequeris, sequi, to folowe, to go after, to entie, to take for.
 Sequites, to fowe at the lawe.
 Sequi quod allequi non queas, to labour to haue that thou canst not attayne.
 A tergo sequi, to follow one at the backe.
 Amicitiam populi Romani sequuntur, we haue atwale fought the frendship of the Romains.
 Amicum sequi, to dooe as his frende doeth, to obey his felende.
 Quicumq; ex fuga Pompeium sequerentur, all that did flee and follow Pompei.
 Feras sequi, to hunt beastes.
 Caesaris fidem sequutus, belongng of trustyng to the promyses of Caesar.
 Imperatoris, videm populi Romani sequantur, he charged hym to exhort them, to be felfill to the Romains: or to take parte with the Romains and rich to them.
 Compendia temporis sequi, to auoyde the spending and lode of tyme, to bestow tyme as littell tyme as one can about a thynge.
 Gratiam Caesaris sequi, to take Caesar's frendship or fauour.
 Intervallo magno sequi aliquem, to follow one a loute of, or a great wate after.
 Sequi matrimonium diuici, to desire the mariage of some rich persons.
 Sequi naturam ducem, to folowe nature in euery thynge a gouernesse and leader.
 Officium sequi, to endeavour to do his dutye of thye.

of that reason and honestie moueth hym to dooe.
 Credo illos sequutos oportunitatem loci, I thinke they had respectes to the oportunitie of the place.
 Pedibus sequi, to go after on foote.
 Promissa alaculus sequi, to trude ones promyses.
 Disparis mores disparia studia sequuntur, that that be unlike in maners, haue unlike affections, and dilite in contrary thynge.
 Vilitatem sequi, to take of lode for profite.
 Vestigia sequi, to folowe by the trace, to follow steppes by steppes.
 Sequator, oris, m. g. one that foloweth.
 Sequutus, a, um, that foloweth.
 Die sequuto, the nexte date folowyn.
 Sera, an aduerbe, idem quod Sero.
 Sera, a ciite of Asia.
 Sera, re, f.g. a lothe.
 Seranus, the surname of a noble Romayne, whiche was set from the plough and made Dictator.
 Serapias, an herb, called also Orchis, and hath leaues lyke to leeke blades, and a roote lyke to a mannes stone.
 Seraphim, angels.
 Serapion, an orator of Alexandria, whiche wrote to Hytan the emperor: an other was bishop of Antioche, in the tyme of Commodus: an other was a notable peincter.
 Serapis, or Seraphis, idis, a serpent, whiche the Egyptians worshipped for a god.
 Serenitas, atis, f.g. faicenes of weather, by the, also quietnesse.
 Serenissimus, a, um, is a terme appoynted now abates to kynges onely, and is vsurped for moze famous, or moze renowned.
 Serenum, ni, n.g. faire weather.
 Sereno, aui, are, to make faire and clere.
 Serenus, a, um, faire, clere, without clouded or rayne.
 Caelum serenum, faire weather.
 Tranquilla et serena fronte, a gladde and merry countenance.
 Seres, a people in Asia, haue great plenty of silke.
 Sericus, a, um, of the people Seres, or of silke.
 Serice vestes, silken garments.
 Sereno, or Sereneco, fete, to be faire and bright.
 Sereno, to turne into whet.
 Sereno, one of Aeneas shipmen.
 Sereno, a bynde of olives.
 Seris, a ciite of Spayne.
 Seris, geneti, graue and sad wooibed.
 Seria, a, f.g. a wyne vessel, whiche is longe.
 Sericarius, re, m. g. a weaver of silke.
 Sericatus, a, um, a garment of silke, or he that weareth a garment of silke.
 Sericum, ci, n. g. silke.

Sericus, a, um, of silke.
 Series, ei, f.g. an order of ycesse in any matier, when a thynge hangeth well together.
 Serilla, botes of Myppas cathe with rowe.
 Seriola, a diminutive of Seria.
 Serio, in good earnest.
 Seriphus, a, um, of Seriphos.
 Rana seriphia, spoken prouerbially of thym that be as they were dumme, or can saye no thynge in any matier.
 Seriphos, an ile by Grecia, in the sea called Aegeum.
 Seriphum, phi, n. g. a hynde of wourme woode, growng in the sea.
 Seris, is the generall name of all cichoyse and endius, reth Inybus.
 Serius, a riuer of France.
 Serius, a, um, earnest, graue, of importance, that is doone or spoken earnestly.
 Sermo, sermōnis, m. g. a speche, a forme of speaking, sometime an oration. also communication. also sermo is a byste of a rumour: as sermo datus per ciuitatem, a byste speache ouer all the ciite.
 Brat in sermone, there was a rumour.
 Quum mihi in sermone inieisset, when he hadde caste out a wooide to me in communication.
 Latialis sermo, the latine tongue.
 Obsecui sermones, rebauyle.
 Oratio sermones, idell talke.
 Patrius sermo, your mother or natius tongue.
 Pedestris sermo, id ell, humilis.
 Abramere sermonem, to byeake of communication or talke of a matier.
 Conferre sermonem cum aliquo, to communication of talke with one.
 Delabi in sermonem, to fall by chaunce into communication of any matier.
 Vulgare sermonibus rem aliquam, by communication and talke to speake a matier a bynde.
 Dare sermonem alicui, to cause one to speake of vs.
 Habere sermonem de re aliqua, to speake of a matier, to interate of a matier, to handle a matier.
 Incidit sermo de. &c. we chaunced to communication of. &c.
 Sermo est de re, we talke of you.
 Sermo est eum. &c. the byste of saying to, or men tale this &c.
 Primus antiqui habuit plurimum sermonis, there was in the tyme of speaking of this matier the best ycesse.
 In sermone, a matier talke together.

In sermone omnium esse, to be in euery man's mouth, to be talke of communed of of euery man.

Percrebuit omnium sermone, idem.

Instituere sermonem cum aliquo, to begyne to talke with one.

Multos est sermone. &c. it is a great bynde of sayng abode: of men talke much abode, that you. &c.

Multi sermonis sunt ista, these thynges requyte many woordes, of to be communed of at large.

Sermocinatrix, tridis, f. g. she that instructeth to speake.

Sermocinor, aris, ari, to talke, to commune.

Sermoculus, li, m. g. a litle talke of communication.

Sernula, a ctee of Macedonie.

Sero, aul, are, to Mutte of locks.

Sero, leui, satum, serere, to sowe, to plante, to ingende, to spreade abode a bynde of sowing.

Serere bella, to more of rase warre.

Bella sermonibus serere, to spreade abode rumours of warre.

Inculcauerat bella ex bellis seri, he laced to these charges, that they rested warres upon warres.

Serere certamina, to moue disencion and debate, also to fight.

Leuia certamina serere, to skirmishe.

Sereta colloquia serere cu aliquo, to talke of commune secretly with one.

Crimina serabant in Senatu, they spoke of reported ill abode of the senatours, and blamed them for diuers thynges.

Discordias of lites serere, to sowe of make debate of discorde.

Mentionem alicuius rei serere ad vulgus, to talke common of babble abode amonge the people of any matiere.

Pugna serere, to fight, to skirmishe.

Sermones serere, to commune of talke.

Aliquid serere oculis sermonib, to spreade a thyng abode in private communication.

Mihi inie nec seritur nec meretur, that is no thyng for my profit, I haue no thyng to doe with it.

Sero, an aduerbe, significth late, to late, after the tyme that it ought to be, also in the cuspynge.

Longe absum, audio sero, I am late of, it is long ere I here any thyng.

Sero cum eis, for it is to late.

Venit sero, he camelate in the cuspynge.

Sero, serui, seruum, serere, to put so, to late on, also to set of late in order, as men doe flowers in a garden.

Serolum, idem quod Serorum.

Seropia, a ctee in Thentia.

Serdilius, a, um, that which is in the cuspynge some tyme late, or latewarde.

Serdini fructus, latewarde frutes.

Serpens, entis, om. g. creeping of pioderung forwarde, augmenting of spreddng abode by litle and litle.

Serpens, pentis, m. c. f. g. a serpente, the general name of all vermine that crepe as serpentes dooe.

Serpentiger, ra, ram, that beareth a serpente.

Serpentigena, ingendjed of serpentes.

Serpentaria, an herbe called by dragons.

Serperatum, a swathing of swadying band, of either a thyng bounde to childrens knees to make their legges straight.

Serpillus, li, m. gen. of serpillum, li, n. g. an herbe, which groweth on old walles above willes of ponde: and in some places it smelleth lyke tyne, and in some places like to saunour: some dooe take it for the common saunour.

Serpo, pli, pere, to creepe, to piodere of goe forwarde by litle and litle, to go of spede upon the body, as yeles and serpentes do, to spreade abode by litle and litle as herbes dooe growng harde by the ground.

Serpit amicitia per omnem vitam, friendship and amitie spreaddeth it selfe in the life of all men.

Serpit consuetudo, when it is taken up by litle and litle.

Ad alios etiam haec res serpit, this matiere extendeth it selfe, of appertyneth of belongeth to other also.

Serpit cura, it encreaseth and waxeth more and more, likewise serpit malum.

Serpit rumor, this rumour increaseth and goeth abode.

Serpula, la, f. g. of olde witters was used for serpens, a serpent.

Serpyllus, li, loke Serpillus.

Serra, ra, f. g. a sawe, also an instrument, that men were armed with by drawing of oren, also a kynde of sea fish, and the name of the tyme of the year.

Serra praefari, to fight in battayle, some tyme marchng forwarde, some tyme retreating, as a sawe goeth, when it is drawn.

Serrata, an herbe, which is called Desmanther.

Serratula, la, the herbe Desmanther.

Serratius, a, um, like sawe, also sawe.

Serrati dentes, teeth bandng a funder like the teeth of a sawe.

Serrati, a ceebyne cognate, which had the pinte of a sawe in it.

Serro, aul, are, to sawe.

Serrula, la, f. g. a litle sawe.

Sertor, oris, m. g. he that soweth seedes of the earth by the.

Sertorius a Romayne, which rebelled against

his countrey.

Sertum, n. g. a garlande.

Serua, f. g. the wife of a man, or a woman.

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Sera omnia, all full of sorrow of heavynesse.
Sera rosa, for serotina.
Serum bellum, great and greivous warre.
Quid tam sera aduenis? why comest thou so late?

Serum cit, it is to late.

Seruula, la, f. g. a wenche of woman servant.

Seruulus, li, diminutive of serous.

Seruus, a, um, f. is in bondage of subjection.

Seruus, vi, m. g. a servant, propriety whiche is compelled to serue, as bondmen of appiens esse doone.

Seruum pecus, a proverbe, applied to hym, whiche in sprayng of wytyng, dare not digresse from an other mans shyppe of fourme of wytyng.

Seruus ordinarius, a chiefe servant, that hath the oversight of othe.

Seruus vicarius, an vnder servant.

Seruus mediastinus, a mongerell.

Serua, ue, f. g. a wenche of a woman servant.

Sesama, ma, f. g. et sesamum, mi, n. g. a white graze, which groweth in India, whereof oyle is made, which is called oleum sesaminum.

Sesaminus, a, um, of sesama.

Sesamoides, an herbe, whiche purgeyth melan- colp.

Sesamus, a tree of Daphlagonia.

Sesumialis, le, of an vnce and an halfe.

Sesunx, cuncis, m. g. and Sesuntia, f. f. g. an vnce and an halfe.

Sesuplum, pl, n. g. the whole and the halfe parts.

Sese, the accusative case of Sui.

Sesich, lis, f. g. an herbe, called also Siler.

Sesolus, a tyng of Egypt, whiche intended to make a ryuer betwene the redde sea and the riuer of Nilus.

Sesqui, so muche and halfe as muche, fornyed to an other woorde, it signifyeth halfe as muche more.

Sesquialtera, so muche and halfe so muche, a proportion in musike.

Sesquiora, an house and an halfe.

Sesquigerum,

Sesquibra, bra, f. g. a pounce and a halfe.

Sesquicentis, a money and a halfe.

Sesquibolus, a posse concerning thre parties of a scruple: it may be used of vs for thre fourthinges.

Sesquiclausus, a, um, the eyght and a halfe.

Sesquimodius, a bussell and a halfe.

Sesquiopera, r, f. g. one tounepe in tillage and a halfe.

Sesquipedis, m. g. a foote and a halfe.

Sesquipedalia verba, great and stout woordes, as some noble men doo speake to the inferiours, when they are displeased.

Sesquiple, idem quod Sesquialter.

Sesibulum, li, n. g. a bench to sitte on, a sette,

a couche.

Sesilis, le, that sitteth or seemeth to sytte.

Tergum sesile, a backe wheron one may sit.

Sesilis lactuca, lettuce that groweth harde by the grounde, to thate seemeth to lye.

Sesio, onis, a sittynge.

Sesio, aui, are, to sitte often.

Sestinas, antis, m. g. a certayne coyne, lesse than that whiche is called Quadrans, and contayneth. ii. vneces, after some it is also called obolus, the sixte parte of a diamme: after some other, it is the sixte parte of a pounce.

Sestans agri, the sixte parte of Iugerum, containing. 4800. foote.

Sestantarius, a, um, that is the weight of Sestans.

Sestertius, seu Sestertius nummus, was a little coyne of the Romayns, wherof Denarius conteyned foure: so that when. vii. groates englishe made an vnce, then was Sestertius our englishe peny: and it was called Sestertius, as it were Sestertius: for it conteyned. ii. and a halfe of the byason cogna called As, and therefore it is written with this figure Lxx, whiche signifyeth. ii. ii. and of.

Sestertium, in the vnture genbre, signifyeth a thousande Sestertij: that is. ii. ii. and an halfe of the Romayne, called libra, of pons dus, in value. 25. crownes frenche: v. ii. sterlyng.

Decem sestertia, and Decem millia Sestertia, idem, 250. crownes frenche. 50. ii. sterlyng.

Dictum autem mille sestertij, Mille nummi, mille sestertium, mille nummum, and Mille sestertium unum, 25. crownes frenche v. ii. sterlyng.

Decies sestertium, idem quod decies cetena millia sestertium. 25. thousande crownes frenche. 5000. ii. sterlyng.

Mille sestertia, idem.

Sestertium, in, n. g. a certayne lewse garment that men used to cast about them like a Mete-

Sestertium, li, n. g. a diminutive of Sestertium.

Sestriaque, certayne water in the prouince of Barbon.

Sestiana mala, a certayn kynde of apule, named of one Sestius.

Sestios, a citie in Thjace.

Seta, r, f. g. a byllil of bigge heate.

Setabis, a citie in Spayne.

Setia, a citie in Campania.

Setiger, ra, rum, that beareth of hath byllil on his backe.

Setinum vinum, wyne made about the citie of Setia.

Setim, a tree, like to white thorne, whiche doth neuer rotte: wherof was muche of the tyber in the temple of Salomon.

Setolus, a, um, full of bylliles.

Setur

Setabis, a town of Spayne.

Setuole, like Septuole.

Setuolus, a, um, olde wyttres vnted for obstu- rus, bathis.

Seu, for sine, either, or.

Seuere, seuere, with grauitas, also Marcellus, cruellly, rigorously.

Seueriter, idem.

Seueritas, raris, f. g. grauitas, constantia, propriety in ministering iustice, seuere, rigour, Marcellus, Grauesitas, hardnesse.

Adhibere seueritatem, to vse seuerity of grauitas.

Seueritas animaduersionis, Grauesitas, rigour, of seuerity in punisshynge.

Seueritas, raris, f. g. idem quod Seueritas.

Seuerus, a, um, graue, constant, cruell, Marce, dangerous to meddill with, seuere, harde, Grauesitas, rigorosus.

Akerbe seuerus in filium, very cruell and harde towards his sonne.

Seuerus, the name of diuers men, also an hill in Itealie, after Seruius.

Seuoco, aui, are, to call aparte or awaye, to call aside from other.

Animus ab omni negotio seuocare, to withdraue the mynde from cogitacion of all maner of busynesse.

Seuocare se a corporibus, to withdraue hym selfe from cogitacion of corporall and worldly matters.

Seuo, aui, are, to make candle of talow.

Seuofus, a, um, greasy like talow.

Seuum, ui, n. g. talow of beastes.

Sex, fixe in nombre.

Sexageni, n, n, fixte.

Sexageni dies, thre score daies.

Sexagies, thre score tymes.

Sexaginta, thre score.

Sexangulus, a, um, hauing fixe corners.

Sexcentismus, a, um, the fixe hundred.

Sexcenties, fixe hundred tymes.

Sexcentenus, and Sexcentus, a, um, fixe hundred.

Sexcenti, r, r, idem.

Sexcentoplagus, he that exceedeth fixe hundred helpees.

Sexcuplus, a, um, fixe double, or fixe tymes so muche.

Sexdecies, thre score tymes.

Sexennis, no, of fixe yeres olde.

Sexennium, in, n. g. the space of. vi. yeres.

Sexies, fixe tymes.

Sextans, and Sextarius, looks Sestans, and

Sextarius, is a measure, wherby all other mea-

ures may be made: it concerneth two mea- sures called Heminae or Cotile: and. vi. sextarij doo make one Congium: and. xii. Congij doo make one Amphoratus: r. r. r.

phora, one Culeum, not withstanding there is Sextarius Romanus, and Sextarius Atticus Romanus concerning the weight of oyle.

vi. vneces of wyne. r. vneces of honny r. vneces. Atticus concerneth the weight of oyle. r. vneces: of wyne a pounce. ii. vneces. r. vneces: of honny a pounce.

Sextiana pyra, a certayne kynde of pearre.

Sextilis, the moneth now called Auguste.

Sextas Caballus, the name of a notable scoffer of caple.

Sextula, le, f. g. the sixte parte of an vnce: whiche is a diamme and a scruple, also a measure of lande, conteynyng. 400. foote.

Sextus, a philosopher, Philarchus nephew, and instructor of Adrianus Antonius the emperour.

Sextus, a, um, the sixte.

Sextum, the sixte tyng.

Sextum consul, the sixte tyng consul.

Sexus, us, of Sexus, i, after Philarchus. g. a kynde.

Sexus virilis, the male kynde.

Sexus muliebris, the woman kynde.

ANTE. I.

S I, although, I wolde god.

Si dñs placer, if god will, or on gods name: or in the name of god: or a woode spoken either in disdeigne or in mortage, for any thyng not well doone.

Eiam latini, si dñs placer, hoc biennio magis tridicendi exuerunt, yea and also the last times, on goddis name, have ben these two yeres matters of eloquence.

Qui etiam, si dñs placer, nephas alunt consulem plebem fieri, that late also, on gods name, that it is vntysall for a romane to be made consul.

Si sapis, if thou be wisse.

Si nihil aliud, saltem vi. &c. if the tyme doo not chynge, at the least with that he maye. &c.

Si modo senescere datum est, if it be my fortune or destiny to lyue full I be an olde man.

Si non perfectio, ac conatus tamen, if there be no perfection, as he leade with that is an imperfection.

Præsentibus amicis, si tamen illa non grauantur, id est, si modo.

Magnus orator est, si non maximus, he is a great orator, if he be not excellent and perfect.

Non si exultandos mihi sciam inimicos, non me liberos, no though I knowe I shal haue the displeasure of all men (saying).

Non si me obsecres, no, not though thou praye.

Ante

Sigillum, li, n. g. a littell image, also a seale.
 Sigillum Solomonis, an herbe, reade Cori-
 giola.
 Sigma, atis, n. g. a littell table, wherof six men
 make fite.
 Signaculum, li, n. g. a seale.
 Signatorius, a, um, that sealeth, or that is used
 to seale with.
 Signatorius annulus, a signet, a ringe with a
 seale.
 Signator, oris, he that sealeth testaments.
 Signatus, a, um, seald, marked, also notable.
 Signata virgo, a pure maiden of notable cha-
 racter.
 Signia, a citee in Campania, after some an hill,
 at the foote wherof standeth Apamia.
 Signifer, ferri, he that beareth a standard or ban-
 ner in a speide. It is sometime taken for the
 circle in the firmament called also Zodiacus,
 wherof be the xii. signes.
 Significans, anis, that signifyeth, that declar-
 eth a thyng playnly.
 Verba significantia, woordes declaring well
 the thynges that they be spoken of.
 Significanter, plainly, that it may be well un-
 derstande.
 Significatio, onis, f. g. a significacion, a declar-
 yng, a notifying.
 Significatio virtutis, a token and significati-
 on of vertue.
 Ne qua eius aduentus significatio fiat, that
 there myght be no token or spgne of his com-
 yng. Significatio, is sometime taken for a
 message or thynges.
 Significatus, us, m. g. a significyng, a declar-
 yng, a betokenyng.
 Significo, aui, are, to signifie or geue knowlage,
 to dooe to wytte, to noffice, to shewe.
 Significare per literas, to geue knowlage by
 letters.
 Ut significant si fures venerint, that they
 might geue some token or warnyng if they
 use dith come.
 Signini, people of Itale.
 Signinus, a, um, an adiective.
 Signinum vinum, wyne made by the people
 Signini.
 Signinum opus, a woode made with shelles
 and moyter, of tiles and moyter.
 Signo, aui, are, to make a signe, to signe or state,
 to signify or shew by a signe or token, to wytte.
 Argentum signare, to make or coine money.
 Locum signat, he sheweth the place, or poynt-
 eth to the place.
 Signare numeris, to wytte or declare in verbes
 Ex auro denarium signare, to coine a piece
 of golde.
 Ut proxime virisq; differentiam signem,
 that I maye now, declare or signifie the dif-
 ference of the both, as nexe as can be possible.

Signum, i, neu. gene. a signe, a token, a marke,
 a myracle signifyng a thyng to come. Also an
 image or figure of a beaste or other thyng,
 also a standard or banner, a signe of vicer-
 ees in the firmament. Sometime a seale, a si-
 gnet, a signe manuell, a signe that hangeth
 at mens doores.
 Signum dare militibus, to cause the trumpets
 to blowe, that the soldours maye pre-
 pare them to battaile, or to assemble them
 selves together.
 Signa saluarem, tokens of health.
 Clarum signum, a manifest token or argu-
 ment.
 Coniecturam facere ex signis, to conjecture by
 signes and tokens.
 Id erit signi melinitum facere, this shall be
 a signe or token, that I do it against my will.
 Adulterina signa, counterfeit shales.
 Imprimere signa pecori, to marke the cat-
 tle.
 Signis aspera pocula, id est, sigillata, copped
 having littell images grauen about them.
 Exculpere signum, to geaue an image.
 Signis collatis, toying in battaile.
 Prospera signa, lucky tokens and signes of
 thynges to come.
 Multa signa dederat quomobrem responsus
 rus non videretur, he hadde shewed many si-
 gnes or tokens, &c.
 Sil, silis, n. gen. certayne erth peolow of colour,
 founde in the mines of golde and siluer.
 Sila, an helymette.
 Silaceus color, a peolowe colour.
 Silanius, an hygh hill in Iselande.
 Silago, an herbe whiche Aristotellus supposeth
 to be common crowfoote.
 Silarus, or Silaris, a river of Lucania, whiche
 couereth boowes, twygges & leaues into do-
 nes, & yet is the water holefome to be drunke.
 Silatium, used of olde wyters for lentaculum.
 Silaus, an herbe called commonly Cresio.
 Sile, lis, neutri, ge. an herbe called also Secelis,
 the seede wherof was wont to be sowed in
 wyne that men drunke in the morning, and
 therefore Silatium was used for a dycke a
 felle.
 Silens, entis, om. g. styll, hepyng silence, with-
 out noyse or trouble.
 Silentia loca, quiete places, wherof is no
 noyse.
 Caelum silens, a felle or calme weather.
 Dies silens a ventis, a calme daie without
 wynde.
 Spiritus silentis dies, idem.
 Flos silens, a floure that is not full spredd.
 Luna silens, the wane of the moone, or the
 tyme betwene the olde moone and the new
 whan she shyneth not.
 Surculi silentis, Motes that dooe not yet
 bud.

Surculus. Vnde silentis. Quia calce vinctus.
 Vnde silentis, vnde que non per hunc
 Silentarius, n. m. g. an emproued seruant in
 his palatse.
 Silentium, i, n. g. tyence, quietnesse.
 Silentio aliquid facere, to take a thyng paci-
 ently, without speaking any woode or ma-
 kyng any noyse.
 Silentium noctis, mydnight when all thyng
 geue be at quiete.
 Agere silentiu de aliquo, not to speake of one,
 De omnibus rebus sine oratoribus silentia
 um egit, he spake no wyte of any of the oia-
 cunes that were in his tyme.
 Disimulare silentio, to let a thyng passe as
 though he knewe it not.
 Rumpere silentiu, to speake after long silence.
 Silentium facere, to cause men to kepe silence.
 In silentio descendere, to holde his peace
 and say nothing.
 Silentium est casuarum et iuria, when there
 is no speaking of causes, nor ministring of
 iustice in the common place.
 Tenere silentia cuncti, they all kepte silence
 or holde theyr peace and sayd nothyng.
 Transire aliquem silentio, to let a man
 passe and speake not of him. Likewise, Tran-
 sire quippiam silentio.
 Silentio, aduersari, styll, patiently, with-
 out noyse.
 Silenus, the foster father of Bacchus.
 Sileo, lui, lere, to kepe silence, to speake no
 thyng.
 Sileur, the impersonall.
 De iurgio sileur, they speake nothyng of the
 variance betwene them.
 Sileaur ille, he hym not be spoken of.
 Silent mase Varronis, Mase wythout no
 moze.
 Silent inter arma leges, in the tyme of warre
 lawes be not exercised, or be of none aucto-
 ritee or force.
 Sileo verbum facere, I holde my peace.
 Siler, sileris, n. g. a hynde of willowe or wither
 growyng in water, commonly called silar.
 Siler, or Silerus, a river in the regyome of Ma-
 ples, some wyte it Silarus.
 Sileisco, scere, to be in silence or quiete.
 Silex, icis, m. g. a flinte stone.
 Silex, is used of Virgile in the f. g. Silex ac-
 ta silex, &c.
 Sila, a river in Italia, in the whiche (after some
 authours) nothing doeth swimme, but sticke
 to the bottom.
 Silicatus, a, um, made with silte stones.
 Silicernium, ni, n. g. a testace puddyng, eaten
 only at the tyme of funerall, some doe take
 it for a seed or dike made as the flintall of
 yermyn of a man or woman, a drige flint.
 Silicernium, is used of Terentius, for an olde

man that is ready to haue with a dyke
 made for hym.
 Siliceus, a, um, of a silte stone.
 Silicia, sine Silicula, an herbe called longecro-
 Silicius, ni, m. g. seemeth in silite to be a part
 of a caruad or loped beu.
 Siligineus, a, um, made of the wheate called
 Siligo.
 Siliginus panis, mauchet of fine breade.
 Siligo, ginis, f. g. a hynde of wheate bayng
 an uplight stalk, and the some verbe whete,
 and therof is made the finest breade and most
 plectfull, as Silenus wytheth. It was also
 called Olyra, or some Typha.
 Siliginarius, ni, one that cutteth or distibuteth
 the fine wheate called Siligo.
 Siliqua, e, f. g. the huske or cobbe of any thyng,
 also a certaintee called of the Grekes Cera-
 tonia. Also the seute of the sametre, whiche
 is in length of a many finger, and hyde, and
 somewhat hooked, the weight of one of them
 made the people called Scythians, wherof they
 dooe make a byamme. It is also called a cha-
 cete, and is used amonge the of golde and
 siluer, and also cometh in the staling and alay-
 yng thereof.
 Siliqua, is also a tree, whiche the Gones dooe
 call Cerauma, differ from the other before
 mentioned.
 Siliqua, is sometime taken for Fernugracum;
 Siliqua, Aegyptia, is calia fistula.
 Siliquarium, i, n. g. an herbe called colmarie.
 Siliquor, aris, ari, to growe in huske or cobbe,
 Silis, a river by Venice.
 Silla, idem quod Silia.
 Silli, cautes, scotes.
 Sillura, an ile in the Britains sea.
 Silo, loy, he that hath great bowes, or after
 some he hath a nose crookynge upwards.
 Silon, ante of India, wherof the trees neuer
 loseth their leaues.
 Siloson, the brother of Polycrates, the tyranna
 of Samia.
 Silosontis chlamis, is spoken in a ppyetie,
 of him that beareth him selfe of riches garments.
 Silphii, people of Libya.
 Silphium, li, an herbe, wherof cometh the gum
 called Benioin.
 Silurus, i, a fische called a Mugil, openeth a fische
 muche like to a surgeon, whiche in this tyme
 founde in the flure of Italia.
 Silus, li, m. g. a famolish noze, or a noze that is
 couered upward.
 Simbella, e, f. g. halfe a pounce, also a phire of
 golde balance.
 Simethis, a mythe.
 Simethius, a, um, of simethis.
 Simia, e, f. g. gone, et similia, ni, m. g. an ape,
 and by translation, he that imiteth, some-
 tyme of an embayment to be like to some

Singulidens gallina, a clopping henne.
Singultim, with sobbes or stoppings.
Singultim pauca loquutus, id est, verbis in-
terruptis.

Singultus, aui, tire, to pere.
Singultus, u. s. m. g. perping.
Singultus gallinarum, clopping of hennes.

Singulus, a, um, euerpione.
Singulis diebus, euerp date.
In singulos dies, euerp date, without passing
one date, from date to date.

Sinister, ira, strum, pertaining to the left hand,
that is on the left hand. Sometime it signi-
fies contrarie, vniuersal or unhappie. In
distinction of Augurs it signifieth prosper-
ous, lucky.

Sinistris sermonibus carpere aliquem, to
speake ill of one, to speake malicious words
beside against one.

Sinistras, aui, f. gene. vniuersal, from
wardenside.

Sinistra, an aduerbe, on the left hand.

Sinistra, x, f. g. the left hand. also the parte
towards the left hand.

Sinistre, unhappily, vniuersally.

Sinistrum, on the left hand, towards the
left hand.

Sino, sui, sinere, to suffice.

Sine te hoc exorem, let me intercede for in
this point.

Sine te veniat, let him come.

Sine te habere, admitte the case that is
to be so.

Simon, a mans name in Virgil.

Simon, an ile of Coslira.

Sinope, pes, a cite in the countrey of Pona-
tus.

Sinopeus, one of Sinope.

Sinopsis, pidi, a redde stone, commonly called
Sinoper.

Sinopius, a, um, of or pertaining to Sinoper.

Sinuella, a cite in Campania.

Sinuellanus, a, um, of Sinuella.

Sinuo, aui, arc, to tourne and wynde in the
foume of a serpent, makinge holowe bo-
mes or furrowes. It is also applied to
garmentes that are pleighted or gathered
vppe. also to streames of riuers, whiche in
renninge make druees tournynges. Also
to bankes, whiche haue holowe creakes or bo-
mes.

Sinuolus, a, um, that whiche hath many tur-
nynges and wyndynges.

Sinus, u. s. masculi, gene. a bosome. Also the
turnynges or holownesse of water bankes.

Sometime the holownesse of cles. Also
a cuppe for wyne. also nettes. Sometime
a saple when the wynde spleeth it.

Sinus vrbis, the middell of a cite.

In sinu habere, to haue secretly in his bo-
some.

or to haue secretly in his handes or power,
that other knows not of.

In sinu gaudere, to bee mery of glad without
showyng it openly.

Soluto sinu, with all liberallitee.

Sinus, is sometime vied for a sure place of re-
fuge of succour.

Sinus vestium, playtes of garmentes.

Confugit in sinum tuum concussa res publi-
ca, the common weale beyng afflicted and
troubled with the for succour.

Ex toga facere sinum, to holde up his gowne
rounde like a lappe.

Calumniatores ex suo sinu apposuit, he sub-
oynd false accusers of his owne house or fa-
mille, or that were his great friends and fa-
miliars.

Sinus maris, a bosome of goulfe of the sea.

In tuum ipsius sinum insipue, a pioushe, mo-
nishing him that correcteth or carpereth other,
to consider his owne life and state.

Sinus, nus, m. g. and Sinum, ni, n. gene, a littell
cuppe to drynke wyne or milke in.

Sinus magnus, a bosome of goulfe of the sea in
India, called now Mare de Sir.

Sion, si, neutri, gene, an herbe growing in the
water, hauinge trailes like Alisanders, but
somewhat lesse and soote in smell.

Siparium, and sometime Sipparium, ri, n. ge.
a curtaine vied in cages.

Siphinus, an ile in the sea Aegeum, whereto
was founde sometime plenty of golde and
siluer.

Siphon, phonis, masculini, generis, a pipe of a
cundite.

Sipho, or Sipo, aui, arc, to spynke or scatten
abroade.

Siphunculus, li, m. g. a cooke in a cundite.

Sipius, piuntis, or Sipontum, a cite in Apulia
by the mountayne called Sarganus.

Sipontinus, or Sipiuntinus, a, um, of that cite.

Siqua, for Si aliqua, if any.

Siquando, if at any tyme.

Negotiis quando odium ceperat, if he were
at any tyme wey of busynesse.

Siquidem, for, because. also if, truly.

Siquidem biduum, if it be but the space of
two dates.

Siquis, siqua, siquod vel siquid, if any.

Siquo pacto potes, if thou canst by any
meanes.

Sir, a cite in Illiria or Slavonia.

Siraces, people towards the southe parte of the
world.

Siremps, for similis res ipsa.

Siren, renis, and Sirena, n. s. f. gene. a mer-
maid.

Sirènes, were three daughters of Achelous
and Calliope, whiche dwelled in an ile be-
twene Sicilie and Sicile, who with there
sweete

sweete songes drewe such into them, as
passed that sea, and then they dyed. It
is happened to Alcides to saye that matter, he
stopped the eares of all his company, so they
might they should not heare the songes of
Sirenes, and caused him selfe to be bounde
to the masts of the shippe, and so escaped.

Sirènes, supposed to murke, that they were
disappointed, that they thence them selfe
into the sea, whom poeple supposed to be mer-
maids.

Sir, pites, whereto eyes was lapt to be pre-
served.

Sirialis, a sickness of teeth, whereabout the
spine of the canaliculus daies, by the exceding
heate of the stomack, the teeth be vntie, and
doe decay. It is also a sickness in the heades
of children, proceeding of the inflammatio-
on of the braine.

Siris, the name of the ryuer Nilus amonge the
Ethiopiens.

Sirius, a starr in the middell of the firmam-
ent, whiche the whiche when the sonne com-
meth the firmament of heate is doubled,
wherby the bodies of men become sicke with
heate. This starr is also called Canicula:
and the dates, whereto it appeareth, be cal-
led Canicularis, whiche booke begynns the
vi. dates of Iulie.

Sirmion, a cite of Pannonia in Italy.

Sirpea, x, f. g. a matre of other thing made of
rustles.

Sirpeus, a, um, made of rustles.

Sirpices, were instrumentes made with teath
like to a saw, whiche beyng drawen with
oxen, plucked up by the rootes flagges, and
great weedes, whiche grow in meadowes.

Sirpical: falces, hookes, wherewith vines are
cutte.

Sirpiculum, a littell baskette.

Sirpo, aui, arc, to wynde or wynde with rustles
or offes, or other like thing.

Sirpus, pi, m. gene. a rustle, looke Scirpus.

Sirpi, be also woordes or yerbes, whiche be
pertinable to vnderstande.

Sirus, a cane vnder the ground, in the whiche
men kept wheate.

Sis, othe wyters vied for Si uis.

Sisacthea, x, a ranging steere.

Sisacthea, a lawe of the Athenienses, made by
Solon, for the mitigation of debtes of man
owed.

Sisag, x, for gent. a maner of pulle or crop.

Sisag, x, for gent. whiche the apothecaries use
call Serrina.

Sisamus, a tree of the Arabiagonia.

Sisapo, a towne of Assyria.

Sisaron, f. g. after Sisaron is a fete, wherof
the bees doo gather like the honey. Plinius
saith it is Sisaron, it is supposed to be such,

whiche is supposed to be such, and
the bees doo gather like the honey. Plinius
saith it is Sisaron, it is supposed to be such,

Sisaron, or Sisaron, itidem quod Sifer.

Sifer, a starr in the zodiac, whereto some
men doo suppose to be pertynable.

Sicilia, a cite of Siciliens, called now Lubiana.

Sisigambis, king of Persia.

Siso, aui, arc, to make to tarry or tarry vppe,
to retaine or kepe backe, to stoppe, to appoyne,
to make dooing, to make dooing in the lawe, to
make dooing, to make dooing, to make dooing.

Sisatru, appeere thou.

Ore sifere. Rainor, intermixture, ne quis
mili obstitit, obstat: nam qui obstitit, o-
re sifere, J. thieris, and J. menach, that no
man leaue me of my wate: for who so leaue
me, shall leaue the grouppe. J. thieris
sifere capite quemcumque offendero.

Sifere vadimonium, to vnyge to surete.

Sifere gradum, to stoppe, to make still, to
goe no further.

Siste lachrymas, cease your weeping, weep
no more.

Sistere sanguinem, to stent bleeding.

Aluum sifere, to stoppe or vnyge the beate.

Hic rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu
sister eques, id est, corroborabit, confir-
mabit.

Sistere faciem, to cause men to stoppe, that
be sleeping or rennyng awake.

Templum eidem vestigijs sifteretur, id est,
conderetur.

Vas factus est alter sistendi eius, the other be-
came surete for his appaunce.

Ego illum huc tibi sistam in viam, J. will
drynge hie hither in to the strete before
you.

Ecce me sisto, I. J. appeere here personally.

Rempublicam sifere negat posse, id est,
consistere, stare.

Ruinis sifere, to do repaerations, and make
that the house fall in no farther ruins and
decaye.

Sistrum, tri, neutri, gene. an instrument like
a home, whiche was vied in bacchanle in the
reeds of a trumpet. also a bacchanle
vied in old tyme.

Sisymbrium, an herbe, wherof bee two kynde-
s, the one is called Sisymbrium alone,
whiche is also called Thymbra, in agillie
water mynte: the other is called Sisymbrium
um Cardamine, whiche in agillie was
supposed.

Sisymbrium, aui, of or belonging to Sisymbrium.

Sisymbria, a gentile thete, whiche was sayd
of thete, of whom it is sayd, that he
hel he turneth a stone vp in a great hill, but
when it is in the topp, it falleth downe
againe, and reneweth his laboure.

Agg illi

Sis

S ANTE Y

Sitanus, a, um, made of newe cojne.
 Sitanus panis, breade of newe wheate.
 Sitarchia, a, bagge of garbancles, wherein meate is put.
 Sitella, x, f. gen. a diminutivus of Situla, a littell pottle, wherein loties were put.
 Sithonis, midis, scimini, gene. the that is of Sithonia.
 Sithonia, a countrey in Macedonia vppon the sea side.
 Sithonius, a, um, of Sithonia.
 Stribundus, a, um, varie thyriste.
 Sitien, citicinis, he that did blowe in a trumpet when men were buried: or he that singeth at mens burialles.
 Siticulofus, a, um, that is alwaie a thyriste, very thyriste, dyte, lacking moisture.
 Siticulosa loca, dyte places.
 Sitiens, entis, om. ge. that is a thyriste, thyriste, dyte, that couereth or despyeth any thyng.
 Sitenier, thyriste, greedilp.
 Sientia, dyte places.
 Sitis, tis, f. gen. thyrist or despye to dypnke, and by translation a great appetite of greedp despye of any thyng.
 Concipere sum labore, to become thyriste withlabour.
 Compellere, depellere, resinguer, exples re sum, to quenech ones thyrist.
 Sum fedare, leuare, to assuage ones thyrist.
 Consumitui, to be almost dead for thyrist.
 Excessitium potio, he dyanke moze than he needed.
 Sistere, and Alere sum, contrarie.
 Facere alicui sum audiendi, to make despyrous of greedp to here.
 Sitocoma, an officer of magistrate, whiche had the prouision of grapes or vitaple.
 Simla, la, f. g. a littell coffer, wherein loties were putte at the choosynge of officers. also a bucket to drawe water.
 Situs, a, um, of Sino, suffred, permitted.
 Acculare non est situs, he was not suffred to accule hym.
 Situs, a, um, put or set, situate, placed.
 Res omnis in incerto sita est, the whole matere is in doubte.
 In te spes omnis sita est, all our hope lyeth or resteth in pou.
 Si in te solum sit situm, if it rested onely in pou, if it were onely in your handes or power to doo it.
 Huiuscerel potestas omnis in uobis sita est, all the doynge of this matere is in your handes, or you haue full power and auctorite to doo in this matere as ye wyll.
 Ara sita Druso, id est, constituta, aut posita, was made of sette vp.
 Hic situi sunt Acananes. &c. here lye buried the men of Acanania, &c.

S ANTE M

Situs, us, masculi, gene. spithynesse gathered or moydure by lacke of clesynge, also of sita spithynesse, hoynesse, dulle. also the festynge or standynge of a place, whiche is nowe called the site or situation of a manour or countrey.
 Ducere situm, to waite hoie and spithy, to be foule with dulle.
 Siue, either, or if, whether.
 Siue me amas, siue odisti, non magni estis mo, whether thou hate me or loue me, I doe not greatly passe.
 Poitulo, siue acquum est, te oro Dane, I requite, or if it be mete, I paise the Dannes.

S, ANTE, M,

Maragdinus, a, um, of an emeraude.
 Smaragdus, di, m. g. a precious stone called an emeraude.
 Smegma, matris, neu. gene. sope, and all other thyng that dooth putte a waite spotted or vncleanness.
 Smegticus, a, um, that hath the strength of a stickle to purge or cleanse.
 Smerdis, the brother of Cambyses kynge of Persia.
 Smilax, smilacis, a tree, called of the latines Taxus. also an herbe, whiche hath leaues lyke an aspe with beartes, and a white floure, and smelleth lyke a lilip, and cenneth vp vpon trees. Quibus seigneth it to be a woman, whiche dypnge for the loue of a younge man, called Leroe, was transfourmed into the said herbe.
 Smilium, in, n. g. a shoemakers parynge knyfe, also a kniffe or instrument that surgians vse to cutte woundes with.
 Smythicus, one of the names of Appollo.
 Smyrna, a citee of Jonia in the lesse Asia, whiche was supposed of some to be the countrey of Homerus.
 Smyrneus, a, um, of Smyrna.
 Smyrnium, an herbe, whiche Cristus Loydus supposeth to be the commune Angelica, Manardus epist. li. 12. epist. 4. interpreteth it to be Olus atrum, in englyshe Amilander. Quellius asseymerh it to be the said herbe, whiche in Fraunce is called Leneche, I suppose in englyshe Louage: whiche the latest mooste scruple I referre to the reader.

S, ANTE, O,

Soana, a eyner in the Ile Caprobana.
 Soanes, people of Asia, dwelling about the extreme part of the mountayns called Caucasus.

Sobos

S ANTE O

Soboles, lis, f. g. issue or generation of chyldren, offspring.
 Sobolesco, scere, to increase people.
 Sobrie, sobriety, abstinence, piensitp, temperate.
 Sobrini, sisters chyldren.
 Sobrius, a, um, sobye, not dyanke, temperate, wellabused.
 Tu pol homo non es sobrius, in festi thou arte not well in thy wittes or well abused.
 Rura sobria, where no wyne is made.
 Terra sobria, id est, steriles.
 Soccas, a, um, that weareth shetpys of pincos.
 Soccus, ci, m. g. a kynde of shoes, and is fourmeth of foccus a bagge, because that when it was fastned vpon the foot, it bagged and laye full of plates, and were vied bothe of men and women, but moze among the noble and rich folke.
 Soccus detrahunt, they pull of my pincos of shetpys.
 Socylus, li, a diminutivus of Soccus.
 Socer, soceri, and Socerus, ri, m. g. the wifes father.
 Socia, x, f. g. a fellow, a mate.
 Socialis, le, that belongeth to felowes, allies or confederates, that maynteyneth fellowship or friendship.
 Carmina socialia, verses songe at weddinges.
 Sociale bellum, that waere, whiche is made with confederates or allies.
 Socialitas, ratis, f. g. fellowshyppe, compans.
 Socialiter, lyke felowes.
 Sociabilis, le, that mate be easlye logned to other.
 Socius, a, um, coupled, logned as a felowe.
 Sociatrix, tricis, the that coupleth or logneth.
 Socienus, ni, m. g. a companion of felowe, an olde woojbe.
 Societas, atis, f. g. fellowshyppe, alpaunce, consocietes.
 Quorum tibi societas cum illo est, whiche thynges thou arte partaker in as well as he.
 Adungere aliquem in societatem, to make alliance with one.
 Socio, aul, are, to logne or confederate, to accompanie.
 Sociare sermonem, to haue familiar communication with one.
 Socius, n, m. g. a fellow or companion, a mate, also Socij, bee confederates, allies, they whiche in all counsaile and actes do participate one with an other. loke for Comites and Sodales, in they places.
 In negotio aliquo socius, he that taketh such parte as an other doeth in any busynesse.
 Consiliorum socius, partaker of ones counsailes.
 Addere se sorium alicui, to associate hym

S ANTE O

Selfe with one.
 Socius, a, um, that helpeth apresh or taketh parte with an other in any thyng, thus is companion of felow with an other.
 Socordia, x, f. g. lustyphynesse, suggestyphynesse, somerme it signifyeth folynesse.
 Socorditer, stoutrally, lyke a luste, lustyphynesse.
 Socors, ordis, om. g. lustyphynesse, apt to no goodnesse, negligent, slowe, that hath no wittes or vnderstandynge, as it were without heete of spytte.
 Socrates, an excellent philosophise, sonne of Sophroniscus the malon and Phanacium a mowpse, who being first Rabiouse in naturall philosophise, finally gaue hym selfe to morall philosophise, teachynge openly vertue, and so diligently enswed it in his lypynge, and in disputynge was so warye and so sure agaynst them that were called Sophistes, that Apollo being demanded whiche was the wisest man typpynge, answered, Socrates: he was matter to Plato, Xenophon, Menocretes, and other the greatest philosophisers at that tyme typpynge. Socrates his excellency in vertue and knowlage, he was of a rare and meruallous nature, for he mought sustayne colde, laboure, hunger, and thyrste, about any man at that tyme, as Alcibiades declareth in Plato. he affirmed that there was alliance with hym a spytte of spytelluall power called Dæmonium, the whiche as often as he was moued to doo any thyng not conueniente or necessarie, that spytte touched hym, and byd prohibite hym to do it. Under Marke and merke tauntes in the fourme of argument called Induction, he caused men to perceyue theire ignorance, where before they thought them selves to be wyse. finally, beinge enuied of them which did then beare chiefe rule in Athens, he was accused of Blasphemy, Mæstus the poete, and Lycon the oratour, that he spake agaynst thei goddes, and corrupted theyi chyldren with peruers doctrine: but he contemnyng death, woulde suffer no man to speake for hym, and so dypnyng poison with a toyouse countinaunce, and sayynge to Artus, I byng the good lucke, dyed incontinent. But some after, the people were so foute for his deathe, that of his accusers, some they slawe, and some exiled, and byd set vp onely the image of Socrates made of copper. he was before the incarnation of Christ. 167. yeres.
 Socranicus, a, um. that foloweth the doctrine of Socrates, of or belongynge to Socrates.
 Socrus, us, f. g. the wifes mother or the yowes bandes mother.
 Socus, a Troiane the sonne of Hippolitus.
 Sodalis, is, m. g. he that helpeth compaign with other at meales or partyes. it is also he that

is of one fraternitie, companie of colladge with other, a companion, a fellows.
 Ille sodalis erat in hoc morbo, he had the same disease that this man had, he was faulre in that point, as well as this man.
 Sodalitas, a fraternitie, a brotherhood. also to a companie incoorporate of any miserie of craft, generally all fellowshippes, pynately assembling amonge the people.
 Sodalium, n, n. g. idem.
 Sodes, an interfection, of an aduerbe of exhorting if their dare, on good fellowship, I praye the, I beseeche the.
 Dic sodes, tell me on good fellowship, tell me I praye the.
 Sodoma, x, f. g. and Sodomum, i, n. g. of Sodoma, orum, a citie in Iudea, whiche for spyns doone agaynst nature, was by almighty god consumed by celestall fire.
 Sodomito, aui, are, to vse of committe the synne of Sodoma agaynst nature.
 Sogdiana, a gouernour in Asia extending to the north parte of Persia.
 Sol, solis, m. g. the sunne.
 Soles, significeth sometime the dape, sometime the beams of the sunne, also the heats of the sunne.
 Soles longi, longe dayes.
 Sole nouo, at the sunne rising.
 A primo sole, from the sunne rising.
 A sole orto, idem.
 Iam sole intulo, the sunne beynge allready risen, and thynge abioade.
 Solibus expolitus locus, a place open vpon the sunne.
 Supremo sole, a little before the sunne set.
 A solibus coctus, riped in the sunne.
 Absolut, the sunne is gone downe.
 Arcu soles, longe dayes.
 Candidi soles iulce mihi, I was fortunate and happy.
 Solamen, mis, n. g. solace, comfort, consolacion.
 Solanum, i, n. g. an herbe called night shade.
 Solanum toporiferum, an herbe called dwale.
 Solanus, a, um, idem quod Solaris, re.
 Solaris, re, of, or, pertaining to the sunne.
 Solaris herba, an herbe, the flowers wherof turneth about with the sunne. The Grekes call it Heliotropium.
 Solarium, n, n. g. a place where by the sunne houres are knowne, a diall, also a solar of an house, also a pension payde to the pynce, to tye out of common busynesse.
 Solati, they whiche be diseased of sicke by the heats of the sunne.
 Solatium, n, n. g. solace of comforte, consolacion.
 Solatium, li, n. g. a little comforte of consolacion.
 Afficere solatio, to comforte.
 Solatia dare, and præbere solatium, idem.

Hoc sibi solati proponebat, they comforted them selves in this poynte.
 Solatia esse, to comforte.
 Solator, oris, m. g. he that comforteth.
 Solatus, a, um, warmed, burned of heats in the sunne.
 Saldum, for Solidum.
 Soldurij, etatate confuted persones, of twoynge byetherne amonge the Wallen in the tyme of Julius Cæsar, whiche bowed to tye and die together, called of the Latians Deuon.
 Solea, x, f. g. a shoe called a galage or pater, which hath nothing on the feete but onely lathettes. also a fische called a sole, also a groundfoule, whereon the walls of an house standeth. It is also a shoe, wherewith hoyses and oxen be shodde, and an instrument used in making oyle.
 Induere soleas iumentis, to shoe hoyses of oxen ther beastes, to set on shoes.
 Solearius, n, n. g. a pattenmaker.
 Solearus, a, um, shod, of that wearereth pattens.
 Solennia, orum, feastes of holy dates.
 Solenne, nis, n. g. a soleinne feaste pearly obserued, an anniuersarie.
 Solenne habent, it is an ordinarie facion, of a custome muche used amonge them.
 Solenne instituire, to institute a soleinne and ordinarie feaste, to be pearly kepte at a certayne tyme.
 Solennis, ne, annuall or pearly, that whiche is soleinne, wont, or done every yere, ordinarie, accustomed to be seene or doone often tymes.
 Iter solenne, a necessarie accustomed and ordinarie voyage or iourney.
 Sacra solennia, ordinarie feastes of cetera monies.
 Verba solennia, ordinarie woordes.
 Dies solennis, a soleinne daye that cometh once every yere.
 Salenne olim erat, it was once accustomed, a common thynge, often tymes used.
 Nostrum illud solenne seruemus, let vs kepe our accustomed wont and facion.
 Solennitas, a, is, f. g. a soleimntie.
 Solenniter, soleimnly, ordinarly.
 Solennitus, idem quod Solenniter.
 Solens, entis, wont, accustomed.
 Soleo, solitus sum, vel solui, solere, to be wont, to be accustomed.
 Solere, to kepe companie.
 Soler, it was wont, of the vse hath ben.
 Solens, for vt soleo.
 Ego abcessi solens paululum ab illis, I went a little from them as I was wont.
 Solers, eris, om. g. wette, pynent, wyle, full of craft.
 Solerti auditu animal, a beaste that is quick of hearing.
 Solerriorem custodiam præbet, it watcheth more

more strictly.
 Solerter, wittily, cunningly, craftily, subtilly.
 Solertia, x, f. g. sharpnesse of quicknesse of witte, wittinesse, craftinesse, of subtiltie in practising good or ill.
 Solicitatio, onis, f. g. a sollicitation, an entrepryng of mouyng to dooe a thynge.
 Solicitator, oris, one that dooeth sollicit of entre other.
 Sollicit, carefully.
 Solicito, aui, are, to turne by the grounde in spyng and plowng, to tye a thynge out of the grounde that it standeth on, and remoue it out of his place, to shewe bothe hope and feare. also to disquiete of make soye, to vex, to trouble, to make heauy, sollicitous of care full, to make pynous, to sollicite, to procure, to prouoke and le instantly vpon one, and entrepryng to dooe a thynge.
 Cur me sollicit huius amentia? why doe I trouble and vex my selfe with this mannes madnesse.
 Quide sollicit autem? what thynge troubleth your mynde?
 Nulla spe, nullo timore sollicitus, I am not moued either with any hope or with any feare.
 Sicine me atq illam opera tua miseros sollicitari? is it well done, that boeth I and the unhappy bodie, be thus brought in hope and feare by thy meanes? or thus vexed, troubled and disquieted by thy meanes?
 Amicos ad perniciem alicuius pecunia sollicitare, to egge or entice ones frendes with money and rewardes to slea hym.
 Ferro sollicitare humum, to labour of tye the grounde.
 Remis sollicitauit aquas, he rowed with oars on the water.
 Arcu sollicitare feras, to hunt wylde beastes with the bowe.
 Quod me sollicitauit ad emendum, whiche thynge moued me to byte.
 Sollicitare pacem, to labour of sue for peace.
 Forem sollicitare, to open the doye.
 Sollicitare ad seanes, to allure bydes vnto hym.
 Sollicitudo, inis, care, heauynesse, pynfullnesse, trouble and vexation of mynde.
 Abstrahere a sollicitudine, to withdawe his mynde from care and heauynesse.
 Afferre sollicitudinem, to make sollicitous and careful.
 Exedi sollicitudine, to be consumed with care and pynfullnesse.
 Sibi struere sollicitudinem, to worke of pure chate carefulnesse and trouble of mynde to hym selfe.
 Conficere alicui sollicitudines, to byng one in care and heauynesse.

Ex te duplex nos afflicte sollicitudo, we be in double care and heauynesse of mynde, by your meane of for your sake.
 Esse sollicitudini alicui, to cause one to be full of trouble and care.
 Esse sollicitudini dicitur res aliqua, when it vexeth and disquieteth the mynde.
 Esse magna sollicitudine, to be verie sollicitous and careful.
 Sollicitus, a, um, careful, sollicitous, pynfull, and disquieted in mynde.
 Ut meam, non modo reipublice vicem videretur sollicitus, that he seemed to be careful not onely for the common weale sake of misfortune, but for myne also.
 Sollicitum habere, to vex, to disquiete, to make sollicitous and careful.
 Sollicitum tenere hostem ad lucem, to keep the enemies sollicitous and fearefull vntill he were daye.
 Res sollicita, a thynge full of care and disquietenesse of mynde.
 Solidago maior, wall wythe.
 Solidarij, they that doeth in grosse.
 Solidi, whole, perfectly.
 Solidisco, scere, to close together as a wounde dooeth when it healeth, to waxe sounde and whole.
 Solipes, that hath feete whole without tores.
 Soliditas, a, is, f. g. massiuenesse, soundenesse.
 Solido, aui, are, to make fyrm, to consolidate, to make sounde and massie, to make whole and stronge.
 Solidurn, or rather Soldurij, were men of war in Fraunce in the tyme of Julius Cæsar, whiche beynge once captayned with any people of captayne, were so aduocied vnto them, that in theyr quarrells they woulde die, or if victorie inclined on the other parte, they woulde slea them selues.
 Solidus, a, um, whole, sounde, continually, nor holowe, not broken of cutte, massy.
 In solidum, wholly.
 Solida terras spectauit imagine luna, with hie full bodye.
 Corpus solidum et succi plenum, a bodie sounde, lustie, and nothynge decayed, but full of good bloude and holisome humours.
 Decem annos solidos, ten whole yeres.
 Solida felicitas non est, that felicitie is not whole and perfecte.
 Solida columna, massy and made all of one matter.
 Non satis visum hoc solidum est gaudium? byd not this soye seeme to the to be full and perfect enough.
 Inibis a me solidam et grandem gratiam, thou shalt gett enee a great thankes of me.
 Solidum suum cuiq reddere, to paye to every one that he oweth full and whole.

Solidus, was among the Romans silver by taken, sometime for a copie of by the con-
taining. xii. small copes. Sometime it was
taken for Dragma in place, as primi Esdræ
S. et secundum claudum capite. 7. in Paralip
pomenon, capite. 29 some were of the va-
lue of Dragma, as in the time of Alexander
the emperor.

Solidus aureus was in the time of the same
emperor two dynames of gold. After in
the time of Justinian. vi. of them made
one ounce, they being the weight of our olde
nobles.

Soliterium, rei, a weapon made all of iron.

Soluta, x, i. g. a hynde of venemouse pis-
mies, whiche heperth hym selfe out of the
sunne, or lieth from the heate of the sunne.

Soluta, x, i. g. a flie, whiche in the heate
of the sunne pricketh most sharpe.

Soliloquium, communicacion, whiche a man
being alone, hath with god in contemplaciō.

Soliloquus, he that rather being alone.

Solimus, for Solent, they are wont.

Solimus, i, n. g. a hynde of dancing among
the dauncours called Augures, or a daunct-
on taken by the tailynge of beades on the
grounde, whiche was geuen to chichens.

Solimus, a, um, an adiective.

Solis insula, an ile in the Indian sea.

Solis omnia, places in India, where Alexander
was in great danger by reason of great heate.

Solis mensa, a place in Aethiopia, where the
tables be alwayes full of good meate and
ready for them that will come and eate it.

Solus, a, um, solitarie, alone without com-
panie.

Solus solitarius, whiche he founde in A-
frica.

Soluta, orum, n. g. plu. an offeringe of
the thinges of sundrye kindes, as a bull, a
sheepe, and a dove.

Soluta, the ablative case used aduerbially.

Soluta, magis, more then he was wont.

Soluta, aui, are, to be wont often.

Solutudo, mis, f. g. desert, where no man dwel-
leth.

Solutudo puerorum, when they haue neither
father nor mother.

Solutudo hominis, when one hath no man to
defende and helpe hym.

Solutudo ante ostium, there was no man be-
fore the doore.

Solutus, a, um, of Solco, wont, accustomed.

Solutus sum, I was wont.

Solutus, a, um, of Solus, alone.

Solutus, us, a, um, that wandreth alone.

Solutum, in, n. g. a place of estate where a kyn-
gdom. It is also a great vessel that serueth
to diuerse vses, as to translate spence from
one to an other, to washe linnen clothes, and

for men and women to be bathed in, whiche
was sometime among the Romans made
of silver. It signifieth also a coffyn, wherein
deade bodies be put.

Solo, aui, are, to make desolate and without
companie.

Solo, in the osse tongue, signifieth all.

Solus, a cite of Cilicia, the people wherof be
called Solenses.

Solacismus, i, m. g. a vice in speakeing, wher-
in the true congruities and right speache is
peruerred, incongruities.

Solacophanes, a figure: as, Prænetic sub
ipia.

Soluta, gæ, a hynde of pismires, called also
Soluta.

Solon, a noble man of Athens, whiche by his
mother literally descended from Xocopus the
latter kyn of Athens: he was a man of ex-
cellent witte, and called one of the seven wise
men of Greece: and was in such authoritie
in that cite, that he made and gaue to them
lawes, wherof were neuer repelled: none with-
standing whan Solonutus (his husbandman)

went about to change the tourne of such
common weale, whiche was popular, into a
monarchie, he willingly went in exile, and
so died: Heade of hye in Ecclesiæ. when he
was writing of his lawes, Anacharsis the
philosopher said, that Solons lawes shoulde
be like to copwebbes, that little flies shoulde
be fast tied with them, but great flies shoulde
make holes and breake through them.

Solor, aris, ar, to recreate, to comforte, to so-
lacie, to make pastime.

Solox, locis, m. g. course woulde of lorties. also
the heate that beareth course woulde.

Soliquium, an herbe, whiche hath ben longe
taken for marigoldes. but Ruellius now do-
eth denie it, nor withstanding I am not so
scrupulous, but that I am content with the
olde opinion, the description of Heliotropia
um not muche abhorring it, as me seemeth.

Solitalis herba, an herbe, whiche doeth beare
flowres onely at the tyme, when the sonne is
at the highest: or as some men suppose, but
one date.

Solitalis, i. e. belonging to the tyme, when
the sonne is at the heighest.

Solitalis via, a lye whiche dureth but a lit-
tell space.

Solitalis morbus, a sickness, whiche hys
lith men moyste.

Solitalis xgritudo, is of some men taken
for the burning feuer, whiche happeneth a-
bout the canticular daies, of exceeding heate
of the aere.

Solittium, in, n. g. the state of the sonne, when
he can not be either higher or lower, whiche
is twelfe in the yere, in winter the eight Ga-
lendes

lendes of January, and is called Solittium
hyemale. In summer the eight Galendes of
Iuly, and is called Solittium æstiuale.

Solum, i, n. g. the sole of a shoe. Sometime
lands, generally it signifieth all thing, whiche
the mouth sucketh, or beate any other thing on
it, and is spoken sometime of the sen. It is also
the sole of the foot, also the sole of a shoe.

Natale solum, a mans naturall countrey.

Solum vertere, to make bankrupte, to for-
take his owne countrey.

Solum fossæ, the bottom of a ditch.

Stellarum solum, the firmament.

Solum aquæ, the upper parte of the sea,
wherof shippes dooe saile.

Bonitas soli, good nature of the ground or
soyle.

Aequare solo magistratum, to pull downe
the authoritie of any magistrate or officer.

Solum, an aduerbe, alone.

Solummodo, idem.

Solus, soli, uere, to tewe, to pale, to recom-
pence, to putte awate, to deliuer, to resolute
or wite, to open.

Soluerè fidem, to breake promise.

Soluerè venas, to open the veynes.

Soluerè vorum, to perswade an auow.

Aluum or ventrem soluerè, to make one
faste, to tewe the bealy.

Soluerè vita, to flee one.

Soluerè ebrietatem, to make one sobrie, to
putte awate drunkenness.

Soluerè legibus, to dispence with one, to
geue hym a placarde.

Obdione and obdionem soluerè, to resse
a lyege.

Soluerè morem, to breake a custome.

Morbo solutus, dead.

Soluerè, to make satisfaction.

Solue lachrymas, wepe no more.

Solue corda metu, put all feare out of your
heertes.

Ego uos solui curis cæteris, I haue deliuered
you from all other cares.

Soluerè nauem, to weigh by the anchoys
and set forwarde, to take the sea.

Soluerè fœdus, to breake the league.

Soluit Alexandria, he departed from Alex-
andria.

E portu soluerè, to departe out of the haven
and take the sea.

Nives soluantur, the snow is resolued and
melted.

Misimus qui pro uectura solueret, we sent
one to pale for the cariage.

Verbis soluerè, to make amends in wordes
Neg tu verbis vnquam solues, quod mihi
re malefeceris, thou warte neuer make me
amends in wordes and purge thy selfe of
that, whiche thou hast doone me displeasure

in to deade.

Soluerè iusta funeri, to paye all charges that
apperteyne to buye the lastementes.

Suprema aliquid soluerè, idem.

Soluitur acris hyems, the bitter and colde
wynter is ended.

Soluerè non erar, he was not able to pale
his debtes, he had not wherewith to pale his
debtes.

Ad denarium soluerè, to pale every grece:
or after some, to pale for the tone of every
grece.

Solus, alone, one onely, solitarie.

Solus omnium, ex omnibus, or inter om-
nes, onely amonge all other.

Solis erat in agris, id est, desertis.

Locus solus, a deserte place.

Mihi solus ridiculo fuit, he was a laughing
stocke to me onely.

Solis tribus ictibus, at thre strokes onely.

Soluerè, wantonly, incontinently, to wile.

Solutis, i. e. that will be soone leached, or by-
doone, or that is lawed and not long fastned.

Solutio, onis, a lawynge, an unpaying.

Solutus, a, um, leached, bydoone, also paid.

Solutus risus, a great laughter.

Beili cura solutus, fearing warre no more.

Iururando solutus, discharged of his othe.

Somno solutus, fast a slepe.

Vino solutus, drunk.

Cœru soluto discedant, they breake companie
and departed.

Optio eligendi soluta, free choise.

Soluta oratio, contrainte to meete, prose.

Solym x. plu. the cite of Iherusalem, an other
cite in Cilicia.

Solymi, people by Ipeia.

Somnians, antis, om. g. one that dreameth.

Somniator, oris, a dreamer.

Somniculose, dreamingly, negligently.

Somniculosus, a, um, sleappy, drowly, sluggish:
sometime that maketh drowly or desirous of
slepe.

Somnifer, ra, rum, that induceth or byngeth
slepe.

Somnificus, a, um, idem.

Somnifolus, a, um, that dreameth often, that
is troubled with dreames.

Somno, aui, are, to dreame.

Somniare aliquem, to dreame of one.

Vel somnans iucundissimis, to dreame very
pleasant thinges.

Somnium, ni, n. g. a dreame, by translacon a
happy trille not like to be true.

Somnolentus, a, um, disposed to slepe, drow-
ly, sleappy.

Somnolentus, a, um, of olde wyters was vsed
for any thing that was true in a dreame.

Somnus, ni, m. g. slepe. Sometime night.

Somnum hac nocte oculis non vidi meti,
I slep

I slept not one wycke all this night long.
 Daur in somnum cunibus, it is geuen to
 them that go to slepe.
 In somnis, in the night, in his slepe.
 Benignus somni, quibene dormit.
 Frigidus somnus, death.
 Abrumpit somnos cura, care waketh men
 out of theyr slepe.
 Si somnum possem capere, if I coude slepe.
 Carpere somnos, to napper.
 Arcior q̄ solebat somnus complexus est,
 I slepte more soundely then I was wont.
 Conciliare somnum, to make one slepe.
 Somno se dare, to sle downe to slepe.
 Ducere somnos, to byng a slepe, also to slepe
 Excitare e somno, to waken, to see one
 out of his slepe.
 Somnum facere, to make to slepe.
 Animalia somnus habebat, beastes were a
 slepe.
 Somnum petere, to go to bedde.
 Somno priuare, to make that one can not
 slepe.
 Repetere somnum, to fall a slepe agayne.
 Sonabilis, le, that soundeth.
 Sonans, aus, soundyng.
 Sonandus, a, um, to be spoken of pronounced.
 Sonchos, an herbe, whiche Corydus taketh for
 Cicerbita, whiche is our Southwittill. But
 Hieronymus Tragus taketh it to be the lag-
 ged lettuce, whiche cometh vp in the begyn-
 nyng of the yere.
 Sompes, pedis, m.g. a light of swyfte hoys.
 Sonto, to sounde often.
 Sonitus, us, m.g. a sounde.
 Sonit, for Sonuit.
 Sonitus, a, um, for Sonans, aus.
 Sono, sonat, are, to sounde or make a noise.
 Cuius vox auribus sonat procul, whose
 voice dooe I here as farre of.
 Vox hominem sonat, his voice sheweth him
 to be a man.
 Idem sonant hæc verba, id est, significant.
 Quid sonet hæc vox voluptatis, what this
 woordes voluptas dooeth signifie.
 Sonor, oris, m.g. a great sounde of noyse.
 Sonore, still oz louds.
 Sonoritas, aus, a whynesse oz loudnesse.
 Sonorus, a, um, lowde oz maynge a great
 sounde, still.
 Sons, us, om.g. guiltie.
 Sonitus, a, um, noysome, hurtfull. sometyme
 iude.
 Sonitus morbus, in the Pandectes of the
 ciuile laws, to taken of Cassius and Venule-
 us, for any continual sicknesse, whereby one
 is leete to dooe his necessarie busynesse, and
 therfore in the tyme of wares, they whiche
 were in that maner sicke, were discharged of
 theyr othes. Sextus and other interpreters

of the twelfe tables, toke it for a belement
 and very great sicknesse. It wase be taken
 for the falling sicknesse.
 Sonitica causa, was expounded in Aulus for
 a lust and lausfull cause.
 Sonus, ni, m.g. a soune, a voyce, a noyse.
 Funder sonum, to syng to synde aloude.
 Ellicere sonum neruorum, to strike the strin-
 ges, and make them to sounde.
 Sophaci, people of Aethi.
 Sophenz, people of Aethiopia.
 Sopha, x, f.g. wisdom.
 Sophilus, a Theban poete.
 Sophisma, matis, n.g. a craftie and deceitfull
 sentence, an oration of inuencion, which see-
 meth to be true, when it is false.
 Sophista, and Sophistes, x, m.g. a dissembler
 of wisdom, a disputer vnder an eloquent
 or crafty speaking, he that professeth phylo-
 sophie for lucre or vayne glorie.
 Sophistice, ces, the parte of logike, whiche is
 capricious and subtilie, sophistice.
 Sophocles, a myter of tragedyes, also the name
 of others other lerned men.
 Sophocles, a, um, of Sophocles.
 Sophos, or Sophus, a wise man.
 Sophrion, phronis, m.g. a temperate persone.
 Sophronia, a matrone of Rome in the tyme of
 Decius the emperour.
 Sophrosine, nes, f.g. temperance, whereby car-
 nall appetites and lutes be restrained.
 Sopo, piui, pire, to set at rest, to byng a slepe.
 Soptus, a, um, brought a slepe or to rest, or
 into a soune with a fodaine stroke, a sonib.
 Ignis sopitus, fire couered with ashes or o-
 ther thyng, that it shewe not.
 Lecto sopitus, lypng a slepe in his bedde.
 Sopor, oris, m.g. dead sleape.
 Collocare aliquem in soporem, to byng a
 slepe.
 Profligatus temulentio sopore, lypng drunke
 and fast a slepe.
 Perpetuus sopor vrget illum, he is faste a
 slepe.
 Soporatus, a, um, faste a slepe, brought a slepe,
 that hath rested or taken quiete.
 Soporifer, ra, rum, that byngeth slepe, that
 induceth or causeth slepe.
 Soporos, au, arc, to byng or induce slepe.
 Sora, a towne of the Boetians in Campanie.
 Sorani, people, called also Hirpini.
 Soranus, a phisician of Ephesus, whiche liued
 at Alexandria.
 Soracte, us, m.g. sorax, ractis, and Soractes,
 tis, f.g. an hill twent miles from Rome.
 Sorbo, bui, sorbitum, or sorpi sorptum, be-
 re, to suppe as one suppeth portage.
 Odia sorbere, to susteine displeasure pati-
 ently.
 Quid cum non sorbere animo censetur
 what

what nauyghetesse thyneke you tooch he not
 conceyde and imagin in his mynde.
 Sorbilla, le, that wase be supped.
 Quum sorbille, a rare of sotte eggs.
 Sorbillo, aul, are, to suppe, to suppe often.
 Sorbillum, li, n. g. portage or other liquide
 meates ogyed to suppe, whiche women be
 wont to call a littell supping, when they doe
 sports a sicke man to eate.
 Sorbitio, onis, supping, also a supping of broth
 Sorbitus, ei, idem.
 Sorbitiuncula, a thynne brothe.
 Sorbus, bi, f.g. a tree whiche is long, and hath
 a besight lemme and a thynne bache, some
 what fat, and firsse below, and after wht
 ellys, a leafe lyke to a laurell, but that it is
 thynne and lesse, and creued by the edges,
 whiche hangeth by a long stalle: also white
 flowers in a cluster, and beareth fruite, whiche
 is in the foume of an egge, and in a clus-
 ter: I suppose there be none of the in Eng-
 lande, and therfore to my knowlage it tak-
 eth an englishe name, in frenche it is called
 Cormier.
 Sorbum, bi, n.g. the frute of Sorbus, whiche
 hath no stones, and that whiche growe in
 wooddes haue a more sauour then those whiche
 be in gardains. In France it is called Corne
 ordeo, dai, dère, to be soule or vncleanly, to
 be stutillie or filthy.
 Sordere aliquid dicitur res aliqua, when one
 indgeth it vyle and noysyng woode, when
 he dooeth nothyng ellys or regarde.
 Sordidus ille suis, his countrey men, seruan-
 tes or subiectes did contemne hym or vyle
 naught by hym.
 Sordes, dis, f.g. filthe or vncleanesse, the swe-
 pyng of houses and canels. sometyme vilenes,
 couetousnesse.
 Sordem vrbis, Cicero called naughty per-
 sons of the common people, and the call of
 vyle sort of men.
 Incusans eius sordes, lypng to his charge
 his dishonest couetousnesse.
 Propter hominis sordes, for the couetous-
 nesse and dishonest faction of the man.
 Sordes, is sometyme bydes or besces that
 officers receyue.
 Sordesco, scere, to waxe filthy or stutillie more
 and more.
 Sordidatus, a, um, stutillie created, vily ap-
 pariled for beautiesse of mynde, as a per-
 son created or accused.
 Sordide, vncleanly, stutillie, couetously,
 filthy, dishonestly, with taking bydes in
 dishonest matters.
 Sordidulus, a, um, somewhat stutillie, or fil-
 thy, somewhat couetous, dishonest or vyle.
 Sordidissime, most vncleanly, very coue-
 sously and dishonestly.

Sordido, aul, are, to make foule, to create fil-
 thie and stutillie.
 Sordidus, a, um, filthy, vnclean, stutillie,
 vyle, somewhat, of no estimation.
 Sordidus color, a naughty, vnclean, or
 stutillie colour.
 Sordidus homo, a pliche pante, a greedy
 gaue, that myndeth nothing but how to get
 of money, a vile persone that doth all thyng
 for money.
 Sordido loco natus, descended of a base lin-
 nage.
 Sordida lingua, a naughty or stutillie tongue.
 Nihil illo consilio sordidius, a corruptus.
 Sorditudo, dinis, filthy, stutillie, dishonestie.
 Sorex, ricis, m.g. a ratte or a fild mouse.
 Sorech, the Jewes dooe call vnyes, whiche
 continually dooe byng forth moste pleasaunt
 and dilectable fruite.
 Soriantes, sioyos bycherne.
 Soriceus, a, um, and Soricinus, a, um, of oy-
 peryng to a ratte.
 Soriculus, a, um, an adiectiue.
 Soricalatus, a, um, a garment of changeable
 filthe.
 Sorilla, thippes, whiche are calked of stoppe
 with hempe of flaxe.
 Sorita, x, f.g. a subtilie and capricious forme
 of arguynge.
 Sorita, people whiche are diuided from India
 by the fluer called Arabis.
 Soriani, is propriety of maydens breales, when
 they beginne to be imbold.
 Soror, ris, f.g. a sister.
 Sordis, matens papper.
 Sordiantes mammulae, maydens pappes
 rounde and harde, set out to theewe.
 Sororicia, da, he that hath kyled his sister.
 Sororius, a, um, of oz belongeng to a sister.
 Sororius, ri, m.g. my sisters husbande.
 Sorracus, ci, m.g. a coffe or basket, wherein
 are caried the instrumentes of apparail, ser-
 uing for comedies or enterlades.
 Sors, sortis, f. g. chance, lotte, fortune, poscion,
 in inheritance, patrimony, the whyle summe
 in a common bank of Noche, wherein many
 haue parte. It is also the principall summe of
 money bestowed. It is also velle, iudge-
 ment, fathall necessite; sometyme the free
 grace of god, also charge, office, state.
 Sors, the also oiales, or the rolles, wherein
 the answers of idols were wytted.
 Quod non fuit sortis id negotium erat, be-
 cause that matter of busynesse perteyned no-
 thyng to his charge, or was no parte of his
 office.
 Sors tha mortalis, thy state or condicion is
 mortall, or thou arte a man mortall.
 Turni fors ego prima fui, I was the firste
 shyde that Saturnus had. the wordes of
 Juno

Tuno.

Hei mihi etiam de sorte nunc venio in dabilum, alas wretched fellow that I am, now I am in doubt, whether I shall have that money, which I laid out for his.

Fautine fortis, oacles that tell men's destinies.

Soritem trahere, to take the lotte out of the potte.

Hic exitus illum sorte tulit, by fate of destiny.

Sorti, an aduerbe, by lotte.

Sorticula, la, f. g. the scrow, wherein the lotte is written.

Sorilegi, be that, which doo tell men's destinies by taking of lottes of pieces of holy scripture.

Sorilegium, gij, n. g. a distinction by lottes.

Sorior, tiri, tiri, to make lottes, to take of some any thing by lotte of chance. also to dispose of other.

Soriri prouinciam, to receiue the rule of a countrey by lotte, it is sharped to have another by election.

Soriri aliquibus, to make lottes for men.

Consules sortiri vter dedicaret, the consuls did cast lottes, which quibz dedicate the temple.

Dicas sortiri, take Dica.

Sorinio, onis, f. g. casting of lottes, a choosing by lottes.

Sorinio prouinciarum, a poynting of the pynities by lotte.

Sorinio iudicum, a choosing of the iudges by lotte.

Sorior, oris, m. g. be that casteth lottes.

Sorito, an aduerbe, signifying by lot or chance.

Soritus, us, m. g. a casting of lottes.

Soritus, a, um, taken by lotte. also chauncing to have a thing.

Soritur vices, and euer one of vs hauing his charge appointed hym.

Soritur remos, they hadde euer one theys charge appointed them by lotte in rowing.

Sos, olde wyttre vied for cos.

Sofia, a mans name.

Sofin, certayne boke sellers.

Sofipatra, a propheteesse of Libya, the wyfe of Zedechus the sophister.

Sospes, sospitis, com. g. whole of saufe, also be that geureth health.

Sospita, ix, f. g. she that geureth helthe of pisea.

Sospitalis, le, that is cause of helthe, that piferueth out of danger.

Sospito, au, arc, to hope in health, to piferme out of danger.

Sotiraus, a mans name, which busied the towne in the Ile Pharos.

Sotades, the name of a lasciuious and waggon poete.

Sotadeum, a kinde of metre composed of hexameters, the two firste Ionic, the other three Trochae: after other it is a metre of, hexameters. Ioh. Aldus.

Soter, teris, m. g. a saviour, he that geureth health.

Soteria, w, helthe, saluacion.

Soterea, orum, gestes sent to men that be rescued from sickness, by their frendes.

Sotericus, a poete which wrote Distichon pallas.

Soticens, one of the names of Tuno.

S. ANTE P.

S Paco, tyng Lysus nurse, and signifieth in the tongue of Apelles a dogge.

Spadicus, a, um, of sharlet colour.

Spadix, dicis, m. g. a date with the bianche plucked from the palme tree. it is also a feather colour. it is somtyme taken for the colour of an hoyle, called a bright base. it is also an instrument of musike.

Spado, donis, m. g. a geldynge, be it man or beaste, also a bianche that byngeth no fente.

Spadonia, a kinde of laurell.

Spargonon, the roote of an herbe called Equisetople.

Spargapiles, the sonne of Thomyris the queene of Massagetes.

Spargo, si, ger, to scatter or cast abrode, to cast here and there, to spynle, somtyme to diuide into diuers partes.

Spargere bellum, to make warre in sundry partes of a countrey.

In brachia ramorum spargitur, it spreadeth or groweth abrode in bianches.

Spargit se in amnem Mosam, it scenneth by diuers brades into the riuer Mos.

Sparsi per agros, scattered abrode in the feldes.

Spargite humum folijs, drawe the grounde full of leaues.

Spargere semen, to sow.

Spargere in vulgus, to spreade or sow abrode among the common people.

Spargite me in fluctus, cast me pecemela into the sea.

Spargere corpus aqua, to spynle water vpon the body.

Sparsim, here and there.

Sparsus, a, um, scattered abrode, sparcled here and there one.

Sparsis pellibus albo, haung the skynns speckled with white, or haung white spots on these skynnes.

Sparsa, ix, of Sparte, res, the chiefe ciety of Lacedaemonia: it was also called Lacedaemon and Theramne.

Sparsam nactus es, hanc orna, a piouserbo.

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Specie quidem blanda, says to see to at the
 fyste.
 Quæ habent speciem gloriæ, which have
 an appearance of shadow of glory.
 Specice, particularly.
 Specificus, a, um, particular.
 Specillum, li, n. g. a small instrument, wherewith
 surgeons doo seeke the depeneth of wound
 and sores. also to annoint sores etc. It is
 also a spectacle to looke by. also an eare pichar.
 Specimen, specimenis, n. g. an example, a pisse,
 a fate, a token, a pasterne, also beaultie.
 Specimen adere, o, dare, to shewe a pisse
 or a mans cunning.
 Sumere, and capere specimen, to take a pisse
 or fate.
 Specimen innocentie, an ensample of pata
 rene of integritie.
 Specio, ipexi, specire, vied of olbe wylters for
 videre, o, inspicere.
 Speciose, beautifull, gayly, goodly to see to.
 Speciosus, a, um, beautifull, fayne, goodly to see
 to, well favoured, honest.
 Specito, aui, are, the frequentative of Specio.
 Specium, n, n. g. a littell instrument, wherewith
 surgeons seeke the woundes.
 Spectabilis, le, woorthy to be seene, of great re
 nowme, notable.
 Spectaculum, li, n. g. a thyng to be seene of loo
 ked on, a sight, a pageant, a plate, sometyms
 the self beholding. also the place from whense
 men doo beholde thynges, a scaffold.
 Spectamen, inis, n. g. idem quod Specimen;
 Spectamen bono seruo id est, quire heris
 km procurat, videt, collocat, it is a token of
 a good servant, whiche attendeth about his
 masters busynesse and dooeth suruey all thyng
 es and see it in order.
 Spectare, hopyth, goodly, fatee to see.
 Spectatio, onis, f. g. a tell of pisse of money,
 also a viewyng, a consyderyng.
 Spectatorius, a, u, that belongeth to speculation.
 Spectator, onis, m. gen. a beholder, a teller of
 money.
 Quam elegans formarum spectator sim,
 how wel skilful I am in saye women, o, how
 depneth of fyne a fellow I am in cholyng faire
 women.
 Spectatrix, icis, the femintne of Spectator.
 Spectatus, a, um, appoyued, well tried and con
 sidered.
 Spectatus et honestus vir, an honest man,
 well known and tried.
 Fœmina spectatissima, a verate faire and
 goodly woman, a woman of greaue honestie
 and well known.
 Specto, aui, are, to beholde, to looke upon, to
 view, to eie a man, to consyder, to have re
 garde, to appoyue, to comde to some conclusion
 o, ends, to compare, to iudge, to esteeme.

Qua spectat Africam, on the syde towards
 Africe.
 Ne me spectes, dooe not ete me fo.
 Spectat orientem, it ipeeth towards the east.
 Aurum spectatur in ignibus, id est, probatur.
 Spectare aliquem, to have regard to one.
 Spectare aliquem ex bona vita, to esteeme
 what a man is by his good lyfe.
 Animum alterius spectare ex suo, to esteeme
 an other mans mynde by the example of his
 owne. Si ad vitulum spectes, if you conside
 the calfe.
 Victoriæ specter, let hym loke for victorie,
 o, have desyre of victorie.
 Voluntatem spectet eius, leat hym conside
 his wyllyng.
 Quorum hæc spectat oratio: to what ende
 dooe ye speake this?
 Consilium eius ad bellum spectat, his pur
 pose of entent to have warre.
 Omnia virilisy consilia ad concordiam spe
 ctauerunt, all the counsailes and brulles of
 them bothe were to make pece and conuoyde.
 Spectat ad rebellionem, a rebellion to
 lile to ensue.
 Spectandum, we must beware of take heed.
 Spectatur, the impersonall.
 Spectrum, tris, n. g. an image of figure in a mans
 imagination.
 Specula, æ, f. g. an hygh hyll or toure, wherom
 thynges be espied farre of. also litle hope, a
 diminutive of Spes.
 Speculabundus, a, um, looking about, spyng.
 Speculare, ris, Specular, aris, and Specularia
 um, ri, neu. ge. idem quod Speculum, also a
 glasse wyndow. sometime the coueryng of a
 walke in a gardeyne.
 Specularia, spectacles.
 Specularis, re, any thyng wherby a man make
 see the better, perterpnyng to sepyng o, spyng.
 Specularis significatio, a geuyng of a signe
 o, token to other out of an hygh toure.
 Lapis specularis, a cleare & bright stone that
 they vied in olde tyme in seeke of glasse.
 Specularius, ri, m. g. he that maketh glasse win
 dows o, spectacles, a glasse.
 Speculatio, onis, f. g. a spyng, a watchyng in
 an hygh toure o, other place.
 Speculator, onis, m. g. an espiall in warres, a
 shoute watche.
 Speculatrix, icis, the femintne.
 Speculatorius, a, um, belonging to a spyer.
 Speculatoria nauigia, shippes of espiall.
 Speculatus, us, m. g. spyng.
 Speculator, aris, ari, to see farre, to consyder, to ed
 spie, to seeke out, to wathe in an hygh toure,
 o, other lyke place.
 Speculum, li, n. g. a lookyng glasse.
 Specus, us, æ, ci, m. et, f. ge. o, Specus, onis, neu.
 gen. a denne. Lectum est hæc Specula, æ, hoc
 Spe

Specum, cl, et hoc Specu indeclinabile.
 Spelia, eade, Zea.
 Spelium, li, n. g. idem quod Spelunca.
 Spelunca, æ, f. gen. a denne of hole in a rocke,
 a caue.
 Spondi, for Spondi, I have promysed.
 Sperabilis, le, that may be hoped for.
 Speratus, a, um, hoped of looked for.
 Sperata virgo, a maiden aske in marriage.
 Sperchias, adis, f. gen. Patronymicum sceminis
 num. of Sperchius.
 Sperchionides, Patronymicum masculinum.
 Sperchius, a, ci, m. et, f. gen. of Thessalie.
 Speres, ris, olde wyltes vied for Spes, hope.
 Sperma, aris, n. g. seeds, moost commonly vied
 for the naturall humoure, wherof all thyng
 thynges be engendred and fourmed.
 Spem, æ, f. g. that contendeth o, despiseth.
 Spemendus, a, um, to be despised.
 Sperno, spem, spernere, to despise, to disdaine,
 to set nought by.
 Spero, aui, are, to hope, to trust, to have a good
 hope, to looke for, to seade.
 Si potuit tantum sperare dolorem, id est, tis
 mere. Spero confore, I trust it will come
 to passe.
 Spero te bene sperare, have a good hope at
 thy woode. Vt spero, as I trust.
 Bene de aliquo sperare, to have a good hope
 of one.
 Sperabam iam deferbuisse etiam adolescentia
 am, I hoped that the rage of the youth had
 ben past o, well cooled.
 Non vni veniet spero, it shall not channce I
 trust.
 Spes, spei, f. g. hope, trust, lokyng for any thyng
 to come. Spem abicere, to dispatce.
 Spem alere, to make one hope and looke still
 for a thyng.
 Spem fallere, to disapoint one.
 Plenus spei bonæ, that hath a great hope of
 a thyng.
 Pertenuis spes ostenditur, there appeareth
 but verie littell hope in the matter.
 Ad irrium spes cadit, our hope is disapointe
 ed, and cometh to naught.
 Abicisa omni spe, put cleane out of hope, all
 hope beyng cleane taken awate.
 Adducere nos in spem dicuntur literæ, wha
 they put vs in hope to have a thyng.
 Spe deuorum lucram, a gaine that a man
 hopeth to receiue, and dooeth in a manner as
 sure him selfe of it at ope hande.
 Adduci spe mercedis, to be mused o, satis
 fed with the hope of some rewarde, to hope a
 thyng. Facere a Dare spem, to put in hope.
 Ex illo fuere spes illorum cepit, after that
 they hope beganne to waite by be doubtfull.
 Spes cum frustra est, he is disapointed of
 that he hoped for.

Spem multam sperare, sumam probatio, he
 cautiue to conceiue a great hope, that he
 would be a rich man.
 Impulerunt in spem castitatem, adulteros,
 they caused hym to conceiue a sure hope to be
 chast. Inducor in spem, I chesure in hope.
 Infringi spes dicitur, when one becometh to
 misleat o, despayre.
 Ingere spem, to put in hope.
 Agitare spes, to waite in hope.
 Hac spelapis, despayring to bytunge this to
 passe. Capere spem de aliquo, to conceiue a
 great hope of one.
 Spe qua iubes nitemur, we will sticke o, trust
 thereto, as you hyde vs.
 Occidit spes nostra, our hope is broken.
 Tua profectio spem mihi debilitat, your go
 yng tooch causeth me to hope the lesse.
 Hac illi spe hoc inciperunt, on this hope, o,
 hereth they trustyng, beganne this enterprise.
 Ponere spem in aliquo, to put his whole hope
 and confidence in a thyng.
 Sed id quidem in optima spe posui, but I
 haue verie good hope of that matter.
 Spes est, et hunc aliquando. &c. we trust o,
 hope at.
 Spes est de argenteo, I haue a good hope to
 get this money.
 Precidens et incidere spem alicui, to putte
 out of hope.
 Spem sperare, adimere, eripere, idem.
 Ea speulum fuisse peditum, that he had had
 the hope. Rapi ad spem immortalitatis,
 to conceiue an earnest & great hope of immor
 talitie. Deserit me spes, I am cleane out of
 hope. Exardere ad spem libertatis, id est, in
 citatum esse.
 Vna hæc spes est, there is no hope but this.
 In spem tamen venio, per I hope o, trust.
 Plus habent spei licet quam timoris, there is
 more hope in these thynges to come to passe,
 than feare of the contrary.
 Spes, in the plural numbre is sometime vied.
 Spem vultu simulat, id est, iactantiam.
 Spemici panes, loaves of hyeade made in haste,
 o, that be quickly made and bused.
 Speusippus, a noble philosopher chosen to Plato.
 Sphæra, æ, wape.
 Sphæra, æ, f. gen. a figure in all partes equally
 rounde, a sphaere, a circle.
 Sphærica, æ, f. g. a kynde of cakes made of whe
 tues rounde pieces.
 Sphæricus, a, um, in the forme of a sphaere.
 Phæstidium, n. g. a rounde plate in a bagge
 wheremen are exercisid, a tennis plate.
 Sphæromachia, playing at tennis.
 Sphæroides, a bal made of lether o, cloth, rounde
 ter than a tennis ball.
 Sphinx, gis, o, spingos, f. g. a monster, whiche
 had the head a hynde of a mayden, the body
 a lion.

of a dogge, wringes like a byrde, dayles like a lion, a taylor like a dragon, the bove of a man, whiche propoſed to men ſubtil queſtions. it is alſo a beaſt like an ape, but more tough, and hath a taylor, I ſuppoſe it to be a monkey of babton.

Sphirena, a beaſt of the ſea.

Sphondilium, in, n. g. o. Sphondylus, o. rather Spondilium a ſyncke of knotte of the backe bone. xii. of theſe bone make the chyne, and the ſpue reſidue dooe make the loynes. It is alſo a certaine ſpice, whiche Ariſtotele calleth Sphondilena, alſo a byaſen ſpyage that the Atheniens uſed in geuyng voyces. alſo a wherue to ſet on a ſpyndell.

Sphragide, a ſtone whiche pyneth perfectly.

Sphygmos, the pulſe.

Spica, x. f. ge. et Spicus, i. m. ge. and Spicum, i. neu. gene. the eare of coine, properly whan it begynneth to come out of the hole. alſo a ſpice called ſpikenarde. alſo a ſigne of ſerres and a cloue of garliche.

Spica nardi, a ſpice called ſpikenarde.

Spica musca, an eare of coine haupnge no bearde.

Spicatus, a, um, earch, o. in eare as coine is.

Spicatum vnguentum, a ſweete oyle made of ſpikenarde.

Spiceus, a, um, that whiche hath eares like coine, or that is made of eares of coine.

Spicifera, the ſurname of Ceres, called goddeſſe of coine.

Spicifer, ra, rum, that beareth eares.

Spicilegium, in, n. ge. gleaning of coine, gathering of eares of coine.

Spicilegium facere, to glene.

Spicio, ſpexi, etc. to looke, to beholde.

Spico, aui, are, to ſpoote out in eare.

Spiculator, they whiche bee called of the ſpynges garbe, ſome dooe take Spiculator to be an hangeman, or other perſone whiche putteth men to deathe, by execution of the lawe.

Spiculo, aui, are, to make any thyng sharpe as the poynte, to poynte.

Spiculum, li, neutri. gene. a dart, alſo an narrowe, it is more properly an narrow head.

Spilumenes, a ſtatiffe the dyable.

Spina, x. f. ceminini generis, a thorne, alſo the backe bone, ſometimes the ſpunge of a bee, alſo a pychle, ſuch as is on hedgehogges and certaine ſplices.

Spinam facere, to grow and begynne to have thornes or pychles.

Spina Aegyria, is of John Agetcola ſuppoſed of ſome to be that, whiche of ſome as pothecaries is called Sucalia or Bedeguar, alſo that it is the tree whereof cometh the fruete called Acacia.

Spinoli, a wilde fruete called Noſe.

Spinetum, i. n. g. a place where thornes growe.

Spineus, a, um, of thornes.

Spinifer, ra, rum, that beareth thornes or pychles.

Spinofus, a, um, full of thornes, by tranſlation, on, diſcuite, harde, crabbed.

Spinter, eris, n. g. a pinne, alſo a cacke, ſometimes a bychle.

Spintharus, a notable carpenter, whiche builded the temple of Delphos.

Spinturnix, icis, f. g. a byrde whiche was wont to come to the altare and carie away a byrnyng cole, whiche was taken for an vniue by byrde.

Spinus, i. f. g. a ſloe tree.

Splonis, idem quod Nympha.

Spionia, a certaine kynde of vines called alſo Spinea.

Splonicus, a, um, of that kynde.

Spira, x. f. ceminini generis, an ornament of a womans head, alſo the toumpage of cables or ropes, whan they be wounde byp. alſo a bande of lace wherewith a cappe or hatte is made ſatte vnder a manys chymme. alſo the baſe of a pillar. alſo a ſake made like a trendell. alſo a multitude of people. Spira, thinges whiche doe tourne and wiaue in diuers circles like a trendell or adde ſpyng rounde. Spira, by tranſlation, diſcuite and hard thynges.

Anguis colligit ſein ſpiram, the adder wyapeth hym ſilke rounde.

Spirabilis, le, tuſp, o. that whereby we liue.

Spiraculum, li, n. g. idem quod Spiramentum, out of the whiche the ayer or breath paſſeth.

Spiramen, inis, n. g. that whereby ayer or breath iſſueth.

Naris ſpiramina, the holes of the noſe.

Spiramentum, i, n. g. that whereby breath, ayer, or ſmoke iſſueth.

Spirans, antis, om. g. breathing, wyapng. alſo that caſteth a ſauour or ſmell.

Spirantia ſigna, images ſo liuely made, that they ſeme to breathe.

Spirantia conſulit exta, being as it were yet alyue and mouyng.

Aura ſpirans, qua ſpiramus et viuimus, liueſp, that geueth lyfe.

Spirarchus, a capitaine in the ſorwarde.

Spirillum, a goates bearde.

Spiritualis, le, o. ſpiritualis, le, that breatheth, liuely. Spiritales auræ, id est, vitales.

Spiritus, us, m. g. ſpelle, breath, winde, ſauour, ſmell, ſometimes ayer, alſo ſtomache, hauiſſelle of courage, fierceneſſe.

Anguſtus ſpiritus, a ſhoſt breath.

Spiritus ſordi odoris, a ſtinching breath.

Reddere ſpiratum, to breathe out.

Ducere ſpiratum, to fetch breath, alſo to liue.

Communi ſpiritu frui, to liue among men.

Exire

Exiremus ſpirum alliculus excipere, to byſſe one whan he is dying.

Parric reddere ſpirum, to byſſe for his couneſtre. Spiritum trahere, to ſpye.

Vno ſpiritu, at one breath.

Auſſere ſpirum allicui, to byſſe.

Euaſit ſpiritus per anguſtias, the breath cometh forth by narrow paſſages.

Tranquillum et oſioſum ſpirum ducere, to liue quietly and without trouble or buſineſſe.

Militem ſpirum trahunt, they lyue wyet chydly.

Suſpendere ſpirum in leſſione, to pauſe.

Ac mihi nescio quos ſpiritus attraherunt, and I can not tell howe they haue cauſed me to haue an haute and loſſe ſtomache.

Ingenis ſpiritus vir, a man of great courage and of a loſſe and haute ſtomache.

Vnguenti ſpiritus, the ſauour or ſweete ſmell of the oymment.

Placidi ſpiritus dies, a calme daie without great wynde.

Spiro, aui, are, to breathe, to blowe as wynde doeth, to ſende forth odour or ſauour, to liue.

Spirula, x. f. gen. a littell rounde compaſſe, the baſe of a pylar.

Spiffamentum, i, n. g. any thyng that is put in oymmentes to make them thicke.

Spiffatus, a, um, made thicke.

Spiffe, an aduerbe ſignifying thicke, ſometimes ſlowly, groſſely.

Spiffe calcatis carbonibus, the coles beinge troden downe harde together.

Spiffus virens gemma, haupnge a thicke greene colour.

Spiffe arare, to eare thicke together.

Spiffe atq; vix, ſlowly.

Spiffefco, ſcere, to waxe thicke.

Spiffigradior, gradi, to goe thicke or make man up ſtepe.

Spiffigradus, di, m. g. he that goeth thicke.

Spiffitas, aris, f. g. thickenneſſe.

Spiffitudo, inis, idem.

Spiffio, aui, are, to make thicke.

Spiffus, a, um, thicke, ſlow.

Spiffum verbum, a longe word.

Spiffum opus, a worthe longe in dooyng, o. whiche requyeth longe tyme.

Spiffus tactus, whan one ſealet a thyng mallice.

Spiffia theatra, id est, repleta ſpectatoribus.

Tardum et ſpiffum.

Pro ſpiffio euenit, it cometh ſlowly.

Spiffia et ſolutioris humi regio, contrarye, harde and compaete.

Spiffiana, x. f. g. called alſo Dodrans, is the meſure betwene the thombe and the littell finger, the both being ſtreched forth, and conſequereth ix. fingers o. xii. fingers breadth, a ſpanne.

Splen, enis, m. g. the ſpleen.

Splendo, dul, dets, to ſpne, to be beautifull.

Splendefco, ſcere, to ſpne, to waxe fayre and beautifull.

Splendide, an aduerbe, ſignifyinge clere or bright, alſo ſerchly, wonderfully, beautifull, goodly.

Splendidus, a, um, bright, clere, goodly, beane ſtuff, famous, notable, excellent, that hath great byſſe and renowne, he whiche byſſe to haue his houſe richly decked, with abundance of all thynges is called Splendidus, contrarye to Sordidus and Auarus.

Splendor, oris, m. g. light, brightneſſe, ſome tyme honour, nobleſſe in liuyng, gloſte, excellence, byſſe, renowne.

Splendor et dignitas, gloſte and honour.

Imperij noſtri ſplendor, the brightneſſe, and beſteſſe of maieſte of our empye.

Ad gloriam et ſplendorem, to gloſte and renowne, Splendor nominis, honourable fame and renowne, gloſte.

Summo ſplendore præditi, men of excellent renowne and gloſte.

Harum rerum quarum ſplendor omnis et amplexudo, all the excellences and great wythyngneſſe of theſe thynges.

Spleneticus, a, um, that is ſicke in the ſpleen.

Splenatus, a, um, wyapped in a plaſter of ſtoth or other thyng.

Splenium, nij, n. g. a plaſter of clothe or leather, made to late to the body of him which is ſicke.

Spodium, dij, n. g. that which cometh of trade, like to ſouate which is aboue beſſe of byſſe that dooe hange ouer the frye.

Spoleium, a, citas in Italia.

Spoleini, people of the citie Spoleium.

Spoliarium, n. n. g. a place where men bee robbed and ſpoiled.

Spoliatio, onis, a ſpoyleing or robberyng, a taking from one.

Spoliator, oris, a ſpoyle, a robber.

Spoliatrix, the ſpoyleing.

Spoliatus, a, um, ſpoiled, depriued of þ he had.

Spolio, aui, are, to robbe and depoſe, to pill.

Spoliare fama, to take awaye a mans good name from hym.

Provincia ſpoliare aliquem, to take the gouernance of a prouince from one.

Spoliare vita, to byſſe.

Pampinis vitem ſpoliare, to pull leaues of byaunches from a vine.

Spoliare auxilijs, to take awaye the ayde or geſſion that was leſte to defende one.

Spoliator, aris, a robber, ſometimes a robber.

Spoliatio fortunis, to haue his goodes or ſubſtance taken from hym.

Spoliarius, a, um, that whiche receiveth ſpoyle of thynges taken by robberyng.

Spolium, in, n. g. ſpoyle taken of an enemy.

Are ill

And

a place of refuge or succour.

Stachys, a certaine shrubbe, like to woodmode.
Stacte, res, f. g. is that, which is called com-
monly Storax liquida, the flower of Myrrhe,
or the faine that first distilleth out of it.

Stacteus, a, um, that hyngeth out the gumme
Stacte.

Stadiodromus, m, m. g. he that runneth in a
course of racing. also the running place.

Stadium, di, neutri. gene. a place, wherein run-
ning is exercised, as well of men as of hoys-
tes. Stadium is also a quantitie of measure
of ground, wherof (as Lantolimus writ-
eth) were the soyes; the one was of Ita-
lie, and that contyned. 625. fette, whi-
che is. 125. pases: The seconde was called
Olympicum, and that was of. 600. fette,
that is. 120. pases: The thirde was called
Isthmicum, which contyned. 1000. fette,
whiche is. 200. pases: which perauentura
was forgotten of Pilius and Dolinus
whan they wrote the description of Sicill-
a: which maketh the variance betwene
theim and Diadochus Sticulus. Of the Sta-
dia called Italia, or of Italia. vñ. doos
make an Italian mille, contyning a thous-
sande pases, every pase beyng five fette:
we haue none other name to geue it but a fues-
longe.

Stagnu, au, are, to pprope of water: to stand
and not to flowe.

Stagnare terra dicitur, whan water standeth
on it, and is not sucked in.

Stagnum, n, n. g. a standing water, a poole,
also the deepest parte of the sea.

Stalagma, au, n. g. a certaine opncment.

Stalagmum, n, n. g. a certaine ornament than
men used to weare in their eares.

Stamen, m, m, n. g. the hempe of flaxe sette on
the distaffe to spynne. also clothe whan it is
in the loome of frame. also a theede.

Stamina trahere, or ducere, to spynne.

Torquere stamina diguis, and Solicitare sta-
mina pollice, item.

Stamina, be also in woodde of herben as is
were small theedes.

Stamina, be also the cheues of littell thinge
standing out lyke theedes in the middre of
floures, as in a lillie, a honny suckle, and su-
che other.

Stamineus, a, um, that hath in it as it werel-
tell theedes.

Stanneus, a, um, of tinne.

Stannum, n, n. g. metall called tynne.

Strapedes, strappes.

Staphis, phidis, f. g. called also Staphis ag-
pituitaria, and pedicularis, a hynde of vñes,
whiche hath a blacke steme and steeple,
and hath a fruite moze lyke to a littell bladder,
than to a grape, whiche is greene, with in the

whiche is a kernell thre coyned.

Staphilinus, n, m. g. a wilde parlanepe.

Staphyle, a vyne.

Staphylus, he that drid fynt myngle water with
wyne.

Starchaterus, a hynde of the Danes.

Statanus, a god, whiche the paynims suppose
to haue the gouernance of children.

Statarius, a, um, stable, quiete, without any
spynge.

Statarij milites, souldiours that abyde still
in one place.

Stataria comœdia, a quiete comedy without
scurping and busynesse.

Stater, tēris, m. gene. a certaine coyne, whiche
was in valur foure diammes, or foure gro-
tes. vñ. to an ounce.

Statēra, r, f. g. golde smitthes balance.

Statice, ces, f. g. a certayne herbe.

Staticulum, li, neutri. gene. a certayne wanton
meupnge in dauncynge. sometyme a lytell
carte.

Statilius, was called a pytuat god, whiche
men supposed to be alwaie with theim.

Statim, anon, constantly, continually, by and
by, without taryng, forthwith.

Statim a radice, harde by the roote.

Statim argne gauerit, by and by as soone as
he shall dente.

Statim quam vrbem egressi fuerint, forth-
with as soone as they shall be departed out
of the cite.

Statim ut literas tuas legeram, incontinēte
as soone as I had readde your letters.

Statio, onis, feminini. gene. a place, where sta-
the men of warre of Myppes doo abyde
rest for a certayne tyme. also a common place,
where muche people dooeth resorte to here
matters decided.

Statio nauium, a rode for Myppes.

Stationem viæ peregrisse, to haue passed the
walke of this lyfe.

Stationalis, le, that standeth fast or abyde.

Stationarius, a, um, that is appoynted to
abyde in any place.

Stationarij milites, souldiours assigned to
abyde still in one place to kepe a towne or for-
tresse, or the marches of a countrey.

Statua, orum, or Statua; arum, a certayne place
fortified, where men of warre late at the
age of a fortresse.

Statua castra, idem.

Statulucula, le, f. g. a littell resting place.

Statius, a noble poete.

Statius, a, um, that belongeth to resting or
bydng.

Stator, oris, m. g. a seruant whiche is alwaie
by attendng about an officer, to be at comma-
ndement: wherefore in that word be inclu-
ded pursuantes, porters, sergeantes, ballistes, &
satches

satchepollen. also Statites was called Tap-
ler statior of Romulus, because he supposed,
that he made the Romaynes to eat when
they fildde, the Samites pursuing them.

Statua, r, f. g. an image of metall, wyre,
stone, or tyndre.

Statuaria, f. g. the crafts of grauyng or pe-
tynng of images.

Statuarius, rj, m. g. he that carueth or petteth
images.

Statuarius, a, um, pettynng to images.

Statumen, m, m, n. g. that whiche is set by to
fallpys or beare a thynge, a pyppe, soke or
other like.

Statumino, au, are, to ppyppe by, to undersee,
to make sure.

Statuminare lapidibus, to vnder sette with
stones, to vnder pinne.

Statuo, tui, ture, to ordeyne, to determine, to
appoynt, to define, to iudge of othems, to
chynge of iudge for a successe, to set fast, to
set by, to stable a thynge, to purpose surely, to
geue iudgement of sentence agaynst one, to
bestyre, to beate one thynge against another.

Statueret, equo et bono, to iudge of be-
stys accordng to equite, lesse then the sta-
bour of the lawe wolde requyre.

Statuere pretium, to set a pryce on thynges
vendible.

Sublimem illum atriperem, et caput pri-
mam in terram statuerem, et cerebro dis-
pergat viam, I woulde liffe hym vp alofte,
and fieth of all daffe his head to the ground,
that I mought scatter his brayn abode in
the fyste.

Apud animum statuere, to determine in his
mynde, to purpose and determine with hym
selfe.

Exemplum statuere in aliquo, to punte one
to suche wise, that other maye take example
thereby.

Statuere in aliquem exemplum, idem.

Statuere in aliquem, to make an opncment
agaynst one.

Mercedem statuere, to assigne to one what
wages he shall haue.

Modum statuere, to appoynt a rule.

Statuite quanti hoc putatis, et quam multo
redemite, thynke you what it is woorth, or
of what value it is.

Statuere de se, to kyll hym selfe not lohyng
for the iudgement of any officer agaynst hym.

Statuere summum bonum non dolere, to
determine and iudge with hym selfe, that it
is the chiefe felicitye, to haue no sorrowe of
vyne.

Cum animo statutum ac deliberatum habere,
to haue thoughtly purposed and determin-
ed with hym selfe.

Statues ex nostra dignitate, ye will deter-

mine the matter to, as that is for my sake
honour.

Ve in posterum documentum statuerem, in
quid, &c. that I might geue an example
to some that doo thus.

Statuum statuerem aliquid, to set up one thinge
Exemplum statui in me, show you an ex-
ample by me.

Vix statuerem apud antiquum meum possum,
I can not define or determine with my selfe.

Hanc legem mihi statui, I purpose this
lawe to my selfe.

Locum colloquio statuere, to appoynt a
place where they shall common together.

His stipendium de publico statui, he assign-
ed or appoynted them to haue wages of the
common treasure.

Vrbem præclaram statui, I haue buylded
a goodly cite.

Craterasq; duos statuiam tibi, id est, dedi-
cabo.

Senatus statuere, the senate hath ordeined.

Statuta, r, f. g. the statutes or bylawes of the
people.

Statuta humilis, a statute the lowe nature.

Statuta arboris, the bygrowthe and height of
a tree.

Statuta, u, masculi. gene. state, foume, faction,
or gader of the bodie, the condiction of state
of one lyfe or other tynge, it is among oth-
ers the princypall poynte, wher in all the
condemnefull condicions, called of Cicero, Com-
munitio causæ, the issue.

Collocare aliquem reipublicæ statum, to es-
tablish and set the common weale in some
good state of foume.

Collocare in statu amplissimo, to auance
or set in some high degere of honour.

Concidere ex amplo statu, to fall from high
degere or great authorite.

Conuellerẽ reipublicæ statum, to trouble the
quietnesse of good order, state, and pollicie
of the common weale.

Conuellerẽ de statu, to trouble and byng
one out of his purpose.

Declinare de statu, to doe some thynge that
apperteyneth not, or doeth not agree to the
accustomed state and forme of his lyfe.

Deducere aliquem de statu viæ sue, to cause
one to shooe a thynge that he was not wont to
doe, or that is contrary to his accustomed
state and faction.

Denegere adiutarium de statu, to make one
adversarie that he can not relye on to take.

Denegere aliquem de statu suo, to make one
adversarie to continue in his purpose. To leave
from his purpose or enterprise.

Statu corporis rectus, standing upright
with the bodie.

Statu, a, um, forme, that chaungeth not, or
stet.

diuine, certayne.

Statidies, dayes appointed, dates ordinarie, dates in banke for appearance, or for the parties to pleade.

Statu sacrificia, sacrifices customably doone at certaine dates of an olde ordinance, ordinarie.

Statu maris simulachrum, an image set by the people in euery street at Rome.

Statu redditus, rentes certayne.

Statelli, a people of Liguria.

Statites, a pectious stone like to talloze.

Statoma, a gathering of gease or fat in some place agaynst nature.

Stechades, the little ties by Marfiles.

Stega, a, f.g. a cabin of a ship, also a cote of cottage.

Stegnus, a, um, idem quod Strictus.

Stegny fabres, fences, in the which a man may haue neither steege nor bylde, nor steeke nor none other euacuation.

Stela, a, f.g. a little pyllae, a crosse or other like monument set by the high waye, for the memoire of any thing.

Stella, a, f.g. a steele, also a fiddle, also the name of a poete.

Stella crinita, a dialling steele.

Stella traicilio, the top of a steele.

Stellans, anis, sitting like a steele.

Stellans volatus, a flying of a steele.

Stellaura, a, f.g. was an excoition of captiues in taking from soudiours the payes of vitayles appointed vnto them by the payour, or rather a certayne quantite of vitayles appointed to soudiours.

Stellatus, a, um, full of steeles, replenished or garnished with steeles.

Stelliter, and Steliger, a, rum, that beareth steeles in it.

Stellio, onis, m. g. a beaste like a sparde, having on his backe spotted like steeles.

Stellionatus, us, m. g. a decepte in dissimbling a thing to take payes of an other vntuly, or else by contrasfaying of merchaundise.

Stellis, a kinde of hydelyme made in Subora.

Stello, aui, are, to shine or glister like steeles or to be made like steeles, also to enue.

Stemma, aui, n. g. a garlande of floures, also the steeke of bloude of a gentle house. Sometime the degrees of byned, also an inscription grauen in a stone, sometimes a great act of enterpryse.

Stemo, was sister to Phobus.

Stennio, the daughter of Phobus.

Stenobaca, the wife of Stercus hye of Ephraim, who loued Beliozophon that vanquished the monies Chimera.

Stentor, oris, a steele, which had a voyce as loude as fiftie men.

Stephanita, vites, a certayne kinde of vyne.

made rounde like garlandes.

Stephanoma, a kinde of garlande, called Stephanoplocos, a kinde of garlander.

Stephanus, in greke is a towne of garlandes.

Stercoratio, onis, f.g. a dunging.

Stercorarius, a, um, pertaining to dunging of muche.

Stercoratus, a, um, dunged, muched of compasse.

Stercoratus, a, um, of dunging of muche.

Stercoro, aui, are, to dunging of compasse.

Stercorosus, a, um, full of dunging of muche.

Stercus, oris, n. g. dunging, muche, compasse, ordure.

Stercore saturare agrum, to dung the field.

Stercurius, the son of Iannus, he firste founde and bled dunging of the grounde.

Sterilis, situation.

Sterilia, vide vitayles bled for Sterilis.

Sterileco, lescere, to be of wape barrenne.

Sterilia, for Sterilitas.

Serilis, le, barrenne.

Serilis amator, a lover that lacketh money.

Serilitas, aui, barrenne, sterilitas.

Sernax, aui, om. g. that sipeth or cateth.

Sernax equus, a plunging horse that casteth his rider.

Serno, strau, ere, to throwe downe, to speade, to couer, to laye the table, to make playes of smooths, to laye downe to sette.

Sernere lectum, to make a bed redde.

Sernunt se somno, they layed them downe to slepe.

Sernere equum, to saddle and make redde an horse.

Sernere mensam, to laye the table.

Iuenci celi struere terram, id est, operuerunt, couered the grounde.

Venti placidi strauerunt aquora, id est, plauerunt.

Humiliterne aliquem, to steppe one to the grounde.

Flores humiliterne, and Sernere humum floribus, to drawe floures on the grounde, to couer the grounde with floures.

Sernunt omne solum iaculis, all the grounde was couered with darts.

Sernere locum faxis, to pause.

Viros sernere cede, to hymen.

Segetes sernuntur, the coine was moughed and cut downe.

Sernuo, nui, ere, to (use).

Sernutamentum, i, n. g. a faying, also a medietine that prouoketh fayinge.

Sernutamenta euocare, to prouoke fayinge.

Sernutatio, onis, f.g. fayinge.

Sernuto, aui, are, to (use) often.

Sterquillium, aui, n. g. a dunging hill or moun.

an: Stercus callet a banke by that name.

an: Stercus callet a banke by that name.

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Stercoro, aui, are, to dunging of compasse.

Stercorosus, a, um, full of dunging of muche.

Stercus, oris, n. g. dunging, muche, compasse, ordure.

Stercore saturare agrum, to dung the field.

Stercurius, the son of Iannus, he firste founde and bled dunging of the grounde.

Sterilis, situation.

Sterilia, vide vitayles bled for Sterilis.

Serilis, le, barrenne.

Serilis amator, a lover that lacketh money.

Serilitas, aui, barrenne, sterilitas.

Sernax, aui, om. g. that sipeth or cateth.

Sernax equus, a plunging horse that casteth his rider.

Serno, strau, ere, to throwe downe, to speade, to couer, to laye the table, to make playes of smooths, to laye downe to sette.

Sernere lectum, to make a bed redde.

Sernunt se somno, they layed them downe to slepe.

Sernere equum, to saddle and make redde an horse.

Sernere mensam, to laye the table.

Iuenci celi struere terram, id est, operuerunt, couered the grounde.

Venti placidi strauerunt aquora, id est, plauerunt.

Humiliterne aliquem, to steppe one to the grounde.

Flores humiliterne, and Sernere humum floribus, to drawe floures on the grounde, to couer the grounde with floures.

Sernunt omne solum iaculis, all the grounde was couered with darts.

Sernere locum faxis, to pause.

Viros sernere cede, to hymen.

Segetes sernuntur, the coine was moughed and cut downe.

Sernuo, nui, ere, to (use).

Sernutamentum, i, n. g. a faying, also a medietine that prouoketh fayinge.

Sernutamenta euocare, to prouoke fayinge.

Sernutatio, onis, f.g. fayinge.

Sernuto, aui, are, to (use) often.

Sterquillium, aui, n. g. a dunging hill or moun.

an: Stercus callet a banke by that name.

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Stercoratio, a kinde of garlande, called Stephanoplocos, a kinde of garlander.

Stercorarius, a, um, pertaining to dunging of muche.

Stercoratus, a, um, dunged, muched of compasse.

Stercoratus, a, um, of dunging of muche.

Stercoro, aui, are, to dunging of compasse.

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an: Stercus callet a banke by that name.

Decernere stipendium, to appointe wages for seruitors.

Ementis stipendys libidinis, ambitionis, contentions, when he can forage no longer. Item seise to lechery, ambition, contention.

Super, pitis, m. g. a snake. also a stiche: by translation a fool, a dull head, one that hath no witte.

Stiphelus, one of the Laptthes.

Stipo, au, are, to stoppe chynnes or clafes, properly in shippes or boates with rows and pitchs, also to insure to the intent to defende one.

Stips, vel stipis, pis, f. g. wages to men hyed. also money geuen to beggars.

Stipem conferre, to hyngeth in gayne.

Stipem spargere, to sow money amonge the people, to geue a largesse.

Stipicus, a, uia, that stoppeth.

Stiprica medicamenta, medicines that doo vnde or restrayne.

Stipula, f., f. g. bulme, erige or strawe, apt to thatch houses, it is of some taken for the husk and rascal in the straw. also dubble of straw lute in the stode after the coine is reaped.

Stipulatio, onis, a solemn covenant or agreement made with wordes ordinarie and accustomed in the lawe: wherein he that is demanded of an other, answereth, that he will doo or geue the thing, whiche is required, a bargaine or promise of obligation to paie money, or to performe a thing, whiche is required.

Acceptam ferre stipulationem, to acquite or discharge one of a promise or covenante made to be.

Stipulatiuncula, a diminutiuus of Stipulatio.

Stipulator, oris, m. g. he that byndeth an other by requirynge or aspyng a thing of hym: or he, of whome a thing is required.

Stipulator, us, m. g. idem quod Stipulatio.

Stipulor, anis, ar, to require or demaunde a thing to be geuen to hym, or doone for hym, with the ordinarie and accustomed wordes of the lawe, to require afoze by covenante, to make a bargaine, to promise effectually that whiche is required to doo. It hath bothe the actiue and passiue signification. Stipulor abs te, I require of the, or I am required of the.

Stipa, x, f. g. an sticke or blosse of ste.

Stiria, a countrey lying to Austria and Carinthia in the east parte of Germania, full of mountaynes, sauring a littell parte bordering on Hungary: the people be rude, and the women vnto so great shyenes by the corruption of the water and aire, that not only they speche to let therby, but (as some say) write when they geue such to their children, some

be sayne to passe the bagges, whiche doo hang vnder their chynne, ouer their shoulde. In that countrey is plenty of iron and siluer, if the negligence of people did not let the trading thereof.

Stricidium, di, n. g. the dropping of a house, Stripesco, fere, to growe to a Remme, to spring vp.

Stripes, weeders to gaedens.

Stripus, an aduerbe, vp by the roote.

Stripo, au, are, to pull vp by the roote.

Strips, stripis, in y feminine gender, signifieth a Rothe in hyndred: being the masculine gender, it signifieth the Remme of a tree or herbe.

Stripes, be also Moores that spring or grow out of the rootes.

Strips quætionis, id est, origo, fundamētum.

Stripe ad eum bona redierunt, the goodde be fallen to hym, for that he is nexte of his kynde.

Stria, uf, f. g. to that in a plough, whiche the plough man holdeth when he doth there, the plough ragle.

Strila, x, f. g. a hyde shippe of hore, called an hulse.

Stratarius, rij, m. g. he that conuoyeth or carryeth in such a vessel, or he that maketh the

Stratarius, a, um, that is brought or carried in such a vessel.

Strabus, bi, m. g. Now and henry.

Struem, olde wyrtes used for lye m, variance.

Stribus iudicandis, for iudicandis.

Strilus, pi, m. g. a lute made with the mouth when the chies are blown.

Strilium for lotium.

Sto, fieri, stare, to stande on the feete, it is also spoken of such changes as haue no life, as shippes, riuers, &c. also to chide or abide, to continue in ones opinion, to take parte with one, to mainteyne ones quarrell, to obey.

Stare promisso, to abide by his promise, to kepe promise. To be full.

Stat ager sentibus, the fields be full of bymmbles.

Iam puluere coram stare vident, now sawe that the fute full of dust. Also to be immovable or alwaie certayne.

Sic stat sententia, so the sentence abdyeth immovable, or it is determined, or I am vnto be determined appointed or mynded.

Also stat, my mynde is,

Stat conferre manum Aeneæ, my mynde is to fight with Aeneas, or I am determined or appointed. &c.

Stat, to set.

Omnis in Afranis charisat cora parentis, all the care of the tender louing father was set on Afranius.

Also Stare, to colle.

Neque ipse hoc periculum ignoro, experius non leui documento quam sceleris mihi, quod semel imperata non potui, necesse est. Ignorant of that danger, having experience of no light warning, how much it colle me that I did not those things that I was commaunded.

Stare firmum, to stande faste.

Stat per me, per te, per illum, when I or any other to the cause that a thing is not done. Si poterit fieri, veni pater per me iteific credat, quominus ha fierent nuptie, volo, if it might be brought to passe, that my father mate thynke, that it was not long of me, that this marriage toke none effecte, I wolde it were so.

Stat a me, he is of myne opinion.

Stat apud te fides parum, thou art of a smal credence, thou haile not kepe promise, or thou haile not doone that thou promistest.

In acie stare, to be in the filde of campe ready every where to fight.

Stare, I stande here.

Stare et fugere, contrarie, to stande by it and flee away.

Stare causa bonorum, he defendeth the quarrell of good men, or taketh parte with good men.

A se potius quam ab aduersariis stare, to take parte with hym rather than his aduersaries.

Si steterit idem, if he doo abye still in the same mynde and purpose.

Quod non in quo illis stetit, because we were not equal with them.

Stamus animis, yet we haue good courage, and doo not feare or despayre.

Animo stare and Decipere, contrarie.

Quo satis certo auctore stetur, to whome a man might trust, or whom a man might beleue as a sure and credible author.

Condiuionibus et conueniis stare, to kepe al conditions and covenantes.

Cum is contra populi studium steterit, when he had withstand and resisted the peoples purpose or mynde.

Stare a mendacio contra verum, to mainteyne a false lie against the trouthe.

Cum illo haud stare, thou woldest not take parte with hym or defende hym.

Decreto senatus stare, to obey the ordinance of the Senate.

In fide non stetit, he kept not promise.

Ad finem stare, id est, durare, to continue to the ende.

Stare fabula dicitur, when it dooeth please the audience.

Iudicio alicuius stare, to sticke to ones iudgement, to beleue one more than other.

Meliore loco stare, to be in better state and

condition.

Et omnes stant sententia, they all be of that opinion, or they all be of the same opinion. Magno mihi ite, it colle me muche, I bought it deere.

Quum in senatu pulcherrime staretur, when the matter went very well with us in the Senate.

Stebe, bes, f. g. a ceetayne herbe, whiche hath sticke and leaues picketh, and groweth onely in watris groundes.

Stocades, this stes in the frenche sea agaynst Languedoche.

Stoccas, cadis, an herbe and floure, commonly called Sticados.

Stoccas Arabica, commonly called of apothecaries Sticades Arabica, the one and the other preserveth clothes from mothes, if it be layed among them.

Stoiche, like a stoiche.

Stoici, a secte of philosophers, whiche affirmeth, that no greife might happen to a wise man, and that felicity was onely in vertue.

Stoicus, ca, cum, of the Stoikes.

Stola, f., f. g. a womans gowne, it was also a long garment, whiche the priores of Iherusalem wore: and was the onely garment of honour, as we doe call such appaile a robe.

Stolatus, a, um, that weareth such a robe, also it may be called honourable: also stolatus, or that becometh an honest matrone.

Stolidus, foolishe, lewde.

Stolidus, a, um, foolishe, lewde of conditions, foolish.

Stolo, a, ceterum of Rome.

Stolo, onis m. g. a branch, whiche springeth out of the stumps or rootes of trees.

Stomaca, ca, f. gen. a will to Germante, or rather a disraile, that the dyspyng of chas water byreth.

Stomachans, anis, om. g. angrie, moued, fuming.

Stomachicus, a, um, that is sticke in his stomake, also that hath the nature of strength to open.

Stomachor, aris, ar, to haue indignation, to be vexed in mynde, to be angrie and moued, to be in a great fume.

Mecum stomachabar, I was angrie, or in a fume with my selfe.

Stomachose, angrie, vexed, or in a fume.

Stomachosus, a, um, discomfited, or in a fume, or in indignation and anger.

Res stomachosa, a thing that dyscomfith or gees and dyspites.

Stomachosus, m. g. a man, or a woman, who is dyscomfited, or in a fume, or in indignation and anger.

Stomachosus, a, um, who is dyscomfited, or in a fume, or in indignation and anger.

Stomachosus, a, um, who is dyscomfited, or in a fume, or in indignation and anger.

indignation, vehement wrath, hatred, and abhorring of a thing that liketh be not. Some epine facilities of gentleness, the mynde, will, or appetite of a man, that abhorreth or detesteth in a thing.

Stomachi diuolutio, vomite.

Resolutio stomachi, when the stomake letteth the meate passe without concoction and nourishing of the body.

Laborare stomacho, to bee diseased in the stomake.

Mei stomachi hanc est natura, this is the nature of my mynde, appetite or faction.

Ludi apparatusimi, sed non tui stomachi, but not such as you wolde haue; but such as you doe not desire in.

Stomacho suo viuere, to liue after his owne fantasie or mynde.

Argumentum huius stomachi mei habebis, of myns honestie or gentleness of mynde.

Bonum stomachum, Matialis pro equitate animi posuit.

Erbono tunc stomacho contenti sunt, and they be contented with the good will of mynde of the person.

Vitiores me in stomacho solere ridere, to laugh when I am displeased and washe.

Epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, a letter full of indignation and complaints of querellings.

Stomachum facere and mouere, to moue, to make angry and washe, to be despite.

Stomacho esse dicuntur aliqua, that maketh one mouded and washe.

Ne in me stomachum erumpant, that they make not bitter they malice and anger against me.

Stomachus, a, um, that hath a soye in the mouth.

Stomoma, matris, n. g. a kynde of powder of butter, that cometh from bosome in molting and tiring.

Storax, raris, a sweete essence of gumme, whiche is also called Syrax, wherof be two kyndes: the one is called Storax calamita, the other Storax liquida.

Storax, x, f. g. any thing that is spreadde on the ground. It is also a matre.

Strabo, a leined man, whiche wyse of Geographie.

Strabo, bonis, m. g. he that loketh a squinte, or gogle ead.

Strages, gis, f. g. a slaughter of men, or a discomfetur, a multitude of men slayne.

Stragem dare et edere, to sea a great multitude of men.

Stragana, a citie of Germanie.

Stragula, la, f. g. and Stragulum, li, n. g. enery ouermost garment, any coueryng that is laid vpon a bedde, hoise of other thing, a

countrepoynt.

Stragula vestis, a countrepoynt, a counterlet.

Stramen, minis, n. g. Strawe, litter.

Stramentum, ti, n. g. idem.

Stramentitius, a, um, that is made of strawe.

Stramineus, a, um, of strawe.

Strangulatio, onis, strangling, chokynge, stoppyng.

Strangulatus, us, m. g. idem.

Strangulatus, a, um, strangled, choked.

Strangulo, aui are, to strangle to choke, to chynstrill.

Strangulare segetes dicitur terra laticia.

Stranguria, x, f. g. difficultie to pisse, the stranguerie.

Stratagema, or Strategema, matris, n. g. a pollicie or wile counsell in warres.

Strategia, a capitaynelhippe, a gouernynge of condicions.

Strategus, gi, m. g. a generall capitayne of an armie.

Stratotes, tis m. g. a man of warre. also an herbe, whiche John Alricola saith, is one myrtle of parowe.

Stratoticus, a, um, wattlepe, perrepyng to warres.

Stratus, a, um, idem.

Stratus, the name of onep of Aethiops sonnes.

Stratiphocles, a mannes name.

Strato, the name of diuers noble learned men.

Strator, oris, m. g. he that helpeth his maister to horsebacke, preman of the atroppe.

Stratum, ti, n. g. any thing that is drawed, also a bedde.

Strata, all that is laid on the bedde. also a hoise harness, a strete or causey paved with stone.

Stratumino, aui are, to pauce.

Stratura, x, f. g. paung of causes of waies.

Stratus, a, um, spread abode, covered, paved.

Via strata, a causey.

Strebuli, in the olde tongue of Ambys, was a pece of the fleshe, that was offered in sacrifice.

Strena, ng, femi, genic. a newe perrye gesse of present.

Strenue, valiantly, quichely, boldly, with a courage, manly, with great diligence.

Strenuitas, aus, actiutes.

Strenuus, a, um, valiant, prompt, actiue, bolde, leger, doughty, stout.

Strenuum hominem prebuit, he played the hardy man, he shewed hym selfe a man.

Facies strenua, a manly and valiant countenance.

Strepto, aui are, to make a noyse often, to make a great noyse.

Streptus, us, m. g. a noyse made with the handes or feete, a crashynge, a crashynge. also the trayne of company that goeth with a noble man.

Stre

Streptus vice, postynesse of luyng.

Strepo, pul, pte, to make a great noyse, pte pte in goynge or clapping of handes: some epine generally: sometimes to mutter or muer moue.

Strepsiceroti, cerayne beastes in Aethie, haue upyn crooked hoynes.

Seria, x, f. g. a rabbat or small furrow made in stone or tympber, chamferynge: after Vitruu- nius description Seria seemeth to be the bolt- tell of thing that riseth betwene the two chaneles, and Strix the chanelle it selfe of cham- ferynge.

Striatus, a, um, chamfered, chanelled, wyrought in warde.

Striata frons, a frowynge forehead.

Striata folia, leaues, in whiche creuises or small lines are seen.

Stribligo, ginis, f. g. a vicious foume in spea- kyng, where the woordes agree not, and the partes of speche be out of order.

Stribila, beades made lyke to ropes or cordes wounden.

Strict, strictly.

Strictim, moyle touched one after another in few woordes.

Strictim referre, to reseyte muche in few woordes.

Strictim attondere, to clippe all at ones.

Strictior, tius, more strictly.

Strictissimus, a, um, moste strictly.

Strictinella, a foule ill fauoured harlotte.

Strictius, a, um, that is gathered or cropped of with the hande.

Strictius olea, olives gathered with mans hande.

Strictura, x, f. g. a sparke, whiche dooth is- sue from metall, when it is taken out of the fire & beaten with hammers, also iron oore.

Strictus, a, um, strictly. also drawen out as a twoorde is.

Strictus gladius, a twoorde drawen.

Stridens, entis, making a noyse.

Strideo, dui, dere, and Strido, dis, dere, to crashe or make a noyse like to cordes, when they be drawen.

Stridon, a towne in Dalmatia, where sainte Wlcome was boyn.

Stridor, oris, m. g. a noyse, a crashynge, a gnash- yng.

Stridor pennæ, the flutterynge of a feather.

Stridulus, a, um, that maketh a crashynge of noyse.

Striga, gæ, f. g. a rewe of thynges when they be laid in lengthe. Also a ridge of lande, wherof cometh Strigarius ager.

Striges, gis, a kynde of coine.

Strigia, wide garmentes made of leather used in warres.

Strigilis, li, f. g. an hoise combe. also a like in-

strument made of golde, siluer, iron or stone, that men used in baptyng to rubbe fyll the fess their bodies, as they doe now herchises. also to a thyng, wherewith wyallers bound their bodies, when they had washted. Also a cer- rayne vessel.

Strigiles, were rubbing combs made of sweete woodde, wherewith in India the men were rubbed for an exercise. Also herchises, wherewith wyallers after their labours wi- ped their bodies. also pieces of fine golde found in mines dumpte with any other mat- ter. also little fishes, most commonly ta- ken in wynter tyme. also chanelles in timber wed woordes.

Strigilecula, a diminutue of Strigilis.

Strigilo, aui are, to strigine hard.

Strigium, a spanthe garment.

Strigmentum, ti, n. g. fleshyne, whiche com- meth from a mans body, when he is waked.

Strigmentum olei, the filthe of oyle rubbed or scraped of wyallers bodies, wherewith they were before anointed.

Strigmenta, be sometimes the parpynges of cucumbers or such like fruite.

Strigo, gonis, m. g. a well plight man, or well compacte and stronge.

Strigosus, a, um, carayne leane, it is properly spoken of hoyses or rather beastes.

Strigosus orator, a barbare orator, that hath no pleasantness or grace in his stile, or that is boye of all good matter of pleasant eloquence.

Strimon, onis, a citie in Thracia.

Stringo, strinx, gere, to strigine or weynge, to cruise, also to strike, to make thynne in cut- tyng, to gather, to shau, to wounde.

Stringere ensim, to draw a twoorde.

Stringe me, truste me.

Densas stringunt frondes, id est ambient, rarefaciunt.

Stringere arbores, to pynne trees.

Stringere lauri baccas, to plucke or gather with the handes.

Stringere ripas, to touche in passynge or flos- syng by, to beate agayne.

Hunc primum leuis halla strinxerat, id est, vulnerauerat.

Strio, aui are, to make rabattes, chanelles or chamferinges in stone or tympber. also to make furrowes. It is also when beastes in earpyng at the ende of a furrowe turne to make a new furrowe: some dooe call it, to wynde.

Striauus, olde wynters used for Tritauius, my grandfathers grandfathers.

Stritomellus, a sparrow; whiche haunteth the sea coles.

Strix, strigis, f. g. a Wycheowle, a wyche that chaungeth the fauour of chyldren, the hogge.

o3 fatete. also a chane in rabating of pillones
also striges are groffe herbes of wooyes.
Strobilus, li, f. g. a pine appull, sometyne the
kernelles of fruit. also a hynde of wybe pine
tree, also a certayne thistle whiche, hath a
head of hnappe in facton like a pine appull.
Strobilus, bi, f. g. a tree, wherof perfumes were
made, made with the wyne of dates, which
perfume was sweete, but it made the heade
heauy, albe it without any perne.
Stroma, maris, n. g. capsey, any thyng spread
on the grounde, o3 vnderneath a thyng.
Strombon, a hynde of Labdanum.
Strombus, bi, m. g. a shell fische of the sea,
which haue a king, whom they follow, it was
thought sometyne, p he which had seen that
fische, shoulde haue good lucke in his affaires.
Strongyle, les, and Strongylos, an ile in the
sea Aegeum, now called Axos: sometyne it
was called Dia.
Strophia, phi, f. g. subtilitee in arguynge, a
wyly decepte.
Strophas, a whistlyng of sodayne turnyng.
Strophades, two isles in the Dardre sea.
Stropharius, m, he that maketh garlandes.
Strophum, phi, n. g. a garlande, whiche ppe-
fies were wont to weare: a maidens necke
these of yemen parties.
Stropholum, li, n. g. a litell garlande.
Strophus, a tyng of thorns.
Strophos, fectyng in the bowels.
Struthis, le, made of many perses, o3 of diuers
thynges.
Struthes columnæ, pillours made of di-
uers pietes.
Structor, onis, m. g. a caruer o3 sewer at the
table, o3 rather a maister Cooke. also a build-
er, a carpenter o3 mason.
Structura, ræ, f. g. building, fectyng of thyng-
es in good order.
Structus, a, um, set in order, builded, made.
Strues, is, f. g. a pile of woodde, also a cake.
Struicari, to carie cakes to the temple to be
offred, as they doo now carie the holy lofe
on the sonbate.
Struicarij, they that did sacrifice at the trees
that were burned with lightning.
Struicarij, they p brought meate to be offred.
Struces, an ordinance of many thynges to ge-
ther.
Struma, a mans name in Catullus.
Struma, mæ, f. g. a swelling within the throte
which is gathered matter and bloude. some
thyngs it to be that, which is called the hin-
ges ciuell.
Strumea, an herbe, whiche beggars vse to
make these fische caws. it is the fourth hynde
of Ranunculus.
Strumolus, a, um, that hath the hynges ciuell.
Strumum, a medicine of plaiues for the hynges

ciuell.

Struo, struxi, struere, to sette in order facton or
arrate, to builde, to make a frame: by tran-
saction, to imagin o3 go about to do a thyng.
Aggeres struere, to make caufels o3 bul-
warkes.

Fercula luxuriose struere, to make sumptu-
ous feastes.

Mendacium struere, to forge a lye.

Orationem solutam struere, to wyte in prose
Verba struere, to set his diligence in order.

Num me fecellit hoc id struere, was I de-
ceyued when I said these felowes went a-
bout such a thyng.

Struebantur qui monerent perfergere, id
est, instruiebantur.

Acies struere, to set souldiours in arate of
battalle.

Coniunia struere, to make feastes.

Crimen alicuius struere, to imagin some great
faute to late to ones charge: to go about to
accuse one falsely of some haynous offense.

Insidia alicuius struere, to late an ambuscade
ment to attrappe one: by transaction to go
about to deceyue, to wooye wiles with one.

Medicina struere dolori, a medicine, o3 re-
medy is prepared for that greefe.

Odium struere in aliquem, to go about to
byng one to hatred and displeasure of men.

Opes struere, to keape by thynges, to garyen
riches.

Periculum ruinæ struere, to wooye meanes
to make one haue a fall.

Bellum struere, pposition is made for warre
Conflia struere, to consulte and take ad-
uicement.

Struere ignem, to make a fire.

Struere artem, to make a lye.

Strupearia, holy dates amonge the people cal-
led Phalici, at the which date the people doe
go with garlandes on theyr heades.

Struppum, is a lyke holy dais amonge the peo-
ple called Tusculani.

Struppi, were litell wythes made of leaues,
put on the heades of images in the temples,
as now superstitious foolles doo set on im-
ages heades in the churches.

Struthes, the ystate membe of a man.

Struthia mala, and Struthiomela, a certayne
hynde of quinces.

Struthio camelus, li, m. g. an ostriche.

Struthio, onis, idem.

Struthion, an herbe and roote called of apo-
thecaries Condifi.

Struthium, thn, a sparoe.

Struthopus, a rounde foote lyke a sparoe.

Struthopedes, they which haue litell rounde
feete.

Strychnus, an herbe, whiche maketh men mad
that eate of it.

Strychnum bibi, a piousse, signifying the
man

man is madde

Strychnon, an herbe called nightshade, fede for
hianum and solarium.

Strymon, a tyng of Thessie.

Strymonius, a, um, of that clute.

Studeo, dul, dere, to studie, to apply the minde,
o3 care for a thyng, to endeavour, to fauour, to
desyre, to geue his diligence, to geue his mind
o3 affection to a thyng, to goe about, to haue
a desyre o3 mynde, to phantasie.

Studuit Carilius, he fauoured Catiline, o3
toke part with Catiline.

Dum studes verba dare nobis, while thou
doest endeavour o3 goe about to begyle vs.

Studen ex te audire, I wold faine here of you
Studer meus audire Cicero, my Cicero hath
a great mynde, desyre, o3 phantasie to here.

Nouis rebus studebat, he endeuored o3 went
about to trouble the common weale: o3 to
haue a mutacion of alteration of the common
weale. Studer elegantia, he endeuored to
be nete and miston, he geueth his mind to be
teimie and clemly.

Artibus et literis studere, to geue his studie
and mynde to learning.

Laudis et dignitatis studere, to couette pypse
and honoure.

Studere pecuniæ, to geue his mind to get mo-
ney. Student magis mellificis, they laboure
more to make honay.

Minus has res student, they woulde desyre
o3 couette those thynges the lesse, they woulde
fantasie these thynges the lesse.

Vnum sentitis omnes, vnum student, you all
be of one mynde, you desyre all one thyng.

In id solum student, they laboure o3 endeue-
re this onely.

Studiose, studiously, desponsely, diligently,
with diligence and affection of the mynde.

Studiofus, a, um, studious, diligent, constant,
addict o3 feruently disposed, also that fauou-
reth o3 loueth, that setteth o3 geueth his mind
to a thyng, despons of learning, that hath
a great desyre of a thyng.

Studiofus literarum, a studious person and
genen to learning.

Studiofus quistio, id est, literata et docta.

Studiofus laudis, despons of pypse.

Studiofus Caesaris, Caesaris scinde, one that
fauoureth o3 loueth Caesar.

Pila studiofus, that haue a great desyre to playe
at the ball. Venandi studiofus, geueth o3 huryng.

Tui similia studiofus sunt, they fauour a lous
suche men as you be.

Mei studiofissimus, my great frende, a that
loueth me exceedingly.

Nobilitatis studiofus, that fauoureth the
part of the nobilitie.

Studium, di, n. g. an earnest bending o3 fectyng
of the mynde on a thyng, a great affection o3

desire that one hath to do a thing good o3 ill,
Audite: sometyne excepte, endeavour, will o3
appetite, fantasie, desire, diligence, laboure, fa-
uour, loue. sometyne a thyng p one fantasie
Scinditur incerru studia in contraria vulgus,
the best of all people was diuided in diuers
opinions. Viris esse aduersas æque studium
est, they all haue the desyre o3 desire to ouer-
thwart their husbands.

Tantum fuit in militibus studium, the souldia-
ours had so great an affection o3 desyre.

Quibus milita in studio est, which haue a de-
sire o3 desire to exercise them selfe in warre.

In quibus est stadium, which haue a desyre to
lern. Studium tuum in me, your good will
o3 affection towards me.

Quantum meum studium fuerit dignitatis
tux tuendæ, how great an affection o3 desire
I had to maintaine your honoure.

Tui vnus studio me assequi posse confido, I
truste surely that I maie attaine it by your
onely diligence and labour.

Quo studio vitam transegerit, in what occupa-
tion o3 exercise he hath ledde his life.

Verari in studio literarum, to be exercised o3
occupied in the studie of learning.

Effor studio videndi, I haue a verie cruel
desyre to see.

Studio accusari, to accuse o3 blame of affectio.

Quam iniquus pro studio, howe vngood
sonable he is for affection.

Studio republicæ dixit, that he spake it of
a good affection, fauour, o3 loue that he bare
towards the common weale.

Acquirere studia vulgi, to get the fauour of
the common people.

Disimili studio est, his mynde affection o3
fantasie is geuen to other thynges.

Studio id sibi habet, hath he a will o3
pleasure in it to it a pleasure to hym.

Stultus, foolishly, vnwisely.

Stultus arrogans, foolishly proude.

Stultiloquentia, æ, f. g. and Stultiloquium, quif
n. g. a foolyshe babbling, foolyshe talke.

Stultiloquus, he p talketh o3 speaketh foolishly

Stultitia, æ, folle, foolishnesse.

Stultus, a, um, that dooeth a thyng vnadvisedly
o3 without discrecion, foolishly.

Stultior morichio, he that neglecteth his own
business at home, & applieth other mens a-
ffaires. it is also a piousse, touching them,
whiche doo thynges that cause them to be
laughed to scoyne.

Stultior Chorocho, a piousse, applied to
fooles, whiche will assaie to do a thing that is
about their wit o3 learning. for Chorocho was
a fellow, that assaied to numbre the waves of
the sea, when he hym selfe coulde not tell any
numbre aboute it.

Stultum feris, was a time in the moneth of
Febrie

S ANTE T.

February, that fooler kepte holp, fooler had
to date.
Stupa, or Stypa, p, f. g. towe, the conete parte
of flore.
Stupanus, a, um, belonging to towe.
Stuparius malleus, the hammer, wherewith
cathars dooe beate tow into Shippes or botes.
Stupefacio, feci, facere, to make astonied, or to
cause to meruaile, or be abashed.
Stupeus, a, um, of towe or hempe.
Stupefactus, a, um, astonied.
Stupelio, I am astonied or abashed.
Stupens, entis, astonied, amazed, in great admi-
ration.
Stupesci, pui, pere, to be astonied, to be amazed
or bismated. Sometyms to meruaile at, to be
in a great admiration.
Stupere aliquem, to wonder at one, to haue
one in great admiration.
Stupentia vel stupida membra, the members
whiche haue losse all theyr sense of feeling.
Stupesci, here, to become astonied or amazed.
Stupiditas, aris, f. g. idem quod Stupor.
Stupidus, a, um, bismated, abashed, astonied:
also he that feeleth nothinge, or lacketh his
sense. Sometyms foolishe, he that percepueth
nothing that is doen.
Stupor, poris, m. g. abasement, the sobeyne
privation of sense or feeling, astonyinge of
the mynde that one percepueth not what is
dooen.
Stuprator, oris, m. g. an aduontr.
Stupre, bismatit, shamefully.
Stupro, au, are, to commit a auontrie or rape,
or to defloure a virgin.
Stuprofus, a, um, corrupte, geuen to aduontrie
and hooredome.
Stuprum, pri, n. g. auontrie or deflouacion of a
virgin, hooredome.
Facere stuprum cum aliqua, to committe an
auontrie with one.
Intrere stuprum virgini, to entice a maiden.
Illicite stuprum, to intrice to naughtinesse.
Struxi, an the againt the mouth of Tyber.
Struus, ni, mas, gene. a hynde of bydes that
flee in flockes.
Styga, a fenne in Egypt not farre from the cite
of Memphis.
Stygus, a, um, perteynyng to Styx the greates
fenne.
Stylis, his, a littell pillour.
Stylobata, ar, f. g. a towre of tymber, wherin
water runneth, or is conueghed into a cesterne.
Stylus, li, mas, gene. a pillour wherewith
the coppe. also an instrumente to write in
tablets. Also a stile, whiche is qualitee of
woodes in speaking, sometyms harde, some-
tyms easie, sometyms in a meane: also an es-
legant forme of order in writinge of spee-
ching. Also any thyng made of styu, tyne

S ANTE V.

ber, or other matter, wherewith a pillour.
Stylus, is sometyms bled for Stolo, a shoote,
that springeth out of a tree.
Stymma, mas, n. g. the grosse or thicke mat-
ter of any ornament.
Symphalides aues, bydes supposed to be so
bigge, that they shadowe all the soone bea-
mes, which walked the countrey of Arcadie.
Symphalius, a, um, of Symphalius.
Symphalius, a, etia of pools of Arcadie.
Symphalum, a towne by the fated pools of
Arcadie.
Styrax, acis, masculi, gene. a soote gumme cal-
led Storax, wherof be two hyndes, the one
is called Storax calamita, the other Storax li-
quida, whiche is Staete. also a tree, out of
the whiche that gumme issueth.
Styx, significth sojourn of heauynesse, poete
dooe seigne that it is a fenne or ciue in hell,
by the whiche the goddess bled to sweate:
in deed it is a well of Arcadie, the water
therof is a verry stronge poison, so extreme
colde, that nothing can contayne it, but the
house of a mule.

S. ANTE V.

SVada, ar, femini, gene. called in Greke
Dicho, was called the goddess of elo-
quence or dilectable speche.
Suadela, ia, femini, generis, persuacion, false
speche.
Suadeo, si, dère, to speake saye, to intreate
with saye woordes, to induce to induce a
man into our opinion, or to beleue vs, to ex-
hort, to counsaile.
Legem suadere, to shew reasons to men why
they shoulde admytte a lawe.
Pacem suadere, to exhorte to peace.
Sualternicum, a hynde of number, whiche is
geolow, wherof beades be made, and is cal-
led laumbe.
Suamer, the ablative case of Sua, with the ad-
diction. mei.
Suapte, of his owne nature.
Suarius, rij, m. g. a swyne herde.
Suarius, a, um, belonging to swyne.
Suasibilis, le, that maye be persuaded.
Suasibiliter, an aduerbe, significyng in maner
to persuade.
Suasio, onis, an exhortacion, a motion or per-
suasion.
Suasor, foris, masculini generis, he that dooth
exhorte, he that induceth to induce an o-
ther to his opinion.
Suasorius, a, um, that pertaineth to exhorting or
counsailling.
Suasum, si, n. g. every colour, that maye be tur-
ned into an other colour.

Suave,

S ANTE V.

Suave, idem quod, Suauiter.
Suauitatio, onis, a sweete hyding.
Suauitor, oris, m. g. he that speaketh sweetely.
Suauidicus, a, um, that speaketh pleasantly.
Suauiloquentia, ar, f. g. sweete and pleasant
speache.
Suauiloquum, a sweete speche.
Suauiolium, li, n. g. a littell hyde.
Suauiloquus, a, um, and Suauiloquens, entis,
that speaketh sweetely.
Suatim, lyke a towe.
Suauior, aris, ar, to kisse sweetely, or for tope.
Suauis, suauis, sweete in taste, soote in odour of
smell: in a man it significth gentyl or coue-
nante, pleasant.
Suauitas, aris, f. g. sweetenesse, pleasantnesse.
Suauiter, sweetely.
Suauitudo, dinis, f. g. idem quod suauitas.
Suauum, or Sauium uij, n. g. a wanton hyde.
Suauum dare, to kisse.
Suauum sumere, to hyde.
Suauum facere, idem.
Suauum, and Sauium, sweete herbe.
Sub, vnder, by, or about.
Subidentem pus, in the same tyme, or about
the same tyme.
Subhoram ponere, about the tyme of the bat-
tle.
Sub cas autem reddere sunt, for they were de-
liuered after them.
Sub falcinis, with the falcis, fardels of ca-
stage.
Sub vesperum, in the twy lght.
Sub vesperum Caesar portas claudidit, mille
res ex oppido exire iussit, in the twy lght
Caesar commaunded the gates to be shut,
and the men of warre to departe out of the
cite.
Sub Alexandro, in the tyme of Alexander.
Sub aduentu or aduentum, at the tyme of at
the poynt of his arriuall or comyng.
Sub exitu vite, at his deathe, a littell before
his deathe.
Sub manu, at hande.
Sub oculis, in his presence.
Sub vrbe, harde by the cite.
Sub lucem, at the bryake of daye, by daye
lght.
Sub finem, at the ende.
Poste sub ipsos, above the postes.
Sub manu habere, to haue in hande.
Sub manu esse, to be at hande or ready.
Sub manu, after hand, foorthwith.
Sub manus, easily, handsomely.
Bono animo es, negotium omne iam succe-
dit sub manus, be of good cheere, all the mat-
ter cometh to passe handsomely.
Lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium,
this matter cometh well and easily to
passe.

S ANTE V.

Sublogus, mli, to bee subdued. It was
proprie when a battail was vanquished,
the vanquisheder caused theyr souldiers to be
tete by the a gallowes, and contrai-
ned them that were vanquished to goe
vnderneath it, in token that they were sub-
dued: whiche was the greatest reproche that
mought be deuised.
Sub postquam literas ad te dedisti, id est, ita-
tim postquam, by and by after, incontinent as.
Sub ea conditione, on that condition.
Sub dio, abode in the ayre, without conert.
Sub ipsa die, about the same daye.
Sub specie pacis, vnder the colour of presence
of peace.
Non statim sub mentionem, not incontinens,
or by and by after it was spoken of.
Subabsurdus, a, um, somewhat absurde or con-
traite to reason.
Subabsurde, somewhat absurde, somewhat
foolishly.
Subaculo, aul are, to accuse or blame some-
what.
Subacidulus, a, um, a littell tower.
Subacidus, a, um, somewhat eyer or tower.
Subactio, onis, exercitio, labouryng of a thyng.
Subactus, a, um, conuyned, shamed, bypen
vnder, kneades of labour with handes, as
doxe, to labour, exercised.
Subactum ingenium, a witte well exercised.
Subanis, uij, m. g. idem quod Subactio, onis,
the appoynt of leering to generaci in wyne.
Subaratus, a, um, that whiche is bryde within
and other metall without.
Subaratum aurum, bryde within and golde
without.
Subaro, aul are, to myngle with bryde.
Subagiro, aul are, to folow, also to geupe or be
byle with one, to haue to dooe with a wo-
man.
Subagito blandis et benedictis verbis, I fol-
lowed with saye and well spoken woordes.
Subagritis, le, somewhat rude, or incurtise,
lacking ciuility.
Subalaris, re, that whiche is vnder the winges.
Subalbico, aul are, to be somewhat white.
Subalbidus, a, um, somewhat white.
Subalpinus, a, um, that is vnder the Alpes.
Subalpini, people vnder the mountaynes Al-
pes called Deemountaynes.
Subalternatio, a succession by countes.
Subalternus, aul are, to succede by countes.
Subamarus, a, um, somewhat bitter.
Subaqueus, a, um, et Subaqueus, that whiche
is vnder the water.
Subaquillus, a, um, somewhat dyed of colour.
Subare, is spoken of women, whiche are as the
hye as swyne in the acte of lecher.
Subareo, et Subaresco, scere, to be of wate some-
what dyed.

Subit

Subit

S ANTE V:

Subargutus, a, uin, somewhat subtle, somewhat
whit. **S**ubaratio, onis, an earing underneath.
Subarator, oris, m. g. he that eareth underneath.
Subaro, aui, are, to eare vnder.
Subarogans, antis, somewhat arrogant or proud
Subarogancer, somewhat proudly.
Subasper, somewhat sharpe.
Subaudio, iui, ire, to heare of preceise a littell.
Subauctulo, aui, are, to hearken a littell.
Subbaficanus, a, um, that walketh vnder the
piece where iudgements are practised.
Subbibbo, bibi, bere, to drinke a littell, to sipp.
Sublandior, iris, iri, to flatter a littell.
Subcartulus, a, um, somewhat blew.
Subcalidus, a, um, somewhat hotte, warme.
Subcaudidus, a, um, somewhat white.
Subcenturio, onis, a petty capitaine.
Subcercula, æ, i. g. a fine boulder, wherewith
the toure is leuered from the bjanne.
Subcerciculum, i, n. g. a raryngge steue.
Subcemeritus, a, um, tolled of baren vnder the
athes of emper.
Subcingulum, i, n. g. a bjafring gyddle.
Subcilius, a, um, idem quod Succilius.
Subcilius tempora, times bowed of spared
from tedious businesse.
Subciliua opera, woorkes doone at tymes
tolen from ordinarie businesse or laboure ne-
cessarie.
Subcæno, aui, are, to make a shor supper, also
to suppe vnder.
Subcollo, lari, lare, to laie a thyng vnder ones
neck.
Subcontumeliosè, somewhat despitefull, some-
what tauntingly, or rigorously.
Subcontumeliosus, a, um, somewhat spitefull
and outrageous in woordes.
Subcresco, idem quod Succresco.
Subcristus, a, ii, þ hath a head somewhat curled.
Subcudus, a, ii, haite raw, nor thoughtly boiled.
Subcruentus, a, um, somewhat bloody.
Subcurator, oris, m. g. he that hath the charge
of a thyng vnder an other.
Subcustos, todis, m. g. an vnder keeper.
Subcuraneus, a, um, that whiche is wthin the
thyne, betwene the thyne and the fleshe.
Subdebilitatus, a, um, somewhat weakened.
Subdelego, aui, are, to committe to an other an
ny matere, whiche is committed vnto vs by
the hyng or prince.
Subdialis, places to walke in without any cou-
uerp.
Subdialis, le, abjode in þ ayre, without the houe.
Subdiale inambulationes, open walke.
Subdifficilis, le, somewhat difficulte or harde.
Subdio, that is not in a house of vnder cou-
erpg.
Subditius, a, um, whiche is not proudlye his or
hys, whose it is teigned to be, a changeling.

S ANTE V.

that to put out of the place of an other.
Partus subditus oꝝ subditus, a beere sold
gined of an other mans child.
Libri subditi, bookes with false titles oꝝ
countrefaite auctours.
Subditus, a, um, idem quod, Subditus.
Subditus, a, um, subiect, put oꝝ set vnder, count
refaite oꝝ set in the place of an other.
Subditus iudex, a iudge that is set in the
place of a iudge that is departed.
Subdiu, in the date tyme.
Subdo, didi, ere, to put vnder, to adde, to putte
in the place of an other, to put in trooperie oꝝ
daunger.
Subdere in locum alterius, to remoue one,
and put an other in his place.
Calcaria subdere, to thruste to the spurs.
Puerum subdere, to change a child, which
childen be called commonly changelinges.
Subdere spiritus, to geue one courage, oꝝ to
make one proude oꝝ careless.
Stimulos subdere, to pische forwarde.
Subdere sub solum, to put oꝝ burie vnder the
grounde.
Subdere boues iugo, to yoke new.
Ignem ac materiam seditionis subdere, to
encrease augment, & set forwarde a sedition.
Reum subdere, to accuse.
Subdoceo, subdoceo, cul, ere, to teache some
what, to teache meekly.
Subdole, craftily, cautiously, wisely, discretely
Subdolos, a, um, that deceiueh craftily, can
tously, full of disceetes and wyles, deceptfull.
Subdubie, somewhat doubtfull.
Subdubitanter, idem.
Subdubitatio, onis, a littell doubt.
Subdubito, auī, arc, to doubt somewhat, to be
haile in doubt.
Subdubius, a, um, somewhat in doubt oꝝ uncer
taine.
Subduco, duxi, ere, to take awate, to plucke oꝝ
dyaue awate, to remoue, to lifte vp, to dyaue
vp, to goe oꝝ steale awate pryly, to conueigh
awate pryly, to put vnder, to pull backe, to
dyaue backe, to deceiue, to steale.
Etiam nunc me subducere istis dictis postu
las? and yet now wilt thou goe about with
these wordes to deceiue me?
Tempus est subducere hinc me, it is tyme to
get me hence.
Vires subducere, to make weake oꝝ feeble.
Se illinc subducer, he will get awate, oꝝ con
uergh bym selfe from thence.
Voluptarius calculus subductis, primum in
cunt? do thet recken oꝝ compt how much plea
sure thet shall haue whan they enter into bas
talle?
Lac agnis subducere, to steale the milke from
the tymbre, to milke the growes befoze the
lambe does sucke.

Cibum

S ANTB V:

Abum subducere, to kepe one from meate,
o, to take ones meate from him.
Subducere copias in colleum, to bringe the
horns vp to the hyl.
Naues subducere, to drawe ships to the lande.
Aliquem subducere, to deceyue one.
Subducere fe custodie, to steale out of prison
Succum subducere spiritu, to sucke o, draw
vyppes.
Subductum omnibus ventis ædificium, the
house is let for all maner of wyndes.
Subducere rationes, to examine the charges
with allowaunces in accompt.
Subducere summam, to make a recknyng, o,
to cast the summe in an accomptes o, reck-
nyng.
Subductarius, a, um, that wherewith any thyng
is lifted o, haunced vp.
Subductio, onis, a drawyng vp of a shippe out
of the water, deduction, o, allowaunce, an ac-
compt, a bringyng vp to an hygh place.
Subdulcis, ce, somewhat sweete.
Subduro, aui, are, to make somewhat harde.
Subdurator, subdurari, to bee made somewhat
harde.
Subedogedi, edere, to weare awaie, to eate a-
waie vnderneath, as the water consumeth a-
waie the foote of a rocke, o, stons wall.
Subto, iui, ire, to enter, to suffice o, sufficeigne, to
enterpise, to go vnder o, in, to take, also to
succeede, to come in the place of, an other, to
resiste, to clyme o, mounte vyppes, to ascende
vp, also to take charge of any thyng. also to
grow o, spryng vp, to come to remembraunce,
so put vnder, to answer.
Qui retinendi officii causa cruciatus subierit
vitro, he that will for the accomplishment of
his dutie, suffer tourmentes willingly.
Quis enim curæ tuæ molem sponte subeat?
who woulde willingly take on hym the greates
waight of the charge?
Sera pœnitentia subit regem, late repen-
saunce came to the kynges remembraunce.
Aeneas subit mucronem, ipsumq; morans
do sustinuit, Aeneas put vnder his swoorde,
and easyng lifted hym vp.
In quarum locum subierunt inquilinæ, impla-
etas, perfidia, impudicia, in whose place
succeded new inhabitants, contempt of bea-
vesse, dissolpate, lecherie.
**Hemil excelstas sex millibus passuum subia-
tur**, the heygth of the mountayne of He-
mus, is clymed o, mounted in fyve thousande
passes.
Tectum subire, to enter o, come into the
house.
Subire ad montes, to goe from the valey vp
to the hilles.
Vultum alicuius subire, to come before ones
face.

3 ANTE V.

Spes animum subibat, *I* or he trusted of hope.
Subeunt morbi, sicknesses dooe come.
Subire aliquid, to take charge of any thyng.
Conditiones pacis subire, to accorde unto peace.
Deditionem subire, to render by a garrison beleaged.
Fortunam subire, to abyde the adventure, or put all in an hazarde.
Labores subire, to take payne.
Per vices subire, to take in place nows one and than an other, by turns.
Cruciatu subire, to suffre or endure toun a mentes.
Aleam subire, to put hym selfe in daunger.
Subire crimen, to susteine blame.
Incommoda subire, to be endamaged.
Subire infamiam, to be dishonoured.
Iudicium alius subire, to abyde the iudgement of one.
Nomen exulis subire, to be a banished man.
Subire poenam, to be punished.
Supplicia subire, idem.
Tela subire, to receyue strokes.
Verbera subire, to be beaten.
Ne subeant herbe, that the wyddes ouer growe not.
Cogitationi nostre nunquam subiit, it neuer came in our thought.
Subit antiquitatem mirari, it cometh to my remembraunce to wonder at men of the olde tyme.
Subirecordatio, *I* remembre well.
Subit cogitatio, *I* haue be thought mr, *I* be gonne to confider of thyngs.
Subit animum, *I* dooe remembre, it cometh to my mynde or remembraunce.
Calamitatem subire, to haue a great losse.
Subire mortem, to receyue death.
Periculum subire, to putte hym selfe in lea perils.
Subire sermonem, to cause hym selfe to be spoken of.
Minus sermone subtilissem, men woulde not haue spoken so muche againste me, or there shoulde not haue ben so great an infamie or obloquie of the people against mr.
Tempestatem subire, to put hym selfe in daunger.
Turpitudinem subire, to ren in shandler.
Subire vim, to put hym selfe in leopordie to be slaine.
Subeunt in hac reputatione, nowe cometh to remembraunce.
Subit regem verecundia, the kynge was ashamed.
Fallendus est iudex et varilis artibus subeundus, the iudge must be wonne by ptecto meanes, that he mote not perceiue.
Subit ille loquentem talibus, he answered

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hym in this wyse.

Subtile cam in celum, that it ascended vp hygh into the aere.

Cuius nunc subeunda defensio est, whom I must now take vpon me to defende.

Dextera alae sinistra subit, the left wyng came in place of the ryght.

Ne famam subeam crudelitatis, that I wate not be called cruel.

Trinitas illorum temporum non subissem, I wate not haue abyden the sadnesse of heauynesse of that tyme.

Subire tacitam religionem, that a certayne feare of conscience cometh vpon them.

Subire aliquem humeris, to beare of state one by with his shouldeers.

Suber, suberis, m, of f. g. but most commonly. n. g. cothe.

Suberulus, a, um, of cothe.

Suberro, au, are, to wander vnder, to wandre son whar.

Suberit, is a barbarouse woode persepnyng to phisicke, and signifieth a deepe slepe not naturall, proceeding of greif vapours, engendred of flumes, being in the principall members, resoluend and ascendyng into the fore parte of the heade, and causyng oppilation in the restes of the bypne.

Subeructio, fis, fieri, to be made somewhat hot or scaldyng.

Subeructus, a, um, made somewhat hote.

Suberolum, li, uen, gen, was a white ornament some square, and longe, which the nunnes called Vercales wore on their heades when they did sacrifice, also a cothe.

Suberigidus, a, um, somewhat colde, halfe colde.

Subripere, somewhat colbitte.

Subripis, de, somewhat bygge of great.

Subgramis, e, somewhat heauie, greuous of vnpitant.

Subgrunda, x, the causes of the house.

Subgrundatio, onis, the making of the causes of the house.

Subgrundia, orum, n. g. plur. the causes of an house.

Subhatio, are, to sell any thyng in tyme of warres that was paised. Hatis, is a parde, whiche was deliuered to hym that was appoynted to sel any thyng that was taked in warres.

Subhorridus, a, um, somewhat hepydious of horrible to see to.

Subiaceo, subiacui, ere, to lye of be vnderneath, to be subiecte.

Appennino subiacent, they stonde of be stynd are at the foote of the mountaine Appenninus.

Subiactio, au, are, to cast vp as coys is whan it is tanned.

Subicio, au, are, to companie often with a woman.

Subiculum flagri, a beatyng Roche.

Subiectio, onis, a causyng of puttyn vnder, an addyng to.

Subiectio testamentorum, a byngyng in of false testametes.

Subiectio, au, are, to cast vnder often.

Subiectare stimulos, to pynche of steres forwarde.

Subiectio, oris, m. g. a toyger of testametes, of he that byngeth foorth one testament for an other.

Subiectus, us, m. g. a causyng vnder.

Subiectus, a, um, put vnder, subiect, obedient, lityng vnder.

Subiecta ei spes illi, id est, Iniecta.

Subiecti oculis imperatoris, before the captaines face that he made see theim.

Subiectus animus, an obedient mynde.

Subigo, egi, ligere, to constraigne of subdue, to bytue vnder, to whete, to beate of stampe.

Some tyme to eare of tpe truely, to digge, to meddle with a woman. Some tyme to lye vpon.

Necessitas me subigit vt rogitem, necessites constraigneth me to aske you.

Subigit fateri, he constraigneth me to confesse.

Ad dedicationem subegit, he constraigneth the to peld.

Subigere nationes, to subdue countreys.

Subigere terram, to labour & tpe the ground.

Subigere in cote securis, to make sharpe the axes with a whetstone.

Subigere terga equorum, to rubbe the horses backs.

Scrobem subigere, to digge a dyche.

Ratrem conto subigere, to shooe foorth the ship with a longe pole.

Subigatrix, icis, a woman that constraigneth one by force.

Subicio, leci, ficere, to putte vnder, to make subiecte, to bynge in mynde, to bynge in remembrance, to answer, to shew or tell a reason of cause, some tyme to caste vp, to rehearse, also for Submittere, of Subornare, to sende in pynelle to deceyue men.

Subicere se periculo, to putte hym selfe in perille.

Si meministi quod olim dictum est, subijce, if thou doost remembre what once was spoken, rehearse it of bynge me to remembrance.

Oua gallinis subijcere, to sette egges vnder the henne to be hatched.

Spem subijcere, to put one in comfort.

Aliquid oculis subijcere, to make a thyng so plaine that a man made peretue it as well as if he sawe it.

Exemplum subijcere, to put of shew an example.

Subijcere ferro terram, to till the lande.

Subijcere sensibus, to purpose a thyng euidens to. Crimini subijci, to be put in fault, to be blamed.

Faces subijcere, to byng one more in hatred, to incense of sette forwarde a matter more.

TeRae

Testamentum subijcere, to bynge foorth a false testament.

Vis subiecta voci, the signification and the poissance of a woode.

In equum subiecit, he set hym vp on his backe.

Subiecit ille, he answered & said after p other.

Securi subijci, to be putte to death, to be beheaded.

Prælo subijcere, to putte vnder the presse, to presse, also to pynite.

Ignem subijcere, to put vnder fyre.

Pedibus subijcere, to cast vnderfoote, to consigne, to set naught by.

Turclæ alicuius subijci, to be in ones tustion of subiection.

Subijciunt se homines imperio alicuius, men submit them selfes to the rule of gouernaunce of any man. Que subijciuntur oculis, whiche we sawe with our eyes.

In locum eorū subiecit, he set in the place.

Causam subijcere, to shewe of tell a cause.

Subijcere pullos, id est, Supponere, subdere.

Voci præconis subijcere, to cause a thyng to be cryed and tolde.

Odio ciuium aliquid subijcere, to make a thyng to be hated of the people.

Huius verbi voluptatis, duas res subijciunt, they saye that this woode voluptas, hath double strength of signification.

Subijcere indicem, to sende in pynelle a false fellowe to discouer a matter.

Subimpetro, au, are, to entreate somewhat for a thyng.

Subimpudens, entis, somewhat vnfamelfast of saule.

Subimanis, ne, somewhat vaine, of no great impoytaunce.

Subinde, mox, tunc, foorthwith of anon, oftentimes, euer now and then, now and then as monye, euer amonge.

Subin, idem.

Subinfluo, fluxi, ere, to flowe in vnder.

Subingere arctem, to deliuer a sheepe to be killed for hym that dooth sacrifice.

Subis, a birde whiche byndeth the egles egges.

Subinfulus, a, um, somewhat foolyshe, halfe vnsauourie, that hath no great grace.

Subinuus, a, um, somewhat hated of manys.

Subinuio, au, are, to allure of pynoke somewhat.

Subirascor, atus sum, irasci, to be somewhat moued, to be halfe angrie of displeased.

Subito, fodere, incontinent.

Subito quum mihi dixisset. &c. incontinente, as soone as he had said. &c.

De subito, fodere.

Subitaneus, et Subitarius, et Subirus, a, u, fodere.

Subitum est ei remigrare, it is to soone for hym to come agayne.

Subiugalis, le, vied to the yoke.

Subiugia, orum, thynges of bondes wherewith

the yokes were fastned to the oxens neckes.

Subiugis, ge, idem.

Subiugo, are, to make subiecte, to subdue, to bynge in subiection.

Subiungo, iunxi, ere, to adde and togyne to.

Oratori omnes artes subiungere, to put all artes and sciences vnder the pofession of an orator.

Subiungere urbem sub imperium Romanū, to byng a cite vnder the Romaine emper.

Subiabor, beris, plus sum, labi, to strypp a wale pynally, to fall of syde vnder, to fall downe of decaye by litle and litle.

Subiabor, au, are, to put vnder the stepes.

Sublare, haulty.

Sublare de se dicere, to make great auant of hym selfe, to speake gloriously of hym selfe.

Sublato, sublates, sublatus, tere, to be hpyd vnder a thyng.

Sublatio, onis, a lityng vp, a takyng awate by steth.

Sublatus, a, um, lifted hypp, mounted, aduanced, also stolen, taken awate.

Sublego, au, are, to substitute.

Sublego, legi, ere, to stalle, to passe ouer a thyng quickly, to steale a thyng that is hpyd, to ge thet estcones, also to choole an other into the place of hym that is dead.

In locum demortui subijgere, idem.

Sublegere sermonem, Clam nostrum hunc illa sublegunt sermonem, pynally they lye bene, and dare awate all that we comend.

Subiectus, a, um, feeble, feynt, light, of no force or valye, an olde woode.

Subleuo, au, are, to helpe of aide, to succour, to defende, to lifte vp, to subleue.

Subleuare et ledere, contrarie.

Inopiam subleuare, to helpe one in tyme of pouertie and neede.

Laborem subleuare, to ease ones labour.

Res aduersas alicuius subleuare, to helpe one that is in aduersite.

Subleuare testamentum aliquem, to discharge one by testament.

Sublica, e, f. g. a pyppe, a wyse, a post, of an ether like thyng, to susteine of kepe a thyng vp: a pyle byuen into the grounde for building of other lyke purpose.

Sublicium, en, n. g. idem.

Sublicius pons, a bytge at Rome.

Sublicius, a, um, that is made of pyles of postes of tymber.

Subligaculum, li, n. g. a nethe coys of bysche.

Subligar, garis, n. g. idem.

Subligo, au, are, to vnderbynde.

Sublime, on hys.

Sublimis, me, hys, that whiche is aboue hy.

Sublimem hunc intro rape, hoyle me vp this fellowe a toste and carie hym in.

Sublimem medium arripere, I wold take hym

Sub

hym

hym by the midbell and hoise hym alofte.
 Sublimem rapi, to be hoised vp on hygh, to
 be hoised into the ayre.
 Sublimem abire, to ascende vp into heauen,
 to mount vp into the ayre, or vp an hygh hill.
 Iacens in sublimē, callyng it vp alofte.
 Sublimas, as, f.g. hegh.
 Sublimiter, hyghly, on hygh.
 Sublimo, aui, are, to sette on hygh, to extolle.
 Sublino, leui, lini, luv, linere, to annoynt of rou-
 che, to pepere of stayne, to smere somewhat.
 Os sublinre, to decepe.
 Sublitio, onis, the grounde colour, wheron the
 perfecte colour is lased, in clothe dyed it is
 called grasng.
 Sublucius, a, um, halfe blake and blew.
 Sublucanus, a, um, of ope receyving to the moze
 ryng.
 Sublucanum tempus, the springe of daie.
 Subluco, laxi, cere, to open somewhat, or to
 geue a litle light.
 Sublucide, somewhat byghly, or cleerly.
 Sublucius, a, um, somewhat light.
 Subluco, aui, are, to vnder the adde booties,
 that the lighte male come vnder the tree.
 Subluo, lui, luere, to vnder walke, as water,
 whiche renneth low vnder a banke of hill, and
 walke the foote therof. also to walke some-
 what cleane.
 Subluridus, a, um, somewhat pale of wanne of
 colour.
 Sublustris, fire, that hath some light.
 Sublustris nox, a nyght that is somewhat
 byght with the sterres.
 Subluvis, ei, f.g. a discaie of cattell, whiche is
 betwixt the clees of theyr fesse. also filthe,
 or burre.
 Submergo, meris, mergere, to deepe or plunge
 vnder the water, to drowne.
 Submerum, almost pure.
 Subminia, a, f.g. a womans garment, 3 sup-
 pose a hystell.
 Subminuo, aui, are, to dooe seruce vnder one,
 to geue or better any thyng that is asked for.
 Tela subministrare, to reache one weapons
 of dartes.
 Aquam radicibus subministrare, to water
 the rootes.
 Subministrator, oris, an vnder seruauant, he that
 deliuereth any thyng that is called for, one
 that ministrereth to a man that he needeth of
 tatheth.
 Submissio, et submissio, softly, piously in spea-
 king. also humbly, lowly.
 Submisse supplicare, to make humble intre-
 ate. Eo se gerat submissus, so muche the moze
 lowly ought he to behaue hym selfe.
 Submisse dicere, to please temperately with-
 out great behemence.
 Submisse loqui, to speake low of softe.

Submisse se gerere, to behaue hym selfe gene-
 ally.
 Submissio, onis, a submissio, a putting vnder,
 an humbling.
 Contentio et submissio vocis, contrarie,
 streinging of the voice a temperate speaking.
 Elatio et submissio, contrarie.
 Submissus, a, um, humble, put vnder, brought
 in subjection, put downe, lowe.
 Submissa voce loqui, to speake lowe.
 Submissa oratione loqui, to vse temperate
 and gentill wordes.
 Submittit, missi, mittere, to sende piously of by
 steth, to plante of sette in the grounde, to send
 of byng in the meane tyme. also to putte of
 sette vnder, piously as a calfe, a lambe of
 fole is sette vnder the damme to sucke. also to
 bowe downe.
 Submittere se, to humble hym selfe.
 Submittere capillum, to let heare to growe.
 Pretium submittere, to biminthe the price.
 Submittere alicui, to sende one to succede a
 man in p gouernance of any ppointe or office.
 Fasces lictorios submittit, he bidde reuerence
 by holdyng downe the bundles, that the sea-
 grantee of officers bare before hym.
 Submittere pampinum vitis, to plante a vine
 byaunche, of sette it in the grounde to growe.
 Submittere prata in forum, to husband and
 dyesse vp the meddows to byng forth hee.
 Submittite tauros, poke four oxen, or put the
 bulles to the hyne.
 Genua submittere, to make courtesie, to bowe
 the knees.
 Ne animo submitterent, that they herres of
 courage shoulde not fette them.
 Non decet periculo ullo submittere animu,
 it is not seemly for vs to be ascede of abashed
 for any perill.
 Submittere forum matribus, to put the pong
 to the dammes to be nourished.
 Ad mensuram discens se submittere, to sea-
 commodate hym selfe to the capacitee of the
 scholar.
 Ad matrem submittebat, he sente piously to
 his mother.
 Submissi me et suplicau, 3 I submitted of
 humbled my selfe, &c.
 Submittere se in humilitate causam dicen-
 tium, to humble of submitte hym selfe to the
 lowe state of bilitee of persones areained of
 accused.
 Submittere alicui delatores, to sende piously
 false accusers, to appeche one.
 Submoletus, a, um, somewhat greuous of dis-
 pleasaunt.
 Submolette, somewhat greuously of displea-
 sauntly.
 Submoneo, submoneo, monui, nere, to
 warne one piously, to putte one in mynde of
 a thyng.

a thyng, to geue hym warnyng, to geue a bre-
 warpyng, to geue halfe a warnyng, to geue
 a watche word: sometyme to geue halfe a
 cheeke, to geue a pious cheeke of sauntre.
 Submordeo, dere, to bite softly, or piously.
 Submorosus, a, um, somewhat crabbed of feo-
 wards, somewhat harde to please, somewhat
 rigorous.
 Submoueo, submoueo, moui, uere, to remoue
 of carie a thyng farre of, also to disue out of
 a place, also to discharge a man of his office,
 to depose.
 Submoue turbam, cause the people to make
 waite, make them auoyde of geue place.
 Magnitudine pœng maleficio submoueri, to
 be kept from dooyng euill by the greuous-
 nesse of punishment.
 Germaniam ab Italia submouent, id est, se-
 parant.
 Aliquem submouere a consulatu, to depose,
 to discharge.
 Submota concione, the assemble being dis-
 solued or departed.
 Descendit in forum gladio submouetur,
 thet made rowme of place before hym with a
 smother, as he went towards the common
 place.
 Submotor, oris, m.g. one that putteth aspe-
 of maketh rowme.
 Subnascent, natus sum, nasci, to growe of
 spryng vp vnder thynges that be growen vp
 already.
 Subnecto, nexui, tere, to bynde to, or hang to,
 also to subscribe, to adde of togeue to after
 other.
 Subnego, aui, are, to denie somewhat, to deny
 halfe.
 Subneruo, aui, are, to cutte sinewes.
 Subnexio, onis, a byndyng of hangyng to.
 Subniger, gra, grum, somewhat blake.
 Subnitor, nixus sum, niti, to leane of dale as
 gapn a thyng, to be susteyned vp.
 Subnixus victoria, trustyng to his victorie.
 Subnodo, aui, are, to make a knotte vnder a
 thyng.
 Subnoro, aui, are, to note of marke, to sub-
 serbe, to halfe note, to note after a facton.
 Subnubilus, a, um, somewhat cloudy halfe of
 uercast with cloudes.
 Subo, aui, are, to geunte as the fowes dooeth
 when the despyer the boys to doe thet hynde
 Subobscenus, a, um, somewhat vnhyonell of
 vnchaste.
 Subobscurus, a, u, somewhat obscure of daske,
 somewhat harde to vnderstande.
 Subodiosus, a, um, somewhat odious.
 Suboffendo, di, dere, to offende somewhat of
 a litle.
 Suboleo, suboles, olui, lere, to sauour of smell
 a litle, to haue halfe the sauour of a thyng,

to haue some percepyng of the matiere.
 Subopto, aui, are, to desire a litle.
 Subordior, diris, diri, to begyne.
 Suborno, aui, are, to ppeple of honore. also, to
 suborne of byng in a false witness, or me-
 senger, of feigne one pteles for an other to
 deceiue with, to sende one piously and intence
 hym to dooe of false a thyng, to decepe men.
 Subornare oratore, to make out a spoke-
 man in the behalfe of other.
 Subornare fallum testem, to suborne of send
 in a false witness.
 Subornatus criminibus, piously instructed
 with fautes to late to ouer charge.
 Suborior, riris, riri, to begyne to spryng of a
 rise.
 Subpallidus, a, um, somewhat pale, halfe
 pale.
 Subpinguis, gue, somewhat fatte, fatte a litle.
 Subpudet, 3 I am halfe ashamed of it.
 Subrancidus, a, um, somewhat hoie and signa-
 lyng.
 Subraucus, a, um, somewhat hoarse.
 Subrectus, a, um, lifted vp a litle and a les-
 sel, halfe vpright.
 Subremigo, aui, are, to rowe vnder.
 Subrepo, pli, pere, to steale awate of scine as
 wate piously.
 Subrepere animo, to enter sodaply of pte-
 uily into the mynde.
 Subrepere se alicui, to steale awate piously
 from othe.
 Subrepsit hæc appellatio paulatim, it came
 by litle and litle to be called by this name as
 lengthe.
 Obluionem cibi subrepere aiunt, thet sale
 that he forgetteth his meate.
 Subreptitius, a, um, stolen of falsly come by.
 Subreptina litteræ, letters stolen out by a
 false suggestion.
 Subreptitius puer, a stolen childe.
 Subreptio, onis, a stealyng awate, an obte-
 pyng of a thyng by false suggestion.
 Subrideo, risi, ridere, to smille of laughy piously,
 to make countenance of laughyng.
 Subridicule, somewhat mealy, somewhat moe-
 kyngly, of scoffyngly.
 Subrigo, rexi, rigere, to haue of lisse by by
 litle and litle.
 Subriguus, a, um, idem quod irriguus.
 Subripio, pul, pere, to steale, to take awate se-
 cretely. sometyme to lisse by hastyng.
 Subrissio, et subrissus, a, fustlyng.
 Subrogo, aui, are, to substitute of subrogate,
 to make a depoute in an office, to put in an
 other mans roomie.
 Subrostrarius, a, um, vnder the place called
 rostra: of one that vseth to ste vnder p place.
 Subrubeco, subrubui, bui, bere, to be somewhat
 redde.

Subrubicundus, a, um, somewhat ruddy.
 Subrufus, a, um, somewhat redde.
 Subrumus, m, m.g. a lamb that doeth sucke.
 Subrumor, aris, ar, to be sucked, or put to sucke, as calnea, lambes. &c.
 Subruo, rui, tuere, to enter with force, or pry out by little and little. also to digge the earth, to caste downe to the grounde.
 Subrutilus, a, um, somewhat rustick or rude.
 Subrutilus, a, um, somewhat bright of bright like the colour of golde.
 Subrurus, a, um, destroyed, caste downe to the grounde.
 Subsalus, a, um, somewhat salte in taste.
 Subsanno, au, to scorne or mocke.
 Subsannatio, onis, a, mocke with bending the browes, and snuffing up of the nose.
 Subsannator, onis, m.g. a mocker.
 Subscribo, scripsi, scribere, to write vnder, to subscribe, to fauour a matter, to assigne a cause why, to asseure, to note certayne thinges in writing, at a forme or other place, also to beppone of moue a suite in the lawe. olde lawyers used it for that they saie now, Ad iur genit le, whiche Cicero speaketh oftentimes in this wise, Accedere ad causam, descenderet in causam, Incumbere in eandem causam, et dimittere se in causam, to forgoe of take parte with other in any accusation, suite or variance in the lawe.
 Ut subscribere audira pigear, that it shoulde forbeare you to write those thinges þ you here. Suis te mecum non subscripsisse, id est, mecum querebam non esse expertum, that you haue not subscribed in the lawe agaynst me, opened any bill of complaint or action agaynst me.
 In antiquum subscribere, to subscribe to ones accusation, to forgoe of take parte with other agaynst one.
 Causam vel cau a subscribere, to subscribe of take parte with other in any quarrell, suite or contention of the lawe.
 Causam subscribere, to subscribe of adde a reason why he dooth a thinge.
 Si uero fortuna subscripserit, if fortune fauour me so muche, as to doe that I require, if fortune fauour me bespse.
 Subscripsi orationi eius, id est, fauit.
 Voluntati alicuius subscribere, to graunte what one requirerh.
 Odys alicuius subscribere, to aide of helpe one to be reuenged on his enemye.
 Subscriptio, onis, a, lenning to oia parttakng with the accusor or plaigniffe, a subscription, a writing vnderneathe.
 Subscriptio censura, reformatione made by the Centours.
 Subscriptor, onis, m.g. he that in cause subscial dooth fauour the parte of the accusor

or plaigniffe.
 Subicus, Subcus, and Sufcus, cūdis, f.g. rate led also Securicia, a fastning of boardes of spindles together, one with in another, in long nece craete of carpentrie, called of the french men, for the likeness of the thynge a scallowen sape, and in english a doufe sape.
 Subseco, secui, care, to cutte vnder, or cutte a littell.
 Subsecundarius, a, um, idem quod succissimus.
 Subsecundaria tempora, tēpē spated from other necessary busynesse.
 Subsellum, li, n.g. a benche, foueme of stoele vnder other.
 Subsellia, amonge the Romayne were benches of seates, whereon men saie in the Theatre to beholde sightes and playes. also whereon iudges saie in diuers courttes and places of iudgemente, and is sometime taken for iudges.
 A subsellus in rostra rem deferre, to byng the matter from the iudges into the common place before the people.
 Subsenno, senti, sentire, to perceiue somewhat, to haue somewhat aninglyng of a matter.
 Subsequor, sequens, sequi, to follow footstepes with.
 Subsequi aliquem, to studie to follow ones manere.
 Subsero, serui, serere, to sowe of sette vnder a tynge.
 Subseruo, uiui, uire, to serue, to accorde, to agree.
 Subseruire orationi alterius, to helpe for wardedness sake.
 Subsellia, x, f.g. an ambusement, whereby hostes of men are intrapped as they passe.
 Subsellor, onis, m.g. he that lyeth in waite to take one and hylt hym.
 Subsideo, sedi, sidere, to sitte vnder, to late in a waite for one, to reste in the bottom, as dyegges of groundes dooe in a vessell, to caste behynne.
 Subsider pecunia apud eum, the money es magneth in his handes.
 Si quē scēs, in fundis vasorum subsederint, if any dyegges of lres reste in the bottom of the vesselles.
 Quae in castris subsederunt, whiche remastred of caried behynne in the campe.
 Subsedi in ipsa via, I rested of caried by the waie.
 Subsidiarius, a, um, that is sent of geuen to the aide of other, that cometh to aide other.
 Subsidiarius palmes, a vinebranche nourished to mainteyne the vine.
 Subsidium, on, n.g. aide in an extreme point, helpe, succour.
 Currere alicui subsidio, to renne to helpe one
 Inuocare subsidium, to bespse aide of helpe.
 Subs

Subsidium nostris senectutis, the helpe of senectute of our olde age.
 Subsidiol, aris, ar, to stonde by to the intent to aide and succour if neede be.
 Subsidio, sedi, sidere, to fall downe, to synke downe, to descende downe to the bottom. sometime to sette a hyde hym selfe in a place.
 Subsidiere and Confurgere, contrarie.
 Subsidiere dicitur foemina in coitu.
 Subsidiere regnum mundi, id est, inuadere, Subsidiere in loco aliquo, to abide of taste in a place.
 Subsigno, au, are, to subscribe of write vnder, to confirme with his signe manuall.
 Subsimilis, le, haile like, somewhat like.
 Subsilio, liui, and lui, lire, to stoppe a littell, to stoppe.
 Subsilles, littell plates belongng to sacrifice.
 Subsimus, a, um, that hath somewhat a samptose nose.
 Subsipere, to fauour somewhat.
 Subsisto, sisti, sistere, to resiste, to abyde, to withstande, not to geue place, not to recule and geue backe, to stonde still, to stoppe. sometime to doubte.
 Subsistere feras, to resiste and withstande the violence of wilde beastes.
 Pergami subisti, I did abyde of taste at Pergamum.
 Subsistere et expectare.
 Subsistere sumptui, to beare of mainteyne the coste of charge.
 Lingua subistit timore, his tongue stopped for feare, of he coude not speake for feare.
 Subistit vnda, the water standeth.
 Substant opes Romanorum apud eos, the money of riches of the Romayne remagneth of to still with them.
 Subistit proceritas balsami intra bina cubita, the balme tree to neuer aboue two cubited highe.
 Subsolanus, ni, m.g. the east wynde.
 Subsortior, tiris, tiri, to choose by lotte after there hath ben other chosen before.
 Iudices subfortiri, to choose iudges by lotte, to fulfil the numbre of them that were before refused.
 Subfortitio, onis, the choosng by lotte to sale fill the places of them that were refused after they were first chosen by lotte.
 Subfortius, a, um, chosen by lotte in the place of other.
 Substantia, x, f.g. substance : also matter : sometime gooddes, which is also commonly called substance.
 Subiterno, straxi, sternere, to strawe of late vnder any thng, as rushes, carpettes, and floweres.
 Nidos quam molissime substernunt, they make their nestes as softe in the bottom as

can bee.
 Substernebat animo omnia, he made all thyngs subiecte of inferiour to the mynde.
 Substernere alicui pudiciam suam, to aban done hie selfe to any man.
 Subtillum, li, n.g. a reme of falling miste, or a dyopping besoye and after rapne, it is also a sicknesse, when a man wale not pisse well.
 Substitutio, onis, tuere, to substitute of of sette one in the place of another.
 Substitutio, onis, f.g. an appoyntng of of sette ng of one in the place of another.
 Substo, subisti, stare, to susteyne of abyde constantly.
 Subtrahio, toke Subtrahio.
 Alium subtrahere, to purge the beap.
 Substramen, minis, n.g. litter of any thng laid vnder hoyses of other beastes.
 Substratus, a, um, strewed vnder of laid vnder
 Substratus, us, m.g. a spreadng of laying vnderneathe. sometime litter of other thng laid vnder beastes.
 Substrepo, strepere, to make a littell noyse.
 Substrictus, a, um, streigned of bounde harde vnder, streighte.
 Substringo, stringi, stringere, to bynde strette vnderneath, to streigne harde, to byde vnderneath.
 Subituo, struxi, struere, to vnderpynte, to bynde vnder, to make a fundacion vnder.
 Substructio, onis, au vnderpyntng of grounde sellng of a house, a buldyng vnderneath, or making a fundacion vnder a house.
 Substupo, and Substupeco, scere, to be somewhat dismayde.
 Substupidus, a, um, somewhat foolish of doctryne, haile stoned, as it were one that laced his senses.
 Subsulso, au, are, to sumpe, to hoppe.
 Subsultum, by tumpes.
 Subsuo, suere, to sow vnderneath.
 Subsum, subesse, to be vnder of with in.
 Subsit intra cutem vulnus, the wound is vnder the skynne.
 Causas subesse oportet eandem, there must be the same causes of reasons.
 Siulla spes salutis subesset, if there were any hope of life.
 Ne subesset suspicio, that there might be no suspicion in the matter.
 Subfurdus, a, um, halfe deffe, also that is scant hearde, or maketh almost no noyse.
 Subial, talis, n.g. the holownesse of the foote, also the palme of the hande.
 Subtegmen, minis, n.g. the thynde whiche in weayng is called the woulfe.
 Subregulanez, orum, places vnder the elues of houses.
 Subtendo, tendi, tendere, to extende of stretche of byde vnder of beneth.
 Subs

Subtento, aui, are, to aspe, to attempt of effate
pittula.
Subtenuis, tenuis, somewhat thine of slender.
Subtecto, pere, to be somewhat warme.
Subtrepidus, a, um, somewhat warme, take
warme.
Subter, vnder.
Subter humum, vnder the grounde.
Subter densa caecitudine, poeice.
Incurtas vero habent subter, sine casu.
Subtercludo, cludi, cludere, to warte vnder.
Subterduco, duxi, cere, to withdawe, to es-
cape awate, to beate awate pittula.
Subterducere se alicui, to conueigh hym selfe
awate pittula out of ones companie.
Subterfluo, fluxi, fluere, to renne of flow vnder
a thng, as water vnder a bypde.
Subterfugio, fugi, fugere, to escape, to escape
awate pittula, to eschew.
Subterfugere crimen, to auoyde the daun-
ger of a thng lated to his charge.
Munus subterfugere simulatione infamix, to
escape going to wares by feigning hym selfe
madde.
Subtergradior, di, to go vnderneath.
Subterrabor, labaris, lapsus sum, labi, to es-
cape of slippe awate quickly, to renne of
flow vnderneath.
Subtermeo, aui, are, to renne vnder.
Subtermo, mi, miui, and leui, hunc, to an-
nounce of smere vnderneath.
Subtero, trui, terere, to bypde of weate, to
breaken peccos.
Boues subterant pedes, the oxen bypde of
weate out thet houses.
Subterraneus, a, um, to sit so vnder the ground
Subtertendo, aui, are, to consume of weate vnder-
neath, or on the nether parte.
Subreco, texui, texere, to weate to after, to
togne to after other, to speake in the ende
of after other thngs.
Subreco, cui, cere, to answere nothing to that
which is spoken, to holde his peace, to speake
neuer a worde.
Subrecesco, scere, idem.
Subtilis, le, subtilis, littell, small.
Subtilitas, atis, f. g. subtilitate, sharpnesse of
witte of reasonng.
Subtiliter, subtilis, finely.
Subtimeo, subtimeo, timui, timere, to be some-
what asfere, to be halfe asfere.
Subtrahendo, cere, to slippe vnder.
Subtraho, traxi, trahere, to take awate, to
teale, to withdawe.
Subtrahere se, to bypde vnto quietnesse. al-
so to withdawe hym selfe from other.
Subtrahere famam, to withdawe from bytce
to hepe of; ter one to haue any bytce of fame.
Subtrahere aliquem inuidiam, to bypge one
out of hatred and displeasure of the people.

Subtrahere se labori, to withdawe hym selfe
from labour, to eschew labour and pyne.
Aliquid bello subtrahere morbus dicitur, to
let of hepe a man that he can not go to warte.
Subtrahere, se, somewhat heape of sadde, some-
what softe, halfe in a dumpe, not halfe forund
Subtrundo, trudi, idem quod
Tundo.
Suburpiculus, a, um, a littell dishonest.
Suburpis, pe, somewhat foule, in parte foule
of dishonest, the matter of thngs dishoneste
couered with cleane woodes.
Subus, vnder.
Subucula, ix, f. g. a myte. Subucula scemeth
to take it for a perp cote. also a cake.
Subucularis, a, um, that weareth a myte.
Subucho, vexi, uhere, to beate, to excolle, to
caris vp, to caris of conueigh in a myte of
warne.
Subuectio, onis, a conuayng of carting.
Subuecto, aui, are, to beate of carle often.
Subuectus, us, idem quod Subuectio.
Sabuenio, subuenis, ueni, uenire, to helpe, to
aide, to succour.
Subuenire inopi, helpe me poore man that
am succourlesse.
Erroribus subuenire, to defende and make
playne the tenthe.
Subuento, aui, are, to come to our effen.
Subuerbista, ix, f. g. weate burned on the
spite.
Subuecor, ueritus sum, uereri, to be somewhat
asfere, to be halfe asfere.
Subuersio, aui, are, to subuerse often.
Subuerius, a, um, turned byside downe, calde
to the grounde, destroyed.
Subuerto, uerti, cere, to tourne bp so downe,
also to destroy, to subuerse, to calde one a
wape by false accusation.
Subuexus, a, um, boowed bywarde lyke an
archerouffe.
Subuiridis, de, somewhat greene of colour.
Subula, ix, f. g. an aulle, that condenses doos
yse for a hoodken.
Subulus, ci, m. g. a swynherde.
Subulo, onis, m. g. an harte haupng hoines
without ynes, called (as I suppose) a myte
card; in the Iherusalem tounge it is a min-
strell.
Subuolo, aui, are, to flee awate, to flee a littell,
so flee bywarde.
Subuoluo, uolui, uoluere, to tumble vnder, to
rolle vnder.
Subur, a towns in Spayne, called commonly
Lubelles.

Subelles.
Saburbanitas, aris, the neighbourhode of them
that be in the suburbs, in respect of them
that dwell in the citie.
Saburbanum, ni, n. g. a manous of farms with
out the walls of a citie.
Saburbana, orum, suburbs, houses and vil-
lages nere the citie.
Saburbanus, a, um, nere the citie, of of pestel-
myng to the suburbs.
Suburbia, orum, n. g. pla. the suburbs of a
citie of towne.
Suburra, ix, f. g. a street in Rome.
Suburrana regio, the dste in Rome, where
the bypde houses were.
Suburo, uili, uere, to burne somewhat of a
littell.
Subuulsiuarius, a, um, that whiche appheens
beth men like as rauens dooe catrapne.
Succedaneus, a, um, that succedeth, that com-
meth in place of stede of another.
Succedo, cedi, cedere, to succede, to appoche
of come to, to come in the place of an other,
to go well forwarde, to haue good successe,
to pproche of come to effecte, to entre, to go
in, to go vnder, sometime to chaunce.
Munis succedere, to appoche vnto the walls
of nostris succedere panatibus hopes, and
entre thou my fere the into my house.
Hac non succedit, alia expediemur via, to
dooreth not pproche of come to effecte this
wape, we will assaie an other.
Antro succelsimus, we be come of entred in
to the denne of caue.
Tectis succedere, to entre of go into the
house.
Succedere in locum uel uicem alterius, to
succede of come in the place of stede of an
other.
Integri et recentes defatigatis succedunt,
the tully and fresh soldiers come in place
of them that be wepy.
In orbem succedere preliis, to come in and
fight by course one after an other rounde a-
bout.
Eques in pugnam succedit, the bande of
hoise mentued in to geue battails of fight
In paternas opes succedere, to possesse the
eithes that his father had byfoe hym.
Succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, I will
succede pou, of take vpon me your office and
charge.
Aetas succedit etati, one age foloweth an
other.
Negotium omne iam succedit sub manus,
all the matter ppropereth of goeth well for-
warde with vs.
Parum succellit, it came but easly to passe.
Si minus succedit, if it doos not pproper, of
come to good effecte.

Succedere ex sententia, it cometh to passe of
goeth forwarde such as we wolde haue it.
Quod si succederit alienamente, &c. if it
chaunce of fortune, &c.
Succendo, di, ere, to inflame, to burne.
Succensco, ire, to be anger for a good cause.
Succensus, a, um, inflamed, burned.
Succento, onis, was a termine garment whiche
the onely hooses did weate.
Succento, aui, are, to sing a base.
Succentor, oris, m. g. he that singeth a base.
Succenturiatus, a, um, that made vp the num-
bre of the bande of men that lacked, that is les
in the place of hym that is dead or absent.
Succenturio, aui, are, to make vp the numbre
of an boundied soldours, of of that count
pante that is called Centuria.
Succerda, ix, f. g. cupnes doungs, a pyggen
tourde.
Succorno, creui, cernere, to raunge meale in a
spere, to separate of calte from other.
Succisio, onis, succession, compung in place
of other.
Successor, oris, m. g. a successeur, one that
cometh in the place of an other.
Successorem dare vel minere alicui, to des-
poise one out of his office, and geue an other
to succede hym.
Successus, a, um, that which pproperly
happenech of pproch, that cometh to
effecte.
Succellusius, m. g. successe, be it good or ill.
Succellus prosperos dare, to pproch, to
proue pprochous successe.
Succida, ix, f. g. would newe thngs, unwashed.
Succidaneus, a, um, that whiche foloweth the
stede, also that cometh in the place of an
other, that succedeth.
Succidaneus hostia, beastes for sacrifice,
whiche were bylled in the seconde place, of
next to the pyte.
Succidia, ix, f. g. a pyte of flyche of bason sal-
ted, also larde.
Succido, succidis, succidere, to fall vnder, to
fall downe as one dooreth vpon his knees.
Succido, cidi, idere, to fell of cut downe.
Segeres succidere, to mowe of reape downe
coys.
Succiduous, a, um, lowe, redie to fall.
Succidus, a, um, mope of full of tyres.
Succingo, xi, gere, to gyde also to enuironne,
to compass.
Frustra se terrore succinxerit, qui septus cha-
ritate non fuerit, armis enim arma irritan-
tur, in bypde shall be inuiron hym selfe with
terriblesse, which is not walled about with
the loue of his contray, for with bydence, vnto
olence is spread.
Succingere se armis, to arme hym selfe, also
to haue men of armes alwaies about hym.

once finger of nape.

Tallus, was used of Sabines for a surname.

Talpa, a. f. et m. g. a mole, a want.

Talpa cecior, blinder then a mole, a pposuerbe applied to them that lacke judgement in thynges that are plaine.

Talubius, Agamemnon refer of publitier of chynge in the Greke armie at Troie.

Talus, li. m. gen. the ancle above the foote. It is also the paterne bone of a beast. also a die, or dice. Talum reponere, to reforme that which was negligently done, with more diligence.

Tam and Quam, aduerbes used with the positive, comparative and superlative degree, as well, also so, so.

Quam plurimum ederis, tam citissime sanus fiet, the more that he shall eat, the sooner he shall be whole.

Parthenonis tam scio esse hanc technā q̄ me viuerē, I know as well as that I am alive, that. ac. Tam ego homo sum quam tu, I am as much a man as thou.

Non tam periclitare possum q̄ mihi gratū feceris, si. &c. I am not able to write howe great a pleasure you shall dooe for me, if. &c.

Tam confimilis est atq; ego, he is as much like hym as I am.

Tam cito, so quickely.

Tam vesperi, so late in the evening.

Tam ob paruū rem, for so smal a matter.

Tam bonus, as good.

Tam sum amicus reipublice, q̄ qui maxime, I am as frendly, or as muche friend to the publyke weale, as he that is most.

Tam magis, for Tanto magis.

Tama, when with muche trouble, or goyng the blood cometh downe to the legge and causeth it to swell.

Tamaris, a river of Spaine of whiche the people there be called Tamarici.

Tamaria, people in Asia, not farre from the sea called Caspium.

Tamarix, isis, of Tamarice, es. f. g. a tree vulgarly called Tamariscus, rebe Myrice, some call it white beame, f. french in cal te Briaria.

Tamen, notwithstanding, also yet. Sometime it signifyeth forthwith, at the last, so that.

Sitamen, for Si modo.

Sitamen illi non grauantur, if they doe vnderstande, or be not discontented with it.

Libertas quæ sera tamen respexit inertem, whiche beyng longe a comyng, yet at the last regarded me.

Tamen a malicia non discedis? per, wilt thou not depart from thy malice? or leaue thy naughtynesse.

Quod potero faciam, tamen ut pietatem colam, I will do what I maye, so that notwithstanding I omit not my dutie to my father.

Tamerindi, a fruit growing in India, the tree

whiche is like to a palme of date tree, the fruit lower like greene damascus, whiche is medeable in all wayes the heat of cholere.

Tamensis, the noble river of Tample in Englab.

Tamensis, all be it, although.

Tamensis, for Tamen.

Tamensis hoc verum est, and yet this is true.

Taminea vna, Dioscorides, lib. 4. saith that it is the herbe which is called Brionia nigra.

Cornelius Celsus, lib. 3. saith it is that which of the Greeces is called Scaphis agria, which is thought to be false. for Plinius, lib. 26. cap. 1. supposeth that it is wilde vine called Labrusca, the same is affirmed by Ruellius.

Tamne, old wyters used for Eousy, until that Tanager, a river in Lucania, betwene Campania and Calabria.

Tanagra, a towne in Bocotia.

Tanagrus, a. um, of Tanager.

Tanais, a great river in the north parte of the world, whiche diuideth Europa from Asia.

Tanas, a towne not farre from Tanais, vnder the Menetians dominion.

Tanagris, the wife of Carquinius Pyliscus, the kyng of Rome.

Tanaus, was kyng of Syria.

Tandem, at the last, sometime at the least way, also vntill, notwithstanding.

Quamobrem tandem? a why for I praye you?

Tandem, Explicita particula, as Quousq; tandem abutere Catilina, &c.

Itane tandem quæso Menedeme? &c. in whiche examples, it seemeth that Tandem, hath a certayne earnest vehemencie, and requirerth a speedy answer.

Itane tandem vxorem duxit Antipho iniusta meo? I praye you, and hath Antipho married a wife contrary to my commandement in deede?

Tandem aliquando, once at the length.

Ut hanc in parte aliqua tandem apud Thaidem, id est, saltem, that I maye see an hanger on with Chas at the least wyle on one parte or other.

Nunc tandem, now at length a neuer before.

Tandiu, so longe.

Tandiu dum lego, so longe as I reade.

Tanes, a Iberia, one of king Darius capitaine.

Tango, tetigi, gere, to touche, to moue, to vnderstande, to perceive, to come to deceyue, to quippte, to caunt, to take vpp, to wyle, to speake or mention a thyng.

Tangere vlcus, to rubbe on the galled place, to speake to one of a thyng that greiveth hym to heare. Tetigit aures meas, it came to mine eares. Vbi primū terram tetigimus, as soone as we arrived.

Simul ac tetigit prouinciam, as soone as he arrived in the prouince.

Qui Tyberim fere omnes tangunt, all whiche wel nere, touche or toyn hard to the riuer

Tyber

to muche effeminate.

Tyber. Quo pacto Rhodum tetigisti in conuulso, how I toke by or taunted the fellows of Rhodes at the table.

Tangere ferro arbores, to pryme or cut trees.

Leuiter vnumquodq; tangere, to touche or mention euery thyng lightly.

Tetigit rem acu, prouerbially, he hit the nagle on the head, he hath hit the very matter.

Quem nisi crudelem non tangat saloniæ & ras, id est, moueat.

Hæc mediocriter me tangunt, these thynges moue me but little, or do not greatly moue me.

Tetigit animum memoria eorum serum, the remembrance of those thynges wround of thier mynde.

Si vetri nulla cura tangit, if you see nothing carefull for your selfe, or if you feare nothing for your owne partes.

Sic cura pomorum tangit, if you haue an affection or desyre to haue apples.

Vbi Aristoteles ista tetigit? wher dyd Aristotle mention these thynges?

Te istam ob rem tetigi triginta minis, for this thyng I haue detoured the af. xxx. li.

Tangor, tangaris, the paffus, to be touched, to be moued, to be pished.

Tangor patris desiderio, I feele the lacke of my father.

Tanis, the pyratall ciety of Egypt, wher dyd Moses bid the meruayles.

Tanos, a stone of the kinde of Emeralds, green and blacke.

Tanquam, as it were, like.

Tanquam, with Sic, for Quam admodum.

Tantaleus, and Tantalius, a. um, of Tantalus.

Tantalides, the progeny of Tantalus.

Tantalus, Tantalidis, the daughter or wife of Tantalus.

Tantalus, the son of Iupiter and Dione, kyng of Phrygia, of whom the poetes dooe wyte, that because he discouered the counsaile of the gods, he is in hell tormented in this wyse. he standeth by a fayre riuier, hauyng before hym a tree laden with pleasant apples, and yet he is alwaies thursty and hungry, for as often as he stowpeth to drinke, or holdeth vpp his handes to gether the apples, bothe the water and the tree dooe withdrawe them so from hym, that he can not touche them.

Tantalihorti, a prouerbe signifyng good thynges to be at hande, whiche not withstanding a man maye not vse.

Tantidem, for so muche, at that pyce.

Tantillus, a. um, a diminutive of Tantus, so little. Haud tantillum dederis verborū mihi, thou shalt not deceyue me thus muche.

Tantillum, an aduerbe, so little.

Tantisper, so longe, and requirerth after hym Dum, Quandiu, Quoad.

Tantisper dum, so longe as.

Tanto, an aduerbe, signifyng so muche as.

Tanto magis, so muche more.

Tanto peior, so muche worse.

Quinque tanto amplius, thus muche to muche the more.

Tantopere, so much, so vehemently, so earnestly. Ne scilicet tantopere, trauis pour rage, be not so fierce, be not so angrie.

Quoniam tantopere dissentit, because they disagree so muche, or because there is so great variance or diuersitie betwene them.

Tantulus, a. um, so little, so small.

Tantuli doni causa, for so small a ppyce.

Non tantulum intermisit tempus, quin es um nominet, he nameth hym continually.

Tantulum, an aduerbe, so little, neuer so little.

Tantum, onely, so muche.

Tantum abest, it is farre from, or so vnlike, it is almost of the same strength that Non solum non est, so. Tantum non, almost, well nere, lacking but little.

Tantum sat habes? arte thou content with that, or thyselfe thou that enough.

Tanti interest, there is this onely difference. Errantum non circumiri dextro cornu, and to be almost inuironed, or that there lacketh but little, but that they were compassed or enclosed of the right wyng.

Tantum num, for Etiam.

Addas huc licet tantumnum quæ inter hyc mem et statem, you maye adde thereto also, those that be betwene. &c.

Tantum est, that is all, it is euen so muche as I haue tobe you and no more.

Tantum mihi confido, I haue so muche confidence in my selfe.

Tantum, quantum, so muche, as.

Sigradere tantum quantum loquere, if thou bidst goe as fast as thou talkest.

Tantum abesse dicebat, ut consensum esset, ut maxime etiam repugnaret, he saied that it was not onely not consentient or mete, &c.

Tantum abfuerunt, ut perturbarentur, ut incensu potius. &c. they were not onely nothing aserds or abashed, but rather inflamed. &c.

Tantundem, euen so muche.

Tantundem periculum, so great daunger.

Tantundem argenti quantum debuit, euen so muche money as he ought.

Tantundem est quasi sit signum pictū. &c. it is euen as much to me as it were an image painted. &c.

Tantundē ego, euen so much do I to no more.

Tantus, a. um, so muche, so great, such.

Vicies tanto addito aquæ, twenty tymes so muche water beyng put to it.

Tanti, for so muche, this word doeth pertaine to byng and beyng.

Tanti solum, facio, pendo, I set so much by, I value

Aut it

Tant

Tantus natu, so aged, being so olde.
Sexcenta tanta, six hundred times so muche
as so many.

An tantus quantus videatur, as so great, as of
that bynesse as it dooth appere.

Tantus homo, id est, tantu pretu, so woorthy
a person, so great a man.

Est alienum tanto viro vi tu es, it is not fitt
tyng so to noble a man as so great a persons
as you are.

Tributantis illi minus reddit, it yeldeth to
him thisse to muche lesse.

Tantum ne rem tam negligenter agere, was
it mete to doe so great a matter, as a matter
of so great importance so negligently.

Tanti non sult Arfacem capere, it was not
so great a matter to take Arfaces, as the tak-
ing of Arfaces was not a matter of so great
value or importance.

Tanti sunt mihi crede, it was well woorthy be-
lieue me, as the matter was well of so great va-
lue. Est mihi tanti huius inuidia tempestatu
subire, dummodo, &c. I esteeme the matter
well woorthy to put my selfe in the danger of
this storme of enue and hatred, so char. &c.
Nihil mihi tantu fuit, there was nothing that
I esteemed of so great value.

Nihil tantu fuit, quo fide venderemus, there
was nothing of so great value or estimation,
as that we shoulde sell our trust and honestie
for it, and become vnder.

Taos, a stone of the colour of a peacocke.

Tapeta, hanging of houses, of clothes where
with pauniments are covered.

Tapetum, n.g. Tapete, tis, n.g. and Tapes, e-
tis, mascul. g.c. tapete of clothes where
wrought diuers pictures with thebes of
fundry colours.

Taploa, certaine sties by Erecia.

Taplusa, a place by Leucades.

Taphnis, a cite in Egypt, the people whereof
were called Taphnei.

Taphos, in greke is a sepulchre or a tombe.

Tapinosis, a figure, whereby a greaite thyng is
basely discreibed.

Taposiris, a cite in Aegypt.

Taprobane, an ile in the Indian sea, & was of
some old wyntes supposed to be in the contra-
ry parte of the worlde agaynst vs, & therefore
they called it an other worlde. It lyeth in the
point betwene east & west, the quantitee there
of is diuersly described by sundry authours.
for Strabo wynteth, that it is in length, vili.
thousand furlonges, which is a thousand mi-
les. Plinius, Martianus & Solinus do as-
sume it to be in length, viii. thousand furlon-
ges, which is. viii. L. lxxv. miles, in breadth
5000. furlong, which is. 625. miles: part of
it extendeth beyond the equinoctiall line more
south, hath on the north east, the lesse Inde.

It is now called Samorra, & is vnder the do-
minion of the great Cam, & is gouerned by. 4.
knyges in an exquisite forme of iustice, note
withstandyng that the people be idolatrous.
they hunt Tygers, Opyphantes, & Idanthes,
of the which there is great plenty. also, there
be founde Carbuncles, Sappires, Facetes,
Opaces, Rubies, & Granates, in great num-
bres. there groweth Linamome, Lantil, Ben-
topme & other sweete trees in great abunda-
ce, and they haue money of gold, silver, & brasse,
of the same weyght & value, that the ancient
cops of the Romans was. there is also fou-
den great plenty of oylent peries.

Taplagum, a towne in the countrey Cyprenata.

Tapus barbatus, an herbe, reade Philomus and
Verbascus.

Tapus, an ile by Sicile, not farre fro Sirausa.

Tapula, a law made for feakes.

Tapyr, people in Darchia, whichs vse to geue
they wyues in marriage to other men, after
that they haue had foure or fise chyldre by the.

Taraconia, a countrey called now Dragon.

Taracoon, the chiefe cite thereof.

Tarandrus, a beast in body like to a great oxe,
haupng an head lyke to an hart, & hoyns full
of byaunches, the heare rough & of the colour
of a beare. I suppose it to be a calne deer.

Tarandulus, the beast called a buffe, which is
like an oxe, but that he hath a bearded like a goat.

Tarranula, a kynde of beastes called Scellio-
nes, like to a Mylarde, of whose biting no ma-
neth, onely it astoneth him that is bitten.

Taras, the sonne of Neptuneus, who builded
Tarentum.

Tarratantara, a voyce sayngd like the sowne of
a trumpet.

Taraxacon, an herbe called sowthistle, reade
Cicerbita and Sonchus.

Taraxis, when the eyes do bolne out muche and
becombe.

Tarbell, the cite of Tarbes in Gascoyne.

Tarchesius, a mischeuous kyng of the people
called Albant.

Tarchon, a duke in Hechuria, whiche was al-
so a great diuiner of southsater.

Tardatio, onis, a tarting.

Tardatus, a, um, hyndred, tarted.

Tarde, slowly, late.

Triennio tardius, thre yeres later.

Tarde et otius, contray.

Tardesco, scere, to waxe slow or slacke.

Tardigradus, a, um, that hath a slow pace, as
that goeth slowly.

Tardiloquentia, &, f. g. a slow speache.

Tardiloquus, he p dyaweth his speche in length.

Tardipes, pedis, that goeth slowly, that halteyth.

Tarditas, a, is, slownes.

Moram et tarditatem afferre bello, to hndye
the warre, to cause the warre to be prolonged.

at belated.

Tardias ingeni, slownes or dulnesse of wit.

Tardities, el, f. g. old wyntes vnder for Tarditas.

Tardius, diuis, f. g. idem.

Tardiuscule, somewhat slowly.

Tardiusculus, a, um, somewhat slowe or dull.

Tardo, aui, are, to carie, to be slow, to hynde,

to make longe a comyng, to kepe backe.

Gratia ab officio quod mora tardar abest,

dooth kepe backe.

Impetum inimici tardare, id est, reprimere,

collette, to stoppe.

Tardare et frenare.

Verone tardus studia multorum, I fere lest I

quibz ly of hynde the studies of many men.

Tardare et procrastinare, negotii aliquod,

to hynde of kepe backe a matter, and thus
it of from date to date.

Tardus, a, um, slow, dull, long in comyng, rude:

sometime well burpyn, also thye of grosse.

Ut ceteri sint ad iniuriam tardiores, that o-

ther male not be so redy to dooe that iniurie
and wronge.

Ad referenda gratiam tardiores esse, to be

slowe in requityng a good tourne of pleasure.

Aut sunt tardissimi, or els they be veraye dull

or stiffe.

Noctes tardas, nyghtes verie long & comyng.

Vomens tardum funum, grosse and thicke.

Yt ea res tardior spe fuerit, how that thyng

seems more slowly to passe than we thought.

Taracina, a town in Sipania, called also Anxur

Tareninus, a, u, of p cites Tarento in Calabria

Tarenium, and Tarenus, a noble cite in Cala-

bria, called Tarento.

Tarnes, a wyome, which eateth flesh, a magot.

Tarna, the cite Sardis.

Tarpeia, the daughter of Aspelus, which be-

trayed the Capitoll to the Sabines.

Tarpeius, an hill at Rome.

Tarquinij, orum, an olde towne of Campayne.

Tarquiniese, the lande of Tarquines.

Tarquinus Superbus, the last kyng of Ro-

manus, whiche was expelled out of Rome for
his pryde and crueltie. It is also the name of
diuers other Romans.

Tarraco, a cite of Spaine, of the whiche the

parte is called Tarraconia.

Tartensis, se, of Tartus.

Tartus, a region in Iudaea, so the whiche Jo-

nas said he woulde goe.

Tartus, the chiefe cite in Cilicia, where saint

Paul was borne.

Tartaria, is a quantrey of incomparable grea-

nesse, it lyeth on the west vpon Russia,

and extendeth into the east, after the descrip-

cion of the last charte, about. 1600. buche

miles: whiche is of Italian miles. 6400. &
more: the byrd fro the south into the north,
is more uncertaine: it marcheth on the south

upon Scythia, and India. The north is vnder
the past dayes, for the coldnesse and barbare
nalle thereof. The people haue no ciues or
townes, or els verie few, but they lie in pa-

uisions, and vnder theyr carres, whiche they
doe remove into sundry partes, as the tyde

of the yere dooth requyre, vntill they en-
tally with them, of whom they doo take the

fielde muche parte raw, and dooe bynke the
mythe and bloude of them. The people be

sturdy and cruell, and theyr vilde and hea-
ty in theyr luyng. they be all vnder the domi-

nion of the great Cam, yet haue they many
puissant pynces, whiche doo be a wonderfull

obedience to wards theyr emperour. They be
lene in one god, reuerent of all thynges, but

they be not chrestened. They are so populous,
hardie and sturte: that the great kynges, whiche

doe march vpon them, haue much to do to
resist them: as the great kyng of Russia, and

the kyng of Persia Sophi. also one of theyr
pynces toke in plain battaile Payagetas, the

great Turke, whom being bounden with chad-
nes and glues of golde, & enclosed in a cage of

pyon, he caried about with him till he died: &
there were slain in p battaile. 200000. Tur-

kes. The capitaine of the Tartarians was
named Camberiane. Their emperour Chas-

am, besides Tartaria hath also subiecte vnto
him the lesse India, and all the realme & isle

in the east & south east part of the worlde: and
he nameth him selfe in his title, the son of gods.

Reade more in Chyama. Muche of Tartaria
was that countrey, which was sometime cal-

led Scythia.

Tartareus, a, um, of hell. also terrible, stronger.

Tartari, people of Tartaria.

Tartarum, the lesse of wyne.

Tartarus, et plu. tartara, onis, a depe place in hell

Tartary, people in Iberia, among whom be ca-
tes exceeding greaite.

Tartelsiacus, & Tartelsius, a, um, of Tarrellus.

Tartellus, a cite in the vtermoost part of Spain,

on the sea side by Bades, now called Lales,

where Columella (the most eloquent & perfect

husband) sayth, that he was called also Gadie

and Carthago.

Tartannus, a name in France.

Tartedum, a montaigne in Scotland.

Tartudus, a name of an excellent philosopher

and astronomer.

Tartusum, a towne in France called Tartacon.

Tascanum, a white clare of marle.

Tasmenes, seu Tasmenes, one of the sonnes of

duke Nestor.

Tata, dadi, whiche chyldren calle their father.

Tare, a wanton woode, where with one answer

with to another.

Tarens, a kynde of saile, whiche cometh out of

Libyia, and is muche used for the sea.

T ANTE TA.

Talus, a duke of the Sabines.
 Tautanus, a mans name.
 Tauta, a water of naturall salt in Cappadocia.
 Tama, a town in Englande.
 Tauchira, a citie of the Bactrians.
 Taulantij, people of Iulicia.
 Taura, a barreyne cowe.
 Taurarij, people in Scythia.
 Taurea, a man of notable strength in the armie of Anniball.
 Taurea, f. g. a buckler of tergate made of a bulles hide.
 Taurus, the name of Neptune.
 Taurus, a, um, of a bulle.
 Tauria, a founteyne made of notes in the.
 Taurica Chersonesus, a countrey in the north parte of Europa.
 Tauri, people of cruell maners in the north part of Europe, that offered strangers in sacrifice to Diana.
 Tauri, and Taurilia, plates made in the honours of infernall goddesses.
 Tauricus, a, um, of the people Tauri.
 Taurianum, a towne in Italie.
 Taurini, people at the foote of the Alpes towards Italie.
 Taurifer, ra, rum, that beareth bulles of mete.
 Tauriformis, me, ipse a bulle.
 Taurinus, a, um, of a bulle. also of the people Taurini.
 Taurominium, nij, neu. gene. a towne in Sicilia, so called for the plenty of mete, whiche fedde there about. also there was by it a citie of the same name.
 Taurominitanus, a, um, of the citie Tauruminitum.
 Taurorcythar, people of Scythia, dwelling by the mountaine Taurus.
 Taurubula, an ile by Naples.
 Taururum, or Taurunum, a citie of Hungaria called Alba Græca.
 Taurus, ri, m. ge. a bulle. sometime a stronge oxe. it is also one of the xii. celestiaall signes: sometime the roote of a tree.
 Adiungere tauros aratro, to yoke oxen into the plough.
 Taurus Bericius, a philosopher's name.
 Taurus, a great and famous mountaine, whiche beynneth at the Indes, and ending in the north, passeth by the into the funne of mete called Arctos, and bovyereth upon a great number of copalmes. also the hill called Laurasus is parte therof.
 Tautologia, a figure, where one thyng is twofold spoken.
 Tax, n. g. the founde of a stroke with a whyspe, a clappe, a tache.
 Taxa, a hynde of bates of laurell, wherewith herbers are made.
 Taxatio, onis, a setting of a case of tribute.

T ANTE E.

Taxator, onis, m. g. he that taketh of tribute an other.
 Taxus, a, um, of yews.
 Taxilla, a great towne of India.
 Taxim, softly, scanty touched.
 Taxis, olde writers used for Taxis, then Malt touched.
 Taxillus, li, m. g. a small die.
 Taxo, onis, a gray of dycke, a badger.
 Taxo, au, are, to touche often. also to say of lesse thyngs of a certayne value, also to saypout one an other.
 Taxus, i, a tree lyke to firre, whiche beareth beertes, wherein is mortall poyson. it is also the tree called yewe.
 Taygeta, or Taygetus, an hill, under whiche be sette the cities of Sparta and Lympe.
 Taygete, one of the Nereides called Nereides.

T, ANTE, E.

TE, a syllable fornyed to pronowmes.
 Teanij, the name of two cities in Italie.
 Tearco, a famous hynde of Ethiopia.
 Tearus, a river of Ethiopia, at the head whiche of Darius, hynde of Persia, when he went into Scythia, pight his pavillions, and there abode thre dates. And dwelling at the most pleasant water of that river, he set in the same place a pillow grauen with letters of Wecke, declaring his being there, with commendation of the water.
 Teatea, a citie in Italie, called commonly Tiet.
 Techna, na, f. gen. a crafte, a wyle of subtiltie meant.
 Techines, were they, whiche also were called Corybant, and were assigned to be the sonnes of Minerva and Sol.
 Technicus, a, um, artificiaall, inventur.
 Technides, a, um, a crafter man.
 Technophyon, a setting of footthe of crafte.
 Tecolilius, thil, m. g. a certayne stone, whiche is medicinable to bryake the stones in the body.
 Tecte, an aduerbe, comely.
 Tector, onis, m. g. a pargettoure, a plasterer.
 Tectoriolum, li, a dimin. of Tectum.
 Tectorium, ri, n. g. the plastering of pargettoure of walles.
 Tectorium opus, pargettoure of plastering woorkes.
 Tectorius, a, um, pertaining to covering of pargettoure.
 Tectosage, whole in France.
 Tectosager, Langueboche in France.
 Tectum, ti, n. g. the roofe of an house, sometimes all the house. also a certayne hynde of sheep.
 Tectus, a, um, covered, hidde, kept close.
 Tecum, with the.
 Tecum oro et queso, I praye & beseeche the.
 Tecum sentio, I am of thyne opinion.

T ANTE E?

Tecum simul, together with you.
 Teda, e, f. g. a tree, out of the which groweth a leoure more thane any other. commonly it is taken for all woodde, whiche beynge dycted with rotten of warre, will burne bright like so a torch: it is sometime taken for a torch, sometime for a wedding, or a longe songen at a wedding.
 Teda pinca, the herse of a pine apple.
 Tedifera dea, Ceres, whose sacrifices were doone in the night by torch light.
 Tegea, a citie in Arcadia.
 Tegeus, and Tegearicus, a, um, of Tegea.
 Tegeatichus, deus, pan.
 Tegeus, or Tegeaticus volucer, Mercury.
 Tegetes, men of Tegea.
 Teges, genis, f. g. a adage blankette of counterloose, whiche lyeth on popes minas beddes. it is also a matter.
 Tegacula, ra, f. g. a diminutive of Teges, a little mat.
 Tegillum, li, n. g. a little covering.
 Tegumen, minis, n. g. a covering of cover.
 Tegmen, minis, and Tegmentum, ti, n. g. idem quod Tegimen.
 Tego, texti, tegere, to cover, to hyde, to cloke, to kepe close of secreete, to defende.
 Caput texti galea, he putte his basnet on his heade.
 Sepulchro tegi, to be buried.
 Laibulis se tegere, to hyde them selves in their cause.
 Vultu dolorem animi tegere, with his countenance to dissemble and hyde the sorow of greife of his mynde.
 Rem urpissimam tegere honesta prescriptio, with an honest stile to cover of hyde a matter moste vile and dishonorable.
 Sententiam suam tegere, to kepe close his owne opinion.
 Tegere et tueri, to defende & save harmelesse.
 Tegere et nocere, contrarie.
 Tegula, ra, f. g. a tyle.
 Tegulum, li, n. g. a covering of rather a tyle.
 Tegumen, minis, and Tegumentum, ti, n. g. a covering, a cover of lode.
 Teium, a citie in Daphlagonia, where Anacreon the poete was borne.
 Teius, a, um, of Teium.
 Tela, ra, f. g. the webbe of clothe.
 Telam exordiri, to begynne any businesse.
 Telamon, the sonne of Neceus, the father of Ajax.
 Telamones, images, whiche doos beare by pillours of poles.
 Telamonides, the sonne of nephew of Telam.
 Telchius, and Amphitrus, the chariotte men of Cadus and Polus.
 Telebon, people in Grece.
 Teleboas, one of the Centaures.

T ANTE E?

Telagoneus, the sonne of Telus by Hera the whicher, who sayng he is father of Hyades, from hym cometh.
 Telamachus, the sonne of Telus and Hera.
 Telamus, the sonne of Epimachus, a southsaier amonge the Cyclops.
 Telephon, an herbe, whiche the Grecians saypote to be that, whiche the Arabians call Call, but Eur. Idus supposeth it to be that, whiche a hynde of Anchylus. but Dioscorides dooth describe it to have a stalk, and leaves like to purslane, every leafe hath by it two wynges. vii. or viii. branches, coming from one roote full of blowes, whiche are thicke and tender, and full of flowers yellow or white. wherfore Theophrastus supposeth it to be that herbe, whiche some doo name faba in uersa, some Crassula minor.
 Telephus, the sonne of Hercules, which was nourished with an hynde. an other of that name was a grammarian of Pergamum.
 Telepinus, an herbe in Beotia called Dypna.
 Teleico, a nymphe, the daughter of Oceanus and Cethys.
 Teleilla, a woman excellent in poetrie.
 Telelusa, the wife of Licus mother of Aphra.
 Telecardios, a precious stone of the colour of an herte.
 Telina, a certayne garment.
 Telinum, an oymetment greatly commended of the physicians.
 Tellen, tellinis, a foolish poete and myself.
 Tellias, a southsaier amonge the people called Phoenices.
 Tellus, li, a mans name, whom the wife Doris judged to be more fortunate then the rich hynde Teclus.
 Tellus, liris, f. g. the earth. also a goddess amonge the patrynes.
 Telo, lonis, an instrument for warre, whiche is in this wise: a great pole and high is set fast, then over it cometh a longe beam, whiche connecth on a pyne, so that the one ende hanging more poise then the other, causeth the lighter ende to rise. with such beere hynde, it standon doos byawe by water, this called Telo.
 Telonarius, a, um, of Telum, a collector of gatheren of tributes and tolles.
 Telones, tis, or Telon, onis, m. g. idem quod Telonarius, also a poise to byawe water out of a well.
 Telonium, nij, n. g. the place where tolles or tributes are paid and tolles taken.
 Telon, in grece, is an ende, bound, a region, a tribute of pension. it is also the name of an ile, where the oymetment called Telinum is made.
 Telphusa, a citie in Arcadia.

Am. y.

Tel.

Telphusium, a towne in Scotia.
 Telum, li, neu. gene. all thing, which may be shewen or cast with the hands, be it stone, woodbe of iron, a dart, an arrow, a quarrell. It is also the generall name of all that, where-with a man dooth fight, called a weapon. Sometime it is taken for a swoorde.
 Tela, artilarie.
 Depromere tela pharetris, to take arrowes out of quivers.
 Iacere tela, to caste darts.
 Custos telorum, a quiver.
 Telphonon, idem quod Aconitum.
 Tembrus, a river by Pontus.
 Temerarius, a, um, more hardy then needeth of wisdom requirerh, foolhardy. Sometime by default, or to be byadde, rashly, unadvised, without judgement, without consideration, undiscrēt, harebrayned.
 Temerator, onis, m. g. he that violateth or breaketh.
 Temeratus, a, um, violated, broken.
 Temere, unadvisedly, foolishly, adventurously, rashly, without consideration, without regard, without ground, at cōuers at all adventures, undiscrētly, harebrayned. Sometime it signifieth almost, also about cause. Temere non est, it is not without a cause, it is not without a consideration.
 Non hac temere transire potest, id est sine periculo.
 Haud temere vnj peruenit ad frugem, it neuer almost cometh to good pprose.
 Nec temere rumpuntur, they be neuer broken lightly.
 Temeritas, atis, f. g. rashnesse, foolhardynesse, unadvisednesse, undiscrētesse, hastinesse.
 Temetudo, dinis, f. g. idem.
 Temeriter, idem quod temere.
 Temero, aui, are, to violate. also for stuprare.
 Temesa, a towne of the Bytians, some write it Temella.
 Temescus, a, um, of Temesa.
 Temetum, ti, n. g. wyne.
 Temno, templi, temnere, to set titted by, to contemne, to despise.
 Temo, monis, m. g. the beame of the wayne, whereon the poke hangerh: sometime a stake or pole laid ouerthwaite.
 Tempe, a place in Thessalia wonderfull pleasant, hauing trees and meedes meruailous delectable, wherein byades of byuers kyndes doo sponge continually with exallens melodye: therof all pleasant woodbes haue the name of Tempe.
 Temperamentum, ti, n. g. a moderation, a temperature.
 Temperans, anis, temperate, moderate.
 Temperanter, temperately, moderately.
 Temperantia, e, f. g. temperance, modestie

on, which is a firme and moderate governance of reason agaynst the sensuallite, and other vicious affections of the myndes.
 Temperate, temperately, moderately.
 Temperatio, onis, f. g. a moderation, a tempering.
 Temperator, oris, m. g. he that tempereth or moderateth, he that knoweth how to rule or order.
 Temperatus, a, um, temperate, moderate, without excess, keeping meane.
 Temperatura, re, f. g. a temperature of moderation in the mingling of thinges together.
 Temperatura celli, id est, temperies, temperatenesse of the aere.
 Temperies, ei, f. g. temperatenesse, ppyng in heat of cold. Sometime it is viarped for temperamentum, and for temperantia. also conuenient tyme or occasion to doo a thing.
 Tempero, aui, are, to tempe or moderate in order or measure, to rule, to gouerne, to order, to forbear, to absteyne, to reseyne.
 Temperamus stylum, calamus, appetitum, when we lye in our writing a meane forme, or doo eat no more then is needfull.
 Temperare alicui, to spare one, or forbear hym.
 Si vnj cuquam temperauit, if he did euer forbear dooing wronge or iniurie to any man, if he did euer spare. &c.
 Temperare animis, to moderate affections, to reseyne the dooing of a thing.
 Vix temperare animis, they did scanty forbear or reseyne.
 Cædibus temperare, to reseyne from manslaughter.
 Victoris temperare, to be neuer the pponder for his victorie.
 Ciuitates temperare, to rule or gouerne ciities.
 Iram temperare, to moderate anger.
 Lympha temperat meum, water dooth a late wyne.
 Vestigalia temperare, to moderate or diminish the tributes or paimentes.
 Aerati iuuenum temperare, id est, moderari iuuenibus.
 Verum etiam hostibus superatis temperauit, but also he spared or intreated gentilly his ennemies that he had ouercome.
 Non potuit sibi temperare, he coude not reseyne.
 Lingua tempera, bable not so muche, leaue thy ill wordes.
 Manibus temperare, to forbear stryking or fighting.
 Vno temperare in vnum diem, to forbear wyne for one daies space.
 A lachrymis temperare, to forbear weeping.
 Quam in amore temperes, sayng thou dooest ill lous moderately, or sayng thou dooest ill modes

moderation in thy lous.
 Temperare ieiunio, to vse moderation in his meate.
 Maledicere huic temperabilis si sapis, thou wilt leaue thy sayng agaynst this man, if thou be wile.
 Temperatum est, the impersonall, that did spare, or that did forbear and absteyne from.
 Temperare urbibus oppugnandis, to absteyne or forbear laying siege to ciities.
 Tempestas, atis, f. g. signifieth sometime the same tyme, sometyms a tempest or a storme, sometyms a faires weather. also tyme conuenient: by translation a great trouble and enfeeling in the common weale, a great dangler or perill.
 Ea tempestas, ut that tyme.
 Inuidis tempestas, a storme of enue.
 Tempestiue, in season or tyme conuenient.
 Tempestiuitas, atis, f. g. season or tyme conuenient, oportunitie.
 Tempestius, a, um, that is doone in conuenient tyme, doone in season.
 Tempestum, olde wyters used for tempestis aum.
 Tempestuosus, a, um, tempestuous or stormy.
 Templum, pli, n. g. a temple or church: sometyms it signifieth heauen, also the pynepall beame of a house, also a sepulchre.
 Menis templa, secretes thoughtes of the myndes.
 Temporalis, le, that which dureth vntill a certayne tyme, temporall.
 Ingenia temporalia, vncōstant and mutable wittes.
 Temporaneus, a, um, that is doone todayne and at a tyme.
 Temporarie, for a tyme.
 Tempori, aduerbium, in tyme, at the houre appointed.
 Temporarius, a, um, that dureth or continueth for a tyme, also that which perterpeth to tyme.
 Temporius, an aduerbe, signifieth in tyme, or by tyme, or rather before tyme, sooner then needeth.
 Tempia, a ciite in Calabria.
 Tempus, poris, n. g. tyme. also the state of tyme, commodities of the present tyme, oportunitie, season, sometyms the power of authority, that a man beareth at any tyme, when he is in greatest estimation. Sometyms the temples of the head.
 Illa oratio potius teporis mei iudicij fuit, I spake those thynges rather for the cause that I then presently defended, then of any very indgement.
 Vbi tempus promissa iam perfici, whetyme cometh that all promyses shalbe hepte.
 Ab æterno tempore, from the begynnyng

of all thynges.
 Ad tempus, for a tyme.
 Ex eo tempore, from the tyme.
 In sempiternum tempus, for aye and euer.
 Atq; eodem ipso nobis obuiam in ipso tempore, and to pōder he cometh to meete us as well as can be.
 Obedire tempori, to doo accordyng to the necessite of the tyme present.
 Per idem tempus, about the same tyme.
 Id temporis, idem.
 Actum tempus, the tyme that is passe.
 Alienum tempus, an vncōuenient and vnmet tyme to doo a thing.
 Dextrum tempus, contrarie.
 Tempus atrox, alperum, difficile, dubium, durum, triste, graue, turbulentum, miserum, luctuosum, a dangerous and perillous tyme, a tyme full of trouble or aduersitee.
 Temporis amicorum seruire, to doo all the diligēt wee can to helpe our frendes in their necessite and trouble.
 His temporibus extremis, in this moste dangerous tyme, at this tyme of my greattest aduersitee.
 Genitale tempus, the tyme of ones natyuitie.
 Leuum tempus, id est, importunum.
 Maximis reipublice temporibus, in the tyme of the greatest busynesse of the common weale, or when the comon weale is in moste trouble, and hath moste cause to be holpen.
 Nocturnum tempus, the night tyme.
 Vacuum tempus habere, to haue leisure.
 Temporibus illis, in those daies, at that tyme.
 Arripere tempus, to take occasion.
 Summo tempore, at the best occasion that coude be, at the best and moste conuenient tyme that coude be.
 Vno tempore, at ones.
 Assentiri tempori, to rule hym selfe accordyng to the tyme present.
 Dare tempus alicui rei, to bestowe the tyme vpon a thing.
 Quam egeam tempore, how I lacke tyme, how muche I haue to doo.
 Vbi tempus tibi erit, when you shall haue leisure.
 A quo tempore capti sunt, frome the tyme that they were taken.
 Temulenter, drunkenly.
 Temulentia, e, f. g. drunkennesse.
 Temulentus, a, um, drunken, cupwote.
 Tenacitas, atis, f. g. hardenesse in sparyng of expenses, nigardship, perseverance, retaynyng or keeping.
 Tenaciter, fastly, surely.
 Tenasmus, mi, m. g. a desire to go often to the roots, and make doo nothyng, with a thurs

wynn, and sometimes a bloudby stage.
Tenax, naxis, om. g. that which holdeth faste
 as glewe, clamping, glewlike. sometimes spe-
 ring of nigards, to muche constant, harde to
 be moued.
Equus tenax, a horse that is stiff necked.
Memoria tenax, a good and sure memorie.
Morbus tenax, a harde sickness, that one
 can not overcome.
Tenax iuris sui dominus dicitur, when he
 will remitte no parte of his right.
Tenax propositi, constant, that continueth
 still in his purpose.
Tendicula, lar, f. g. a nette or snare to take
 bydes of beastes in, also a repeter, and a net
 that brotheren woorke on.
Tendines or **Tendones**, the great sinewes of
 coses of the body.
Tendo, tetendi, tendere, to extend, to stretch
 out, to late a snare, to dwell, to go, to go
 forwarde, to go on, to endeuor, to pprose,
 to reche, to prepare, also to lisse vp, to ppe-
 tendre, to pitch the paulions, also to assaie, to
 holde by.
Paruumq; patri tendebat lulum, he helde by
 himselfe Julius vnto his father.
Tendere alicui insidias, to lye in awaite to
 hurt one, to late waste to deceyue one.
Tendere plagas, to pitch the bates of nettes.
Tendere aduersus, to repugne.
**Quam aduersus tendendo nihil moueret soci-
 os**, &c. when that he nothing moued his fel-
 lowes with resistyng or withstandyng they
 myndes. &c.
Tendere ad altiora, to assaie to clymme
 higher.
Tendunt in aduersum sententis, the opynis
 one be repugnant one to another, or that be
 of contrarie opynions.
Tendere ad consilium, to endeuor of la-
 bour to be consill.
Contratendere, to withstande, to resist, to
 repugne.
Tendere aduersus auctoritatem senatus, to
 go about to dooe any thyng agaynst the au-
 thorities of the senate.
Manibus tendit diuellere nodos, he assaie-
 eth with his handes to vndoe the knottes.
Pertinaciter tendere, to go forwarde with
 his purpose obstinately.
Tendere summa ope, to indreuer with all
 diligence, to labour all that one can.
Salapiam tendit, he goeth towards Salapia.
Ad naues Romanas tendit, he goeth to-
 wards the Romayne Shippes.
Tendere ad reliqua, to prosecute the residue.
Tendere cursum aliquo, to renne towards
 any place, to go straight to a place.
Tendit palmas sursum, the vine byanche
 groweth, spryngeth or lifteth vpwarde.

Gressum tendit ad moenia, he goeth towards
 the walles.
Lumina tendens ad caelum, liffyng by his
 eyes towards heauen.
Manus supplices in caelum tendere, to lisse
 by the handes to heauen, as men dooe in
 prayyng.
Tendit ad stomachum, vel in ventrem, to
 extend of stretch downe to the stomake or
 belly.
Tendures, olde wyttens called them, which had
 great teethe.
Tenebrae, arum, f. g. plu. the lacke of light,
 darkenesse.
Obsundere tenebras alicui rei, to obscure or
 make darke a thyng.
Obducere tenebras, idem.
In tenebris rueret, to renne headlong in the
 darke.
Iacere in tenebris, to lye in the darke, to bee
 unknowne.
Trahere vitam in tenebris, to leade his life
 without renoume or fame.
Tenebrisio, scere, to be darke.
Tenebricor, aris, ari, to make darke.
Tenebricosus, a, um, that maketh darke, or
 that is darke.
Tenebricus, a, um, darke, obscure.
Tenebrio, onis, m. g. a star and a crafter
 knowe, also he which will not be scene anydoe
 by daye tyme.
Tenebrosus, a, um, very darke.
Tenedius, a, um, of Tenedos.
Tenedos, an isle in the sea Begeam, betwene
 Mitelene & Hellespont, not farre fro Crois.
Tenedia bipennis, aut securis, a quicke or
 sharpe axe. A piouserbe applyed to iudges,
 whiche be hasty and cruell in their sentences.
Tenellulus, a, um, a diminutiu of Tenellus.
Tenellus, a, um, tender.
Teneo, tenui, tenere, to holde; to apprehende,
 to possede, to holde or kepe in, to tounce, to
 vnderstande, to keepe backe, to pfermye,
 to hynder, to lerre, to make to tarie, to kepe
 in remembrance, to remembre: **Teneri**, to
 be let or hyndred.
Tenes quid dicam? vnderstandest thou, or
 percerest thou what I saie?
Tenet tibi, take thou that.
Per duas noctes ac diem vnum tenuit, he du-
 red one daye and two nightes.
Verecundia teneri, to be ashamed.
Tenere se loco, not to departe out of that
 place.
Argumentis et rebus teneri, to be ban-
 quished both with reasons and with reues.
Tenere consilium, to dooe by counsaile.
Præcipe, vt teneat consilia nostra, geue him
 aduise, that he dooe after our counsaile.
Proposium tenere, to haue his intent or
 purpose.

purpose.
Teneri et cunctatio, I am in doubt.
Ad horam quarum diei sequentis teneri,
 it is bounden vnto it, a clocke the nexte daye.
Tenuit consuetudo, the custome take place
 of was vsed.
Tene tene, tarte tarte.
Redi, quo fugis nunc? tene tene, tuus a-
gryne, whither comest thou nowe? tarte
 tarte.
Tenere consensum, to agree or consent vnto
 other.
Teneri me amor, loue moueth me muche, I
 am in loue.
Tenere infansiam, to be waddie, to be out of
 his wittes.
Tenere ius, to keepe the lawe.
Tenere legem aliquam, to be vnder a lawe.
Lege teneri, to be subiecte of in danger to the
 lawe.
Tenere memoria rem aliquam, and me-
 moriam alicuius rei tenere, to remembre a
 thyng.
Tenere medium, to kepe a meane.
Tenere modum, to kepe measure.
Tenere aliquem manifestum mendacii, to
 take one manifestly with a lie.
Tene tibi, take it as thyne owne.
Tenere causam, to vauquish the of recouer as
 garyne one in a matter.
Teneri desiderio, to desyre much of seruent-
 ly, to haue a great desyre.
Teneri ludis, to take pleasure in beholdyng
 playes and sightes.
Teneri furti, to be gylty of felonie.
Tribus rebus animalium vita tenetur, the
 life of all creatures is mainteyned and con-
 sidered with thre thynges.
Manu tenere indicia mortis, to knowe surely
 and manifestly.
Tenet se trans Tyberim in hortis, he dwel-
 leth or abideth beyonde Tyber in his orche-
 yards or gardenes.
Malta dotibus tenebantur, many thynges
 were possessed by doweries.
Tulliam mecum teneo, I kepe Tullia
 with me.
Nisi quid te tenuit, excepte some thyng dyd
 let or hynder you, or cause you to tarie.
Ne diutius teneam, to make shotte.
Non tenebo te pluribus, I will not holde you
 with many wordes, I will tell you bytelsy.
Teneo melius ista quam meam nomen, I
 remembre that thynges. &c.
Amore aliquem magno teneri, to be great-
 ly in loue with one.
In armis militis tenui, he kepte the soult-
 ones ready armed.
Complexu sup tenere, to embrace.
Consequendum tenere, to kepe a custome.

Tanta cupiditas tenebat dimicandum, he
 had so great a desyre. &c.
Cur sum teneri, to keepe the remembrance of
 age that he hath begonne, &c.
Delectum rerum tenere, to haue choyse of
 thynges.
Sed tenendus dolor est, but I must relesse me
 my sorrowe.
Dominus alterius teneri, to be in subiection
 of vnder the rule of another.
Expectatio me teneri, I take for.
Fama teneri, the fame is, the reports of men
 goeth.
Federibus alienis teneri, to be bounde to
 keepe the lawes and covenantes that others
 haue made.
Gratiam alicuius tenere, to be in fauour
 with one.
Gratiam tenere, to kepe a grauntie.
Gubernacula reipublice tenere, to haue the
 gouernance of the common weale.
Imperium tenere, to be a ruler or gouernour
 Imperio Romano teneri, to be in subiection
 of the Romayne empire.
Iretum teneri, to be intangled of snare.
Lachrymas tenere, to forbeare wepyng.
Risum tenere, to relesse laughyng.
Mare tenere, id est, occupare.
Menteneri, to be let or hyndred with feare.
Morbus cum tenuit, he was sick.
Tenere in oculis, to lense exceedingly.
Quos tantum odium ordinis vestri teneri, whi-
 che do so extremely hate your order or estate.
Teneri omnia, they haue all in their power.
Ora tenebant, they kept silence, they spak
 nothing.
Palmam tenere, to haue the victorye.
Quum tenuerit planta, when the plante that
 haue taken roote.
Re pona teneri, they be in danger of that
 punishment.
Portum tenere, to argue.
Principatum tenere, to be chiefe.
Sententia principatum teneri, he pponoun-
 ceth his sentence of the best his opynion that
 Promissum tenere, to kepe promise.
Religione teneri, to haue a conscience of re-
 ligion in dooing of a thyng.
Ab improbia reipublica teneri, naughty
 person to be master of the common weale,
 or beare greatest swage, stroke, or rule in
 the common weale.
Se in silentio tenere, to kepe silence.
Sele castris tenebant, they came not out of
 their campe.
Se domo tenere, to kepe hym selfe at home
 and not to come abrode.
Tenere se non potuit, he coude not resygne,
 he coude not forbeare, he coude not dooe his
 pfect.

Tenuis sententia altera, the other opinion was taken and allowed.
Hanc ego quum teneam sententiam, saying that I am of this opinion.

Spem tenere, to hope.
Magna me tenet spes, I have a good hope.
Teneo manifeste furem, I have taken or convinced the thefe manifestly, that he can not awake.

Teneor manifeste avaritia hominis, I was covetousness is manifestly known of pious.
Teneri voto, to be bound to fulfill his vowe.
Teneor, neris, neris, to be bounden, to be beholden to one.

Tener, ra, rum, tender, ponge, gentill, softe, mercifull, also gelbed.

Tenera aetas, pouth, infancy, babe ship.

Teneris annis, in his pouth.

Tener puer, an infant, a babe.

Tener animus, a gentill mynde, easly induced to a thyng.

Equus tener, a ponge horse.

A tenero, a teneris, sens he was a babe of ponge child.

Teneret, et Teneriter, tenderly, loupngly.

Teneret, et Tenerasco, to become tender and softe, to waxe mercifull and gentill.

Teneritas, aus, f. g. tenderness.

Teneritudo, dimis, idem.

Tenia, lobe Tania.

Tenitæ, were called goddesses of losses.

Tenni, olde wyrters used for Tenui.

Tennis, of Tennum, a cite of Aetolia.

Tennites, of Tennites, one of Tennis.

Tenontes, the great and strong sinewes, whiche doe kepe the necke bright. also a brode sinewe, which groweth from the hamme downe to the hyle.

Tenor, noris, m. g. an oider, a continuance of a thyng, sayme, faction.

Idem tenor viri, the same faction of trade of luyng.

Tenore vno rem peragere, to doe the thing all at one tyme without stoppage of interruption.

Vno tenore in dicendo esse, to have one manner of speaking, to speake thoughtly all after one faction, not chaunging the sayme of his stile.

Tenos, an ile in the greke sea, one of them whiche are called Cyclades.

Tentus, a, um, stretched out.

Tentabundus, a, um, sayng, poyngng.

Tentamentum, ti, n. g. temptation, assaying.

Tentatio, onis, f. g. a poynt, a sale, temptation.

Tentator, oris, m. g. a tempter.

Tentatus, a, um, tempted.

Tentigo, ginis, a stiffness.

Tentipelliam, a shoe with an iron sole, wher

on the ouerleather is stretched.

Tento, aui, are, to handle of feels often, to tempte, to assaie of pious, to tempte one to doo stuell.

Morbo tentari, to be vexed with sickness.

Caput tentare, to trouble the head.

Tentare pedes dicitur vinum, when it maketh men so drunk, that they can not well go.

Vt eius tentarem sententiam, that I might assaie of pious what his mynde was.

Civitatum animos licetis nuntiisq tentare, he did assaie of pious by letters and messengers, whether he coude wyne the herres of the cities there aboutes.

Animos hominum ipse et metu tentare, to pious what he can make men doe both by hope and by feare.

Experientia tentare, to make a pious, to assaie.

Tentoriolum, li, n. g. a diminutive of Tentorium.

Tentorium, ri, n. g. a tente of pavilion.

Tentum, a mans yllustre membte.

Tentus, a, um, stretched out.

Tenteria, a people dwelling in an isle with in the river of Nilus, whom the crocodile much feareth, that he can not abyde theyr voyce.

Tentyra, orum, a cite in Egypte.

Tenuatus, a, um, made thynne, slender, of teane.

Tenu et tenuiter, poorly, simply.

Tenuiculus, a, um, deep simple of littell estimation, slender of thynne.

Tenuis, nuc, littell of simple estimation, small in quantite, poorly, thynne, teane.

Tenui filo, with a small threde, applied to a stile in wyrtng, whiche is not eloquent but playne.

Aër tenuis et crassius, contrarie.

Aqua tenuis, id est modica.

Argilla tenuis, id est, fine humore.

Cælum tenue, a clere and pure aër, not grosse and corrupted.

Cultu tenuissimou vivere, to live sparingly, to kepe no great poyte.

Discrimen tenue, littell difference.

Dubitatio tenuissima, the least doubt in the world.

Homo tenuis, a poore man.

Tenui loco ortus, descended of a poore hynde, haupng poore people to his father and mother.

Oratio tenuis, a playne and easy stile.

Pecunia tenuis, littell money, small estate.

Tenuis pluvia, littell raine.

Præda tenuis, a littell praye, a small booty.

Suspicio tenuissima, the least suspicion in the world.

Victas tenuis, slender and poorly luyng.

Tenuis viribus, weak, of small force.

Vita a filo tenui pender, our life hangeth by a small threde.

Tenuis fortuna, lowe degree, slender habitation, low state.

Tenuitas, atis, f. g. mainesse, powerles, thynne, slender, thynne.

Cauda in renuente deficiens, Corps and small towards the end.

Tenuitas fugit aciem, it is so small of thyn, that it can not be seen.

Tenuitas ætatis, powerles and lacke of riches in the common thesaure.

Tenuiter, scantly, poorly, basely, thynnelly, slenderly.

Tenuo, aui, are, to make small, to make teane of feble, to make thynne of slender.

Tenus, us, m. g. a snare, Serpens iudgeth it to be the nocke of endes of a bowe.

Tenus, a prepossession, significth nighnesse, of untill a thyng, vnto of by till.

Titulo tenuis, in a title onely of in woordes without effecte.

Credito tenuis, to the whole summe that he lent.

Ore tenuis, vp to the mouth.

Tenus urbem tendit, it extendeth vnto the cite, of no further then the cite.

Capulo tenuis, even to the halfe.

Porta tenuis, euen to the gate.

Tauro tenuis, to the mountaine Taurus and no further.

Vlao tenuis, to the quicke.

Teos, a cite of Pontia: an other of Scythia, by the which is a ponde of fische, whiche in late weather make so muche oyle, that it make best combe of the water.

Tepefacio, feci, facere, to make warme.

Tepefio, fieri, to be made warme.

Tepens, entis, warme.

Tepeo, tepui, pte, to be warme of hotte.

Tepefco, scere, to waxe hotte of warme.

Tephrites, a stone, whiche hath the figure of a new moone, in colour blacke, of aske colour.

Tephria, a hynde of marble.

Tepidarium, ri, n. g. a vessel wherein water is made temperate. also a chambr, wherein men doe go out of a bayne, a hotte house of bayne.

Tepido, aui, are, to become hotte, of to make warme.

Tepidus, a, um, means between hotte and cold, warme, also cooled from heate, sometimes hotfall of impossible. sometimes for Callidus, hotte.

Tepidum lac, milke hotte from the cowe.

Sol tepidus, the hotte sunne.

Hichomo factus est tepidor, this man is waxed somewhat colde in his matter.

Tepor, oris, m. g. et tepiditas, tails, form, g.

Tenuis viribus, weak, of small force.

Vita a filo tenui pender, our life hangeth by a small threde.

Tenuis fortuna, lowe degree, slender habitation, low state.

Tenuitas, atis, f. g. mainesse, powerles, thynne, slender, thynne.

Cauda in renuente deficiens, Corps and small towards the end.

Tenuitas fugit aciem, it is so small of thyn, that it can not be seen.

Tenuitas ætatis, powerles and lacke of riches in the common thesaure.

Tenuiter, scantly, poorly, basely, thynnelly, slenderly.

Tenuo, aui, are, to make small, to make teane of feble, to make thynne of slender.

Tenus, us, m. g. a snare, Serpens iudgeth it to be the nocke of endes of a bowe.

Tenus, a prepossession, significth nighnesse, of untill a thyng, vnto of by till.

Titulo tenuis, in a title onely of in woordes without effecte.

Credito tenuis, to the whole summe that he lent.

Ore tenuis, vp to the mouth.

Tenus urbem tendit, it extendeth vnto the cite, of no further then the cite.

Capulo tenuis, even to the halfe.

Porta tenuis, euen to the gate.

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Tepor, oris, m. g. et tepiditas, tails, form, g.

Warmthe of warmness.

Teporatus, a, um, made somewhat warme.

Ter, thyle.

Ter millier, the thousande times.

Ter centum, the hundred.

Tercenteni, plus, tantum adiect. idem.

Ter tanto peior, this trimes to ill.

Ter et vicies, this and twenty times.

Ter ternus, thyle thyle.

Ter quatuor, twine.

Terapne, nes, of Terapne, arum, plu. a confection in Lacedemone, wher the sage is staine was boine, also an isle now called Corsica.

Terapneus, a, um, of Terapne.

Terdenus, a, um, the thirtieth.

Terebellum, li, n. g. a poynt.

Terebinthina rhena, a sight turpentine.

Terebinthus, th, fig. a tree, the woodde wher of is blacke, and harde like boxe: out of this tree dogeth comen a gumme, called commonly Turpentine: albeit the common Turpentine is not it, but an other, whiche is as clere as glasse, and is a souverayne medicine to cleanse the stomacke of purgified humours.

Terebratio, onis, a boyng with a worme of auger.

Terebra, bre, f. g. an auger of worme, wher with holes are boyed.

Terebris, a cite of Spayne.

Terebrum, bri, n. g. idem quod Terebra.

Terebro, aui, are, to boie of make an hole with a worme of auger.

Teredo, dimis, a littell worme that eateth woodde. Sometimes a mothe that eateth garments.

Tereniabin, is Manna, whiche cometh out of Arabia.

Terentia, Liceris wife.

Terentianus, a, um, of Terence.

Terentianus, a, um, of Terentius.

Terentini ludj, plates kept every handeth pte, the dates and the nights continually together.

Terentius, the moste eloquent wyrtter of comedies.

Terentus, a place in the fildes by Rome, cald Campus Martius, wherein was an altar of Diana and Iosephine.

Teres, teretis, om. g. longe and rounde, like a ree of a pillar.

Oratio teres, an oration flowing pleasantly, without great ornament of eloquence.

Plaga teretes, nestes made of rounde corded.

Teretrum, ri, n. g. an instrument, wherwith a thyng is made rounde.

Tereus, a kyng of Thace, the husbande of Progne.

Tergemini, thre children boine at one bough borne.

Tergeminus, a, um, triple.

Tergeste, a cite in Italls.

Tegentum, a towne in Slanony, nowe called Tineit.

Terginus, a, um, that is made of a beastes hide
Terginesatio, onis, f. g. an nonfate in the
law, when the plaintiffe geurely ouer his suite,
hastynge, ouerthwartynge.

Terguicator, oris, an haster, an ouerthwar-
ter, one that renneth backe, and yet will los
geus ouer.

Terguiclaris, aris, ari, to turne backe, to dente:
in the lawe it signifyeth to be nonfute. also to
haste, to ouerthwarte, to renne awaye and
fight still.

Terguiclaris contra aliquem, to haste as
thet dooe, that will in no wile come to reason
or any honest pointe.

Tergo, ois Tergio, terfi, tergere, to wype of
make cleane.

Tergere fossas, to scoure ditches.

Tergoro, aui, are, to put on a shypne, hyde, or
couerynge.

Tergum, g, n. g. the backe of a man or beaste,
or of any other thynge. sometyms it signifyeth
the hyde of a beaste, sometyms a tergate.

Terga dare and vertere, to renne awate pios-
piely in battayle, to flee.

Recuruum tergum, a crooked backe.

Tergum collis, the hynder parte of backe-
side of a mountayne or hill.

Scriptus a tergo, wyrtten on the backeside.

Tergibus, teredbe in Lucretius in the das
tue case plucall.

Tergus, tergoris, m. g. a hyde of a beaste.

Terma, matris, n. g. the extremitie, the ende of
a thynge. also the sole of the foote.

Termentarium, a linnen clothe, wherewith the
body is couered.

Termentum, ti, n. g. for Detrimentum.

Termes, metis, m. g. a branche plucked of a
tree with the fruite on it. also a woume whi
che eateth herselfe.

Termillum, li, n. g. a pottre for wyne, which
was alwaie set on the table, that euery man
myght take as muche wyne as he wolde.

Termila, a people in Lycia.

Terminalia, orum, n. g. plu, a certayne help
baie, at the later ende of the pere, to the god
Terminus.

Terminalis, le, belonging to boundes.

Terminalis lapis, a mere stone, laied or pyght
at the ende of lannye mennes landes.

Terminatio, onis, f. g. a boundynge.

Terminatus, a, um, bounded.

Termino, aui, are, to ende of finishe, to bound,
to appoynte the boundes of marches in any
place.

Terminare bona voluptate, to define, that
the ende of all goodnesse is pleasure, or that
nothing is good but pleasure.

Sententiam terminare, to ende his sentence,
Imperium terminare oceano, to make the
ocean sea the boundes of his empire.

Terminare modum alliculus artis, to ap-
point an ende of any arte.

Terminus, i, m. g. a sighte which declareth
mans lande from an other, or one countrey
or territorye from an other. A pfectme of the
milles. also it signifyeth the buyngs, the ende
of euery thynge.

Terminus deus, an idole, which was supposyd
to haue the pcerminence ouer boundes of
lande, whose temple had eue an hole in the
route, for as muche as they thought it wold
full, that boundes of landes shoulde be coue-
red or byd.

Terminus, onis, olde wyrtters used for Terminus.

Ternarius, a, um, of thre.

Ternarius numerus, the numbre of thre.

Ternandenum, the thyrtyenth.

Ternus, a, um, thre.

Tero, trui, etc, to rubbe, to brake or bypse,
to croube in places.

Terere iter, to go his waye.

Terere tempus, to consume the tyme.

Terere otium, to lye idely.

Terere mola, to grabe.

Sermonibus tempus terere, to passe the
tyme in talynge.

Terpandrus, dri, an olde musician, who added
vii. stringes to the harpe.

Terpnus, an harpar in the tyme of Pto.

Terpichore, one of the nyne muses.

Terra, x, f. g. earthe, sometyms all the world.

also a pounce of territorye, a countrey, land
grownde.

Ardua terrarum, mountaynes.

Bonitas terra, good nature of the grounde
or soyle.

Ora terrarum, regions, contreyes, also the
vntermost borders or bankes towards the sea.

Tremor terra, an eethe quake.

Viscera terra, the innermost parte of the
Quoties terra mouisset, as often as there
was any earth quake.

Praemere terras, to gouerne the world.

† Terra desolium habes, piously spoken
of him that lybeth his gyfte and dooeth not
exercise them to the vse of other.

† Terram video, I see lande, piously
sed when one noteth the ende of some great
labour to be at hande.

Aut terra aut mari, by one meanes or an or
ther.

Terra filius, he that is comen by of naught,
and no man knoweth his kynred. a person
of little reputation, or whose stocke is woyne
out by longe continuance of tyme.

Terracutus, a, um, of earthe.

Terramotus, us, m. g. an eethe quake.

Terra

Terranum, i, n. g. a field, lande.

Terranum, i, n. g. an ashe on the toppe of the
citye, that is bounden to the citye with the
citye.

Terranum, i, n. g. a field, lande.

Terranum, i, n. g. a field, lande.

Terranum, i, n. g. a field, lande.

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Terranum, i, n. g. a field, lande.

Terranum, i, n. g. a field, lande.

Terranum, i, n. g. a field, lande.

with promoung the shippes and shippes
woulde sale.

Terratio, onis, f. g. the obayn of a shipp the
shippes tyme.

Terratio, onis, f. g. the obayn of a shipp the
shippes tyme.

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shippes tyme.

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shippes tyme.

T ANTE E.

whiche had broken the lawe of hospitalitee and olde felenshippe.

Telluræ nummaria, tokens given to men to receive a summe of money by.

Tellura, is also a figure of geometris called Cubus.

Telleradecus, cadis, f.g. a curtyne.

Tellerarius, rñ, he that geueth the watch word.

Tellurarius, a, um, belonging to dice.

Tellurala, lã, f.g. a littell paupng yle. also a tale of scole.

Tello, si, iore, to despoile o; pull of a garment o; harnets by violence.

Tella, a, f.g. a sharpe of a pot o; yle. Also a piece of a bone broken. also an erthen pottle. also all maner of shell fyshes, and the shell of euery thyng. somer tyme Tella be taken for the tortoise that the grekes call Ostraci.

Tella oul, an egge shell.

Tella limacis, a shell of a snayle.

Tellus, a, um, that hath a well, o; that is made of shreds o; of erth baked, also baked under a panne.

Telluacum flagellum, a plover be. applyed to febrile alteration of thynges, o; of bangles ment vnlooked for.

Opus telluacum, any thyng made of erth netted with the fyre.

Tellacea pyra, a curtyne hynde of peares.

Testamentarius, n, m, gen. a forger of testaments. also a wyter o; maker of testaments, a notarie.

Testamentarius, a, u, pertaining to testaments.

Testamentum, i, n, g. a testament o; last will.

Testamento tutorem institui, I haue appoynted hys by my last will, to be tuteur o; gardien. Relinquere testamento, to leaue to one by his testament o; last will.

Supponere et Subijcere testamentum, to bringe forth a false testament o; will.

Tetatum, in pieces of sharded.

Tetatio, onis, f.g. witness bearing.

Tetato, an aduerbe, making his will o; testament.

Denunciare alicui testato, to shewe one expressly and plainly.

Testator, oris, m, g. he that maketh a testamēt.

Testator, a, um, that is dead and hath made a will, also openly known of all men o; pproved, sure, certayne, as it were tried by witness. Monumentis testatum relinquere, to leaue written in record.

Clara et testata res, a thyng manifest and openly knowne of all men.

Relinquere apud aliquem testatum, to pprove a thyng certaintly to one.

Religione testatum, id est, approbatum, approued, allowed, confirmed.

Redigere in testatum, to make registers o; witnessages of record.

T ANTE E.

Testicular, aris, ari, to putte the male to the female. Testillor, idem.

Testiculus, li, m, g. the stone of a man o; beate.

Testificatio, onis, a witness bearinge, a pproving by witness.

Testificator, et Testificatrix, he o; she that beareth witness.

Testificatus, a, um, witnessed, testified.

Testificor, aris, ari, to beare witness, to confirm, to testify.

Deum testificari, to take god to witness.

Testimonium, n, n, g. witness boine of a thyng doon, testimony, deposition, evidence.

Dicere testimonium, to beare witness.

Perhibere testimonium, and Reddere testimonium, idem.

Quod testimonio sit, that mate be a witness o; evidence.

Dicere pro testimonio, to depose o; beare witness before a iudge o; examynour.

Testis, is, com. gen. he that beareth witness, a witness, a testis, a geuer of evidence.

Sine teste dolere, to bee sorrowfull without semblant, to sorrow inwardly, making no shew of it.

Testes, be also a mans genitours.

Teste Herodoto, as Herodotus witnesseth.

Oculus testis, a witness that hath seen the thyng.

Religiosus testis, a seerthfull & sure witness.

Citare testes, to alledge witnesses.

Dare testes, to bringe forth witnesses.

Planum facere testibus, to make the matties plain by witnesses.

Testor, aris, ari, to beare witness, to call to witness, to praye god, to shew o; declare manifestly, to denounce, to tell openly. also to make his testament o; last will, to aspyre, to auouch.

Deum testor, I take god to witness.

Nunc illud testabor, now I will tell you this plainly.

Te per superos omnes testatur, He beseecheth the for gods sake & all the saintes in heauen.

Testatus per edictum, declaring by a pious macton.

Testu, clide wyters used for Testa.

Testuacum, ei, n, g. that which is boyled in an erthen pottle.

Testudinarius, a, um, holow o; bowping lyke a vault, o; lyke the shell of a tortoise.

Testudinarium testum, a route which is holow in foure partes vaulted.

Testudineus, a, um, belonging to the tortoise o; snayle. also made holow with a route.

Testudineus gradus, a slow pace.

Testudo, inis, f.g. a snayle, o; rather a tortoise. also an engin of warre, to beate down walles, which was made of boubes & covered with leather o; other thyng that would not burne.

with

T ANTE E.

Testis in it was a piece of tymber, that hadde a great hole of pyon at the ende, which piece myght be pulled backe, & put forth with the strength of men, & therewith plucke stones out of the walles of townes besieged. also it is the holding of the sonnbiquers targets close together ouer their heaves like a route in appoynting to p walles o; gates. it is also the route o; vault of an house. also the heap o; body of a lute, o; other lyke instrument. it is used for a lute. Testudine facta, holding these test gates close ouer these heaves.

Testus, us, m, g. a pan under the whiche eares and other lyke thynges of pax, are baked, some vse it for an oven.

Tetanicus, a, um, that hath the disease called Tetanus.

Tetanicus morbus, idem quod Tetanos.

Tetanus, when the sinewes are tyde, so that a man can not bowe some part of his body.

Tetanothra, medicines wherewith the face of a man o; woman is made smoth about wyndles.

Tetara, foure.

Tetarius, a, um, of the fourth.

Tetartemorion, the fourth part of the Zodiacke syde, wherin are the xii. signes, it is also that whiche astronomers call the quadrate aspect of the planetes.

Tete, thy selfe.

Teter, ita, trum, foule, synnyng, cruel, hoyle, naught, mischeuous.

Nullum genus hominum terrius, no sorte of men more mischeuous.

Teterrimus hostis, an enemy most cruel.

Terra bellua, an horrible and cruel beast.

Cadavera terra, foule and stinkinge carcases.

Colores terri, foule and stinkynge colours.

Odor teter, a foule synnyng sauour.

Facinus terrium, an horrible and mischeuous acte.

Teterrima hyems, a verate harde and sharp wynter.

Teterrime, most abominable, most cruelly.

Tethys, thys, & thys, the wife of Neptune, called goddesse of the sea, somtyme it is taken for the sea.

Tetiaceris, for Tenueris.

Tetinus, for Tenuis.

Tetra, foure.

Tetracinus, a cogue, which was in value foure dyngams, o; olde pople grotes of. viii. to the ounce.

Tetracolon, a sentence having foure membyes.

Tetracordil, an instrument with. iiii. stringes.

Tetradoron, of. iiii. hande byedth.

Tetradragma, m, g. f.g. Tetradragmum, m, n, g. a cogue of the value of. iiii. grotes.

Tetragnathus, thi, a certayne scorpion.

Tetragonus, a, um, that hath foure corners.

Tetragrammaton, the name of god, which the

T ANTE E.

Yewes doo call Ineffabile, that is to say, vnspakeable.

Tetragrammaton, in greke signifieth of foure letters.

Tetrametrum, a hynde of meter, havinge but foure fete.

Tetrapharmacum, a hynde of meate made of foure beastes thynges.

Terrapolis, the countrey of Antioche, wherby be foure notable cities.

Tetrapedium, a nount that hath foure castes.

Tetrarcha, chæ, m, g. the ruler o; gouernor of the fourth part of a repaite.

Tetrarchia, æ, f. g. the gouernance of the fourth part of a ppointce.

Tetrastichos, a sentence continued in foure verses.

Tetrasyllabum, of foure syllables, as Imperator.

Tetre, sharpely, cruelly, wickedly.

Terribitas, a, u, m, gen. lowrenesse o; sadnesse of countynace.

Terricus, a lower felow and alwaie vnpleasand.

Terrilis, o; Terrica, a rough hill in Italie, full of rocks, and harde to go on.

Tetrisno, aul, arc, to swimme lyke a ducke.

Tetrius, more sharpe o; cruel.

Tetro, aul, arc, to make foule, to pollute, to make bitter.

Tetulit, for Tulit.

Tetigometra, the mother o; damme of grasses hoppers.

Tentus Caballus, a scotter in the tyme of Alexander.

Teuca, a queene of Iliria, which liued such chaſt, and vanquished many noble capitaines, and diuers hostes of the Romans.

Teucer, o; Teucrus, cri, the name of a kynge of Troiane. also of the sonne of Telamon the valiant grecke.

Teucer, cra, crum, idem quod, Troianus, of Troie.

Teuchis, a certayne rushe.

Teuchos, a vessel, an instrument, a volume.

Teucrium, an herbe, which the Ene. Spasa supposeth to be Dimplicella.

Teudamedus, the father of Delagrus.

Teuderium, a cyte of Germanie, called commonly Waddome.

Teumelus, a litle hill in Sicotia.

Teumelus leo, a lion, which Hercules dedde when he was a chyld, and of his thymme made hym a coate.

Teurion, the herbe, called also Tripolium.

Tentates, was in olde tyme amonge the frenche men taken for Mercurius.

Teuka, idem quod Teuca.

Teuthalis, lidos, an herbe, called also Polygonaton, Polygonon, Centinodia, Sanguinaria, and Geniculata, because it is full of knottes.

xxxii

Teuthas

T ANTE E.

Teuthania, a piece of the countrey of *Teole*.
 Teuthis, a noble man, whiche went with the
 greekes towards *E.role*.
 Teuthiras, thranis, a kyng of *Mytia*, the sonne
 of *Dandion*.
 Teuthiranteus, a, um, of *Teuthiras*.
 Teuthrion, an herbe, called also *Dolpon*.
 Teutonicus, a, um, of the *Almayns*.
 Teutones, Teutoni, of *Teutonic*, people cal-
 led *Almayns*.
 Texo, textui, of texti, texere, to weaue of wynde
 chyeede. also to make, to builde, to wytte, to
 gather, to omyate.
 Eactela textiur, pponerbiaily, thet laboure a-
 bout that.
 Textuit basilicam, he bulidde a palatse.
 Naugium texere, to make a shippe of boie.
 Epistolam texere, to wytte of dyawe out a
 letter.
 Plagas texere, to knitte nettes.
 Texta, an hearelate, wherewith the heare is
 bounde by.
 Textile, lis, a thyng wouen.
 Textilis, le, that is weaued of wounden.
 Textilia ferra, garlandes made of dyuers
 floures.
 Textilis pictura, tapetete.
 Textilis ymbra palmaris, the shadowe of a
 pine lased in oydre upon a frame.
 Textum, an aduerbe, signifying in weaueing of
 wyndyng by.
 Textor, oris, m. gen. he that weaueith of wynd-
 doth, a weaner.
 Textrina, n. x, f. g. a weauers shop, of the crafte
 of weaueing.
 Texturum, m. n. g. a weauers shoppe.
 Textur, tris, and Textricula, l. x, f. g. a wo-
 man, whiche wooyketh in a frame of stoule.
 Textum, m. n. g. a thyng that is wouen.
 Textum vimineum, a pannier made of twyge
 of vinnice.
 Textum orationis, id est, stylus.
 Textura, r. x, f. g. weaueing.
 Textus, us, m. g. the arte of weaueing.
 Textus, a, um, weuyn, platted, of wounden in
 and out.

T. ANTE, H.

Thabis, a mountaine of *Scythia*.
 Thais, the name of an harlots.
 Thalamus, m. i, m. g. a chambie, where
 the houbande and the wyfe doe lie together.
 Thalamus, is sometyne vied for an hyne for
 bees.
 Confors thalami, an houbande of wyfe.
 Thalassio, vide Talasio.
 Thalassius color, a colour like the waues of
 the sea.
 Thalassinus, a, um, of the sea colour of blew.

T ANTE H.

Vestis thalassina, a garment of blew colour.
 Thalassius bonorum, a pponerbe applyed to
 them that promysse great thynges, as a man
 woulde saye, a woide, a countrey of welthe.
 In *Lambidg* the bulgar wooyde is, a
 myne of gold.
 Thalassomeli, a licour made of hony, salte wa-
 ter, and raine water, and is put into a vessell
 ealed with pitch.
 Thales, a philosophier, one of the seven wyse
 men of *Grece*, also a poete of *Landy*.
 Thalestria, a queene of *Amazones*, whiche
 came to kyng *Alexander* with 300. women
 with hie, to the entent to haue issue by hym
 and his men, and whan she perceyued, that
 she and his labies were spedd, they departed
 home agayne.
 Thalia, one of the graces, whiche the auncient
 poetes did suppose to be one of the daugh-
 ters of *Jupiter*, and geuers of delectable
 speche and pleasant pronounciacion.
 Thallietrum, an herbe, haueing leaues lyke co-
 stander, but somewhat grosser, moze fastie,
 and a stalle lyke popple.
 Thalli, the pilpines of an opynon of garlyphe:
 or rather the middell stalkes betwene the bla-
 des and the head of roote. Sometyne it is vs-
 ed for the budde of a tree.
 Thalys, a man of exceeding wyffenesse, whom
 poetes feigne that *Jupiter* made with *hys*
 fete.
 Thamnos, in latine arbustum, a shrubbe.
 Thamyras, was he, whiche first plaid on an
 harpe, without synging theerto.
 Thanatos, mors in latine, death.
 Thapsia, an herbe lyke to fenell, and hath a yel-
 low floure, and a flatte rounde seede.
 Tharia, pickell, wherewith the is salted and kept.
 Thariss, a citee in *Alitia*.
 Thasia, an almonde.
 Thasia nux, called also *grica*.
 Thasium, a certayne wine whiche is in *Egypte*.
 Thash, people dwelling in the ile *Thasus*.
 Thalus, a towne: and also an ile in the sea *Red*
geum.
 Thauina, in greeke, is a metwayne of mifeale.
 Thaumantias, Iris, the daughter of *Chammas*
 and *Electra*.
 Thaumantis, tidis, idem.
 Thea, a nymphe, the daughter of *Oceanus* and
Cethys.
 Theagenes, the name of thye diuers men of *A-*
thens.
 Theano, a woman of the secte of *Pythagoras*,
 excellently learned in philosophy and poetry.
 Theanum, a towne of *Alpulia*.
 Theatralis, le, and Theatricus, a, um, that per-
 tyneth to *Theatrum*.
 Spectacula theatrica, plases exercised in the
 Theatre.

Theag

T ANTE H.

Theatridium, d. m. gen. a diminut. of *Theas-*
trum, a little Theatre.
 Theatrum, tr. n. gen. a Theatre, a place made
 half rounde, wherin the people assembled to
 beholde plases and sundry exercises. Some-
 tyme it signifieth the multitude, that behol-
 deth: sometime the sight of plase sette forth
 in that place.
 Versari in theatro, to tye of bee in an open
 place, where euery man dooth beholde hym.
 Nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia inuis-
 est, there is no place where vertue is moze seen
 and better beholde, than in a mans owne
 conscience.
 Theatra tota reclamant, all the people that
 beholde the sightes, crye out against it.
 Magnum theatrum habet ista provincia,
 this pponce of charge hath many that dooe
 beholde it.
 Magno theatro spectata familiaritas, id est,
 permultis comperita, well knowne of pposed
 of many men.
 Thebaei, people of the citee of *Theba* in *E-*
gypte.
 Theba, arum, Theba, b. x, and Thebe, bes, the
 name of citees, wherof one was in *Egypte*,
 bulidde by *Bastides*: an other in *Bantia*,
 bulidde by *Ladinus*: an other in *Alitia*,
 where *Andromache* the wyfe of *Hector*,
 was borne.
 Thebaei, a Thebaides, dates of the beast for.
 Thebe, a matrons name, out of whose bosome
 stee two culces: one to the fountaine of
Hammon, an other to the wood *Dodonae*,
 a, where they gaue answers.
 Thebas, idis, and idos, a countrey of *Egypte*.
 It is also the name of a booke made by *Stati-*
us the poete.
 Thebanus, a, um, of *Thebes*.
 Theca, c. f. g. a case, a theke of scaber, a boxe.
 Granitheca, the huske of wheate.
 Theca calamaria, a pennar.
 Theca numaria, a purse or bagge for money.
 Theca vasorum, cases that plase is kept in.
 Thebencane, a citee in the countrey of *Baby-*
lon, called now *Msaraga*.
 Theleboei, people of an ile called *Lapyx*, whi-
 che steth against *Staples*.
 Thelebon, idem.
 Thelephus, a kyng that came in the aide of the
Groians, and was slayne by *Achilles*.
 Thelephus, a citee in *Alcadia*.
 Thelphusium, of Thelphosion, a citee in
Bacotia, where *Pnydorus* presped *Bacchus*.
 Thelygonum, an herbe, whiche hath beeries
 lyke to an oliue.
 Thelyphonon, an herbe, the roote wherof
 dooth hyl scorpions.
 Thelipteris, tr. s, f. g. the ferne, or the female ferne.
 Thema, matis, n. g. a thyng pposed to be dif-

T ANTE H.

puted or reasoned. It is also a figure, wherof
 astronomers doe wyte the state of heauyn, in
 placing of setting the planettes in such si-
 gnes and degrees, as they be in at the tyme of
 a mans natyuitie, or whan any thing shall hap-
 pen that they seeke for.
 Thembinachia, a countrey called also *Bemena*.
 Themes, an olde towne in the ile of *Egypte*,
 where hys was first founde.
 Themillas, l. x, a mans name in *Altagist*.
 Themis, mis, midis, of militis, a goddess, one
 of the sisters of *Jupiter*, on whom he begat
Plutona, the which commanded men to aske
 that whiche was lesst: some take hie for a
 Nio. There was an other woman called
Themis, named also *Germenis*: it was
 sometyne taken for *Fas*, lesst.
 Themiscyra, a citee in *Lappadocia*, called also
 terwarde *Asiatia*.
 Themisones, people by *Arcta*.
 Themista, idem quod Themis, iustice and ppe-
 tence of countesses.
 Themistias, a philosophier, whiche wrote com-
 mentaries on *Aristoteles* wooydes.
 Themistocles, a noble capitaine of the *Athens-*
enses, whiche beyng expelled out of his coun-
 trey, a comen to *Xerxes* kyng of *Persia*, was
 sent by him with a great army against the
Athensenses: but whan he perceyued his coun-
 trey in perill to be deflected, he dranke poison,
 a chose rather to die, then either to be vnfaith-
 full to *Xerxes*, or to be destroyed his countrey,
 although it were vnhynde towards hym.
 Themistogenes, a historiographer in *Syracuse*.
 Thenta, r. x, f. g. a halowed caste of chariot.
 Theoclimenus, a southsaier, whiche tolde the
 enlope of hys houbande *Alites* returne.
 Theocritus, a poete of *Syracuse*, whiche wrote
Bucolica, of the contention of hyerde men.
 Theodomas, the father of *Apia*.
 Theodomanteus, a, um, of *Theodamas*.
 Theodectes, a orator of *Alitia*, *Platon* scholre.
 Theodorus, a famous philosophier. also a no-
 table caruer.
 Theodosia, a citee of *Chersonesus*, called now
Capha.
 Theodosius, an emperour. also the name of bla-
 uers learned men.
 Theodorus, the instructour of the last *Pytholo-*
mus.
 Theognis, a poete of *Grece*.
 Theogonia, x, the begynning of the goddes.
 Theologia, x, f. g. diuinitie.
 Theologus, gi, f. g. a diuine.
 Theombrotion, an herbe that magicians do vse.
 Theomenia, the wythe of god.
 Theon, the name of diuers learned men.
 Theoninus, a, um, of or like *Theon*, which was
 an horrible capler and carper of other meanes
 dooynges.

Thee

Thee

Theonino dente rodere, to rebuke a man shamefully.
 Theophilus, deuoute, louing God. also the name of diuers bishops.
 Theophrastus, a noble philosopher, and of excellent eloquence.
 Theopompus, an historiographer after the style of Herodotus and Luciodorus. Also an ancient poete, and a kynge of Lacedemonia.
 Theopolis, the chiefe cite of Syria, called also Antiochia.
 Theorema, maris, n. g. speculation.
 Theoretice ars, a science that needeth no practise, but onely speculation.
 Theoria, speculation, vnderstanding.
 Theos, in greke is god.
 Theotocos, the mother of god.
 Thera, a cite by Athenes. also one of the isles called Cyclades.
 Theramne, a towne of the Sabines.
 Theramenes, a philosopher of Athenes.
 Theramneus, a, um, idem quod Sabinus.
 Therasia, an ile by Cydon.
 Theraxa, ca, of Therace, ces, triacle.
 Theridamas, anis, a dogges name in Outbe.
 Therimachus, a famous painter.
 Therioma, ans, n. g. a toy of the ystule mem-
 bers, whereby all the partes there about are corrupted, and therof issue blacke and sign-
 hang humours.
 Theonimachus, one of Hercules sonnes.
 Theononachia, a certaine herbe that stoneth
 terpenes.
 Theronotrophion, a place where wilde beastes
 are kept, as a fort of parke.
 Theritum, thit, n. g. a thyme velle, whiche the
 women of Palestina did weare.
 Therma, arum, n. g. pla. bathes of hotte water.
 also a towne of Sicilie.
 Thermo facio, feci, facere, to chaufe or make
 one hotte with outrageous eating and dys-
 tynge of hotte thynge.
 Thermodoon, a riuer of Thyrace.
 Thermodontus, reus, and riacus, a, um, pertey-
 nng to that riuer.
 Thermopolim, in, n. g. a place, where meates
 and drinke were sold, wherewith men were
 made hotte or warme in colde weather.
 Thermopoto, au, are, to drinke hotte or warme
 drinke.
 Thermopyla, a mountaine which passeth thro-
 rough Grece, hauing a narrow entrie or pas-
 sage, where. 2000. Lacedemonians, with
 their capitaine Leonidas, foughte againste
 five hundred and. xxviii. thousande Persi-
 ans, and resisted them two daies, vntill
 the said Lacedemonians were all slayne.
 Thero, a mans name in Hyndanus.
 Therodamas, or Therodamon, a kynge of
 Serpitha, whiche fedde lions with mennes

bloudbe.
 Therpsichore, one of the Muses.
 Therander, the sonne of Polonices.
 Therfilochus, a mans name in Argill.
 Therites, a prince that came with the Grekes
 to the siege of Troie, whiche in person and
 condicions was of all other most deformed.
 Thesaurarius, a, um, belonging to treasure.
 Thesaurizo, au, are, to gather treasure.
 Thesaurus, ti, n. g. treasure. sometime abundance.
 Thesaurum, ti, n. g. idem.
 Theseus, the sonne of Agesus kyng of Athenes,
 a stronge and valiant man, the companion of
 Hercules, and in famous actes sette vnto
 him, whiche was muche defaced by breaking
 his feith, whiche he had promised to Ariadne
 the daughter of Minos kyng of Crete,
 whom he left in a desertt ile called Naxos, for
 the whiche (as Virgill writeth) he is perpet-
 ually tormented on a whele in hell.
 Theseus, a, um, of Theseus.
 Thesides, the sonne of nepheu of Theseus.
 Thesiphon, is, a cite in Parthia, not farre
 from Seleucia the great cite of Assyria.
 Thesis, a clause in writing or speaking, whiche
 conuerteth a sentence.
 Thesmophoria, the ceremonies of Ceres the
 goddess of graine.
 Thesmophoros, a name of Ceres.
 Thespia, a free towne in Beroia.
 Thespius, and Thespiacus, a, um, of Thespi-
 as.
 Thespiades, the muses abiding about The-
 spias.
 Thespis, a towne in Beroia, by the hill called
 Helicon, also the name of an ancient poete
 and certaine other men.
 Thesproti, people of Eptre.
 Thessalia, a region in Grece, called also Aes-
 monia, sometime Pandoria, sometime Pyra-
 rheia, of some Pelasgia, of Homers Ar-
 gopelagicon. It is inuironed with four
 greatte and famous hylls. on the east, the
 mountaine of Pelion et Ossa. on the north
 with Olympus. on the west with Pindus.
 on the south with Othrys. It marcheth on
 Macedonia, on the east, the people were va-
 lant men on horse backe and inuincible in
 battaile, as Polybius writeth, but vnto
 the tyme of thepy promysse, the women there being
 wonderfull witches, transfoiured men into
 the figure of beastes.
 Thessalicus, a, um, and Thessalus, a, um, of
 Thessalie.
 Thessalonica, a cite in Macedonia.
 Thessalis lidis, a woman of marich of Thes-
 salia.
 Thessalonicensis, people of Thessalonica.
 Thetius, the sonne of Parthion.
 Thetor, thestoris, the father of Calcas the
 southsayer.

The

Thestorides, dis, m. g. the sonne or nepheu of
 Thetor.
 Thestis, a womans name in Argill.
 Thetia, a gentle letter, whiche amonge the Gre-
 kes in iudgement was a letter of condemna-
 tion, as, L. was amonge the Romans.
 Thetis, idis, the mother of Achilles.
 Theutis, a castle growng in Babachia, whi-
 che hath the east of Maerpe wyne.
 Theofiras, for Sodalitas.
 Theutones, or Theutonici, people in German-
 ate called dutchmen.
 Thiasias, he that is hurt or broken in his bones.
 Thideus, the father of Thomebes.
 Thieum, for Succinum, Amber.
 Thimisa, the cite of Camis in Asie.
 Thiodamas, the sonne of Helampus.
 Thirymachus, one of the sonnes of Hercules
 by Megara.
 Thiibe, a maiden of Babylon.
 Thiibeus, a, um, of Thiibe.
 Thilius, an ancient wyter of Eptre.
 Thilapi, or after some Thilapidian, an herbe
 called also Nasturcium rectorum, Capisella,
 and Scandalarium, of some Bursa pistoris, it
 hath a smache of mustarde seeds, and is ther-
 fore called Sinapi rusticum.
 Thioquens, a, um, of Thioas.
 Thioas, anis, the name of. ii. kynges, one of
 Maurica, and another of Lemnos.
 Thio, one of the nymphes.
 Thioes, bee woulkes of Aethiops, Arianus
 dooth call them Egers in India.
 Tholos, a scole of smalt ergare, also a sitting
 or holow route of an house or a rounde house.
 Thomices, liches of tempe wherewith haliers
 be made, they be also ittel bolsters, whiche
 men do weare when they carie burthens, for
 fretyng their neckes or shoulders with cordes
 of ropes.
 Thon, nis, he that first brought phisicke into
 the fourne of a science amonge the Egyptia-
 ans. an other was kyng of Canopus.
 Thonis, a cite nere to Zephyrium.
 Thonius, one of the Centaures.
 Thoon, a Croisapne statue of Atilles.
 Thopra, the daughter of Phocus, on whome
 Neptuneus gave Polyphemus.
 Thootes, a mans name in Homers.
 Thoraca, x, idem quod Thorax.
 Thoracatus, a, um, that weareth cures of
 best plates.
 Thorax, a mountaine by the cite Magnesia,
 where Daphnia the grammaton was hanged
 on a gybbet for making verses against hye-
 ges, wherof cometh this prouerbe, Cane a
 Thorace.
 Thorax, acis, m. g. to properly the whole bulke
 of a man from the necke to the midde. It is al-
 so curretes of best plates, also a Romacher of

placarde. sometime it signifieth a toure.
 Thous, a duke of Croto.
 Thoxeus, the sonne of Eurithus and brother of
 Sotes. also the sonne of Thritius.
 Thrace, es, Thiraca, x, and Thiracia, x, a regi-
 on in Europa, loryng vnto Macedonia &
 Mysia, and hath on the north the riuer Do-
 nube, on the east the sea called Pontus, on the
 south the sea Regum, the cite is the cite of
 Constantinople.
 Thrasceas, vel Thiracias, a north west wynde.
 Thracius, Thiracius, and Thiracius, a, um, of
 Thyrace.
 Thraessa, or Thralia, a woman of Thyrace.
 Thrasibulus, a noble man of Athenes, whiche
 put downe the tirannes.
 Thrasillus, or Thracius, he that taught Bucephalus
 to offre his guesse to Jupiter, to the intent
 to obeyne raigne, and was first hym selfe
 led in sacrifice.
 Thrasimachus, the scholar of Socrates.
 Thraso, a bloudy name in Terence. also a
 pemetter that Aeneas mentioeth.
 Thrasymedes, the sonne of Helio.
 Thrasymenus, a cite in Italye nigh to Perusia.
 Thrax, acis, a man of Thyracia.
 Threes, idem quod Gladiatores.
 Threnodia, a mourning songe.
 Threnos, a lamentacion þ was vsed at burials.
 Thressia, or Threissa, a woman of Thyrace.
 Throni, is one of the. ix. orders of angelles.
 Thronus, ni, m. g. the seate or chaire of an em-
 perour or kyng, a thione.
 Thruilla, a reuel, whiche masons, yllars and
 pargetours doo vse for laping of moyster.
 Thruillio, au, are, to late on moyster.
 Thryallis, lis, formi. gene. an herbe called rose
 campane.
 Thryps, pis, a mothe.
 Thryus, a riuer of Elis, whiche runneth into
 Alpheus.
 Thucidides, a notable historiographer.
 Thucididius, a, um, that foloweth Thucidides,
 or of Thucidides.
 Thule, les, the name of two isles, one beyonde
 Scotlande, an other ouer against Carthage.
 Thunnus, a fische called Tunc.
 Thureus, a, um, of Frankensence.
 Thurlanus, a certaine sea fische.
 Thuribulum, li, n. g. a sentar.
 Thuricremus, a, um, that breaketh frankensence
 lene, or wherof frankensence is broken.
 Thurifer, ra, rum, that beareth frankensence.
 Thurisco, au, are, to make a perfume or to lene.
 Thuri, Thuria, and Thurion, a cite of Can-
 tabie.
 Thurilegus, a, um, that gathereth frankensence.
 Thuringia, Thurin in France.
 Thurius, a people of Sicilie.
 Thurius, a, um, of Thuri.

Thur

Thur

T ANTE H.

Thurium, a towne of Italle where Herodotus
lived, and was buried in the hygh strete.
Thurius, a, um, of infence.
Thus, thus, neu. ge. frankensence, some wylls
it luse.
Thuscant, a citie to Italle.
Thusciani, a people by Rome.
Thuscianu, a place not farr fro Rome, where
Cullius, Cato, Alaric, and diuers other no-
ble senators of Rome, had manour places.
Thusculum, li. n. g. a diminutive of Thus, also
a citie in Latium.
Thyamis, a riuer that discludeth Thelbotes
from Cestrins.
Thyamon, an hill in Thrace.
Thyasadis, a woman that offereth sacrifice to
Bacchus.
Thyamis, li, a dance dedicated to Bacchus.
Thyamis, one of Arias companions.
Thydia, a towne.
Thyestes, the son of Pelops and Hippodamia,
who aspiring to the kyngdome of Mycenae,
committed auenure with the wife of his el-
der brother Atreus, who therefore slew the child-
ren of Thyestes, a causing them to be cooked,
made his brother to eat them vnwares.
Thyestes, a, um, of Thyestes.
Thymbra, an hebe called sauerte, also a place
near Erete, where muche sauerte groweth.
Thymbreus, the name of Apollo.
Thymele, li, a woman whiche steele taught
dancing in open places.
Thymeli, players of enterludes, hereby wold
the place bee corrected in the digestes, L. de
his qui notantur infamit, where, for Temes-
li, wold be vnter Thymeli, they bee also
common dauncers called moxare hauncers.
Thymama, a, li, n. g. a foote perfume.
Thymion, the warre, called also Thymum,
looke there.
Thymites, a wyne made with thyme.
Thymius, a, um, made with thyme.
Thymolus, a, um, full of thyme.
Thymus, m. m. g. of Thymum, li. n. g. an herbe
called thyme.
Thymum, is also a warre, whiche is as great
as a beane.
Thymia, an ile by Bithynia.
Thymus, a fittle called Cusle.
Thynas, a, um, of Thymia.
Thynos, a towne of Cilicia.
Thyonis, trysylla. a name of Bacchus.
Thyre, a citie of the Grecians.
Thyreia, an ile of Peloponnesus.
Thyrion, a wycker of litlell doze.
Thyros, a citie vnder Astoria dominion.
Thyrigerie, people of Serphus, whiche luse
only by hunting.
Thyrus, li, m. g. the stalks of lettuce or o-
ther herbes, whiche made beasen, some take

T ANTE I.

it for a speare with a sharpe head, whiche has
doones and leanes of luse wypped about it,
suche speares did Bacchus, and his flocke of
dunken harlots beare about in theyr danc-
es, Lucretius the poete; taketh Thyrsar for
furle of an ardent motion. Some doe name it
to be a longe Reme and strenght, suche as is of
a rell, of suche as dooe growe in lence, har-
uyng blacke knaps and rounde.

T, ANTE, I.

Tlara, x, f. g. a rounde oymant, whiche
the wom of Peelia did weare on there
heades, and it covered onely the linden
part of theyr heades, pynnes and pynches
used also to weare it.
Tyatura, a citie in the countrey of Mycia.
Tibareni, people of Serphus, beyng in Sicilia.
Tiberias, tiberiadis, a citie in Galatia.
Tiberis, or rather Tyberis, a riuer called Tis-
ber in Italle, whiche comyng from the moune-
taine Apenninus, discludeth Etruria from
Vmbria.
Tiberius, the name of an emperoure of Rome.
Tibia, x, f. g. the legge, properly the Manke of
Myndone. It is also an instrument called a
Malme, a pipe, a flute.
Tibialis, ic, pertainyng to Malmes, belongyng
to the legges, mete to make pypes of.
Tibiale, is, n. g. plu. tibialia, legges haunces called
greues, also the nether stokes of hoes.
Tibicen, tibicinis, that bloweth a trumpet, of
plateth on a Malme, it is taken for any maner
musickell.
Tibicen, is also that whereby any thing is lall-
gued, a hoie of pyppe.
Tibicina, x, f. g. a woman that plateth on a re-
corder or other pype.
Tibin, a basket or cossen made of withers or bul-
rushes or barks of a tree, in suche one was
Myopes founde by Pharaos daughter.
Tibilustria, were daies, whan men went with
trumpettes as it were in procession about
these lames.
Tibini, tunes made with Malmes.
Tibicis, a citie in Serphus.
Tibicus, a citie of Dacia.
Tibullus, a poetes name.
Tibur, looke Tybur.
Tiburtes, people in Italle, nyghe to Rome.
Ticinū, a citie in Libardie, called now Santa.
Tiferius, a citie of Italle.
Tigillius, a Romaine in the tyme of Nero, of
his lusing most filthie and corrupte.
Tigillum, li, n. g. a rashe.
Tignarius, a, um, of belonging to carpenters.
Tignarius faber, a carpenter that maketh an
house of tyneber.
Tignus, li, m. g. et Tignum, ni, n. g. a rashe of

T ANTE I.

an house that beareth a couer, it is also gene-
rally alle the symble that lieth to an house,
also emble thing that a vyne is vnderlaid
with, as pypes, forkes, staves.
Tigras, a towne in the countrey of Media.
Tigras, the propre name of a kyng of Arme-
nia the greater.
Tigrinus, a, um, of a Tigre.
Tigris, a beate of a wonderfull swiftnesse, it
is also one of the foure euers, whiche come
out of paradise called Gion, it passeth thro-
we Armenie and Media.
Tigullia, a citie of Liguria.
Tigurini, people of Germanie, whiche doe in-
habite the fourth partes of Helvetia or Swi-
zerlande.
Tille, looke Thule.
Tilla, x, f. g. a tree, whiche some suppose to be
hyche, not withstanding our hyche dooeth
not beare fruite as great as a beane, rounde
and longe, and lyke to yppes, in the
whiche are leedes lyke to araglyde, as the
ophthalmus wytteth.
Tiliaceus, a, um, of the tree called Tilla.
Tiliun, a citie in the weste parte of Sardinia,
on the sea syde called now, S. Repera.
Tilos, an ile in the sea, wherein is plenty of peels
and trees of diuers frutes, & the leanes of
trees there growyng, dooe neuer fall. Also
woulde groweth on trees there, whiche dooe
beare gourdies of the greatnesse of quinces,
and beyng epps, dooe open, in the which do-
eth appere the woulle, wherof be made tyme
and precious clothes. about that place dooeth
begyn the mountayne of Caucasus, whiche
doth passe through a great part of the woude
Tilphosa, a well at the foote of the mountaine
Tilphosium.
Timaeus, a noble philosophier of Pythagoras
secte.
Timagines, a famous wyttier.
Timagoras, a noble man of Athens.
Timalos, an herbe and floure growyng in wa-
ters, called commonly of Apothecaries Ne-
nifer.
Timanthes, a famous pyncter.
Timanuns, a riuer in Italle beynges Aquila.
Timarchides, a notable grauer.
Timens, entis, he that feareth for a tyme.
Timeo, ui, ere, to feare of bryade.
Timeo te, I feare thee as myne enemy, lest
thou wylt dooe me harme.
Timeo tibi, I am aserde on thy behalfe
as my frende, lest thou wouldest haue any
harme.
Timeo militas te, I am aserated that thou
wylt dooe me harme.
Timeo furem pomis, I am aserated that one
wylt steale myne apples.
Timeo moriatur, I am aserated that he wylt

T ANTE I.

die. De republica valde timeo, I am greatly
asfayde of sollicitous for the common weale,
lest it shoulde take any harme.
Timeo ne non imperem, I feare lest I
shall not obteyne it.
Timide, fearefull, manifestly, timorose, fe-
bilitate, nothing boldly, with a fayne
courage.
Timiditas, a, li, f. g. feare.
Timidus, a, um, that alway feareth, called the
mouse, fearefull, false herod.
Timidus ad mortem, aserde to dye.
Timopoli, ingroddes of egeatzen of market-
tes, whiche dooe his muche egeatzen in vitapia
together to make it scarce and deere.
Timocles, a poete of Athens.
Timolaus, a lended man of Sicilia, who wytteth
of the warre of Troy.
Timoleon, a poete of Sicily.
Timon, a poete of Athens, notable for his in-
humanyte, and hatyng of the company and
society of men.
Timor, oris, m. g. feare of some euill comyng.
Assicere timore, to make asfayde.
Timorem iungere, conierre, and facere,
idem.
Magno timore de nobis afficiuntur, they be
soy asfayde for vs.
Timor meus deic, the feare that I haue
leaste you shoulde take any harme.
Magno timore sum, I am greatly asfayde.
Timore percussus, stricken with a sodayne
feare.
Timotheus, the name of a noble captayne of
the Atheniensis, who for the good fortune
that he had in battayle, was pyncted lyng
a tyme, and hauping by hym a tyme pynched,
wherby fortune was taken, also a countynge
musician, whiche used to take of his scholars
whiche had lered before double salarye, that
he toke of other, which neuer lered, sayng,
that he toke with them double laboures, that
is to sale, to make them to forget that, whi-
che they had lered afore, and thus to teach
them perfectly.
Tin, olde wyttier used for Eum.
Tina, a riuer in Anglande called Tine.
Tina, et Tinea, a great boile, whiche beyng full
of wyne, euery man might dyke therof as
much as he liked.
Tinea, x, f. g. a litlell feede the water litle.
Tinctilis, le, that wherewith any thing is dyed.
Tinctio, oris, m. g. a dye.
Tinctura, x, f. g. dyng.
Tinctus, us, m. g. idem.
Tinctus, a, um, dyed.
Tinea, x, f. g. a mothe. Tinea, be also mou-
tes in the deap: & women dyed
in bee stalles.
Tineolus, a, um, full of mothes or woundes.

Tinge, a promontorie of elbowe of Aferke.
 Tingitana, a parte of Mauritania of Barbaria agaynst Spayne.
 Tingo, xi, gere, to deepe a thyng into licour, to dye colours.
 Tingere couchilio, to dye violet.
 Tina, toke Tina.
 Tinnimentum, ti, n.g. the rpyngng in the care of a man.
 Tinnio, niul, nire, to rpyng of make a towne as metall dooth, or as a mannes heade dooth sometyme.
 Tinnitus, us, m.g. a rpyngng like golde, spuer, or other metall.
 Tinnulus, la, lum, sharpe in towne, rpyngng, as that which is made by beayng on metall.
 Tintinabulum, li, n.g. a littell bell.
 Tintinaculus, li, m.g. he that beareth with roddes a transgressour of the lawe, he that matcheth a rpyngng.
 Tintio, niul, nire, and Tintino, aui, arc, to rpyngng like a bell.
 Tinunculus, a birde, whiche maketh a sharpe rpyngng nops, and is of the kynde of hauke, and in some place dooth breede in houses, whiche with his voyce blythly awaketh other haukes, and therfore the byrdes of hym are kept in certhen pottes couered with clafe, and hanged up in dore houses, whiche can ferre couere mercifulously to loue their house.
 Tisala, a cite of Mauritania, called nowe Tenele.
 Tiphernum, a towne in Italie.
 Tiphis, an excellent carpenter, whiche founde the waye to gouerne a shippe, he is also a carter.
 Tipula, la, f.g. a mowme like a spider, which kenneth on the water, as other woumen doe on the lande, and hath sixe teete.
 Tircas, a poete of Thebes, who for stryking two adders, whiche he founde luyngng together, was fourth with couened into the foume of a woman. Euen peres after he likewise luyngng two serpentes together, strake also them, and became effeooned a man. Jupiter and Juno contendng together, whether the man or the woman was moxe pnone unto lecherie, thei chose Tircas arbiter, whiche had experyence in bothe kyndes, who gaue sentence on Jupiters parte: wherwith Juno being angry, toke his sight from hym. But Jupiter, to comfote hym in his blyndenesse, gaue to hym that parte of dyuinitie, to knowe all that was doone or quide happen: by reason wherof he was had in great honour, and his answers were esteemed equall to them of Apollo.
 Tircas, rintis, m.g. a ruer in Grece: Tircas, rintis, f.g. the countrey where Hercules was boyn in Peloponneso, nowe called Morea.

Tirinthius, was a surname of Hercules.
 Tirinthia, a famous olde citee in Grece.
 Tiriscum, a cite of Dacia, nowe called Groscoma.
 Tis, for tui, the gemette case of tu.
 Tisarantus, a ruer of Syethia.
 Tisiphone, one of the furies of hell, whiche was supposed to torment homicide, or slayers of men.
 Tissa, a cite of Sicille, called Tis.
 Titanis, nidos, the daughter of Titan, called also Larona: it is taken also for the moone.
 Titan, and Titanus, the brother of Saturne, and is taken for the towne.
 Titanus, and Titaniacus, a, um, of Titan.
 Tiranus, a ruer of Aeolus, and a cite of the same name.
 Titareus, a ruer rpyngng into Peneus, and yet is not the water mixed with it, but remeth like oyle in the midde of the other riuer.
 Tithonus, the brother of Laomedon, which begatte Memnon upon Aurora: an other of that name was sonne to Laomedon.
 Tithonius, a, um, of Tithonus.
 Tithymalus, an herbe called spurge, wherof be yrt. loyes, all haungng milke sharpe and beryng, reede in Cataputia, Lathiris, and Ricinum.
 Titianus, an oytour of Grece.
 Tith, priestes of Apollo.
 Titillano, onis, f.g. a tithelngng, a rpyngng.
 Titillatus, us, m.g. idem.
 Titillo, aui, arc, to tithelle, to pponne of meane pleasantly.
 Titio, onis, m.g. a firebrande of woodde whiche hath ben in the fire.
 Titiulicium, ti, n.g. a vyle thyng of no value.
 Titornus, an herbe man, whiche contendeth with Hylo the wrestler, and ouercame hym.
 Titubancer, stammerngly, stutngly, vncome stantly.
 Titubantia, a, f.g. stammerng, stutng, rpyngng in a mane woordes.
 Titubatio, onis, idem quod Titubantia.
 Titubatus, a, um, rpyngng, stutng.
 Titubo, aui, arc, to stagger in speaking or goyng, as a man being drunke of sicke, to rumble, to rpyngng, to faple in his woordes.
 Siverbo titubant, if they rpyngng of faple in a woode.
 Si tantulum titubatum sit, if that faple of rpyngng in any thyng be it neuer so littell.
 Titulas, li, m.g. the eyle of interfection of a warke of arte, sometyme dignitie, ppele, hono, also a monument, or other remembrance, sometyme a pterence.
 Titulo renus, no further then his title.
 Titus, the name of a man.
 Titus Lulus, the most excellent histoyen of wyse of Royses, in whom was the fountaine of

of the milke of pure eloquence.
 Tityrus, a shepheerdes name in Virgil.
 Tityas, the sonne of the Erich, whom pottes fained to be slayne by Apollo, because he wolde haue rauished Letona his sister, and therfore lye in hell, haungng an eagle alwaye eating his liver. And it is also sayed, that his bodie was in lengthe thus far longer: witnesse Tibull, whiche was a poete, and also a great louner, and therfore coulde not lye.
 Tlepolemus, Ihercules sonne, a kyng of Rhodes, whiche came to the batayle of Troie with nyne shippes.

T, ANTE, M.

T Mesa, f.g. a figure when one woode is diuided, and an other of two set betwene: as, Septem subiecta trioni, for Septentrioni.
 Tmolus, a mountayne in Lydia, wheron do growe great plenty of saffron and vinas. It is also a littell bushe, which beareth floures of saffron colour.

T, ANTE, O.

Todi, littell byrdes, I suppose it to be the birde called a titmouse.
 Toga, gr, f.g. the common garment of men and women, called a gowne, and because the Romans did speciall y weare that garment in the tyme of peace, Toga was taken for peace, as Arma was for warre. Toga was also amonge the Romans the ppropie garment of them, whiche went to salute the great magistrates, or were attendant to byng them footst and whome.
 Toga praetexta, a garment, whiche the Romans did weare afore that they were of the age of xvi. yeres: afterwards it was woyn of them whiche were in authoritie.
 Toga poly, a garment made with thyndes of sundry colours, as motley or haubekyn.
 Toga candida, was a garment whiche they did weare, that sued for any great office in the cite of Rome: and therfore were called Candidati.
 Fusa toga and restricta, contrarie, loose about a man, and gynte to hym.
 Toga pura, a gowne that oytours were when they pleaded first in the common place.
 Toga picta, a gowne of robe that onely the chiefe magistrates in Rome used, and receyued it at the Capitoll or palatye.
 Pulla toga, a mourning gowne, used in tuncerale.
 Togatus, a, um, that weareth a gowne.
 Togata comedia, a comedie of enterlude, wherin the manners of the Romans were

pyssed.
 Togata Gallia, the countrey now called Lumbardie.
 Togata opera, is used of Martell for the office and attendance of them whiche waiten on the great men of Rome footst to the common countailles and house agayne: and therfore be called Togati.
 Togatulus, a, um, a diminutive of Togatus.
 Togula, la, f.g. a littell gowne.
 Tolentum, a cite of Italie, the people wherof be called Tolentiniates.
 Tolerabilis, le, that may be sufferd or abyden, tolerable, indifferens.
 Tolerabiliter, tolerably, patiently, also easily.
 Toleranter, patiently.
 Tolerantia, a, f.g. sufferance.
 Tolerans, antis, sufferng, abyding.
 Penuriam tolerantissimus, that can abyde or endure hunger very well.
 Toleratio, onis, sufferng, abyding.
 Toler o, aui, arc, to suffre, to endure, to beare, to lye poorely or nightly, to nourishe, to mainteyne of susteyne hardly.
 Tolerare vitam, to lye, or maynteyne his life.
 Passus centum sexaginta tolerare, to be able to renne or go the space of 160. pases.
 Tolerare se, to lye, to mainteyne, and synde hym selfe poorely and hardly.
 Equitatem tolerare, to synde and nourishe his horsemen.
 Tolerare sua pecunia milites, to synde soldiers of his owne colde.
 Nihil erat, quo famem tollerarent, they had nothyng wherwith to susteyne their hunger, they had nothyng to eat.
 Impensas aut sumptus tolerare, to beare charges or charges.
 Inopiam, laborem, stium tolerare, to abyde, to susteyne, to indure.
 Tolerare vitam colo, to get his luyngng with luyngng.
 Toleratu difficilis, harde to be suffered.
 Tolentum, a cite in Spayne called Toledo.
 Toles, or Tolles, a warpyng harnell.
 Tollapis, the ile of Tener by Kent.
 Tollonon, an ingin to dyawe up water, whiche hath a great poynt at the one ende, a swepe.
 Tollo, sustuli, or tetuli, tollere, to lye up, or lye up, to take awaye, to gyll, to dysparthe byrde of life, to nourishe, to byngng up, to benigne of ppylone, to haue achilde by a woman.
 Tollere clamorem, to crye out.
 Tollere cristas, to set up the creste, applied so them that be ppyoude or arrogant, and doe stretch up theyr browes with a disdainful countenance.
 Tolle digitum, holde up thy finger, confesse thy selfe vanquished.

Tollere gradum, to set forth of to marche forth.

Tolle hanc patinam, take away this dish.

Verum quod erit natum tollito, what so ever is borne put it to nourishing.

Omnes tollito ex hoc die in alium diem, I put them all of from one date to another.

Tollere minas, to shewen of menace.

Animos tollere, to be ppride.

Cachinnum tollere, to laugh out of measure.

In calum fama of laudibus aliqueum tollere, to ppeple exceedingly.

Aliquid oneris tollere, id est, suscipere.

Tollere supercilium, to cast up the brows.

Tectum alium tollam, I will make my house higher.

Tollere de terra lapides, to take uppe stones from the ground to cast.

Atria se tollere alius, to growe higher, to spryng up as herbes and trees do.

Amnos tollere, to make ppride and high mynded, also to make ppride and arrogant.

Clamor tollitur in celum, they made a great shout of voice.

Tollam ego te in collum, I will take the by upon my necke.

In crucem tollere, to hange up on a gibbette.

Humilitatem tollere equa, the mare neigheth.

Homo se tollere, to ryle from the grounde, to spryng up, and by translation, to get the name of a great name.

Ridm tollere, to begynne to laugh, to take by a laughter.

Tollere aliquem, to take one with hym in company to kepe hym compaign.

Suicidium tollere matrem, suavit ille patrem, the man killed his mother, the other bare his father on his backe, spoken of Nero and Seneca.

Tollere et interficere.

Res alienum tollere to paye ones debtes, to discharge one of his debtes.

Anchoras tollere, to weigh the anchor.

Sublatum est convitium, the table was taken up.

De medio tollere, to kill.

De oratione sua aliquem tollere, to name of mention a man no more, to speake no more of hym.

De foro aliquem clamore tollere, to crye so as one, that he to faine to avoid the common place.

Veneno tollere, to poppon.

Legem tollere, to fordoe a lawe.

Inducias tollere, to beate the cruce.

In sublime tollere, to lisse up on high.

Manu tollere, to take with the hande.

Tollere moram, to make halte of speede.

Quicquid tolle, compaigne no more.

Spem aliquid faciendi tollere, to putte one

cleane out of hope to dooe a thyng.

Testimonio aliquem tollere, to conuince with witness, that he shalbe punished and forbidden the common place.

Tollere liberos, to haue and nourish the childen.

Corpora in altum tolluntur potius q̄ in latum, bodies are stretcht on lengthe rather then on bredth.

Tolosa, a citie in Guyan called Tolouse.

Tolucarius, a, um, and Tolucaris, re, ambling, that ambleth.

Tolucarius equus, an ambling horse.

Toluloguentia, a supple of fast speche.

Tolutim, with an ambling pace, soundely.

Tolutim loqui, to speake false ones woordes after an other.

Tomaculum, li, of Tomaculum, cli, n.g. Tomacula, li, of Tomacula, n.g. a certain sorte of puddinges, properly suppes puddinges.

Tomarus, a mountayne of Betolia.

Tomentum, ti, n.g. flore, whiche is shone of mollen clothe. also tocke clipped of white wolfe. also any bynde of flore, wherewith bedes be stufft.

Tomex, micis, f.g. a hempen corde. also a collar, whiche is put on cattie horses for harting of the neckes.

Tomitanus, a, um, of Tomos.

Tomos, a citie of Pontus.

Tomus, mi, m.g. a tome, a volume, where divers woordes of one authour be sewed in to sundry partes.

Tomiris, a noble queene of Massagetas in Scythia, against whome when Cyrus the great kyng of Persia came, and had slayne his sonne, she by his pollice rayned hym into such straites, that she slew hym and all his hoste, and causyng a great vessel to be full with the bloude of Cyrus and of the other Persians, did cast his head therinto, sayng: Bloude thou hast thyselfe, and nowe drinke thereof thy selfe.

Tonation, a certayne shalme, with a soft towne the whiche in the olde tyme some oratours used to haue to playe by them when they pleased, that by the tunes of the shalme, the oratour mought moderate and order his pronunciation.

Tondeo, torondi, tondere, to clippe of sheare.

Tondere prata, to mowe the meadows.

Brachia arborum tondere, to loppe trees.

Tondere dumeta dicuntur inuenci, id est, pascere, to cate of bite of the toppes.

Tondere herbas, to cutte herbes.

Tondere aliquem auro, to strike all the money that one hath from hym.

Tonesco, tonui, tonsescere, to thunder.

Tongri, the duchie of Babant.

Toni

Tonimus, for tonamus.

Tonitruo, aui, are, to thunder.

Tonitrus, us, m.g. Tonitruum, trui, and Tonitru, indeclinabile, n.g. thunder.

Tonitrus mouere, to make thunder.

Tono, naut, and tonui, nare, to thunder, to make a great sound of noise, to speake loud.

Tonare laudes alicuius, to speake ones praises with a loud voyce.

Tonsa, f, f.g. a sheepe, whiche is shorne of clipped. also an oze of a boe of sheepe.

Tonsilis, le, that whiche is shorne of clipped, that is topped, that is rounded.

Tonsilla, x, f.g. a poste having one ende armed with iron whiche is piched into the ground, so the ende that shippes of boes may be tied therat.

Tonsillae, plurali. a disease within the chekes and mouth, lyke to great hemelles.

Tonito, aui, are, to clipp often.

Tonso, aui, are, the frequentative of Tondeo.

Tonsor, oris, m.g. he that clippeth of sheeth, a barbour.

Tonsorius, a, um, pertaining to clippinge, belonging to a barbour.

Tonsorius cultus, a rasour.

Tonstrina, x, f. g. a place where they dooe vse to clippe, a barbour shope.

Tonstrix, icis, f.g. a woman barbour. Tons tricola idem.

Tonsura, x, f.g. clippinge, pollyng, roundyng.

Tonsus, a, um, shorne of clipped, polled, round, lopped, shord.

Tonit montes, hilles without wooddes.

Homo tonfus, a man that is rounded of polished, notted.

Tonus, ni, m.g. a tune of accent. also the space of distance, whiche is betweene the earth and the moone.

Toparcha, he that hath the gouernance and charge of any city countrey.

Toparchia, the rule of one countrey.

Topazion, x, m.g. a precious stone of the colour of golde.

Topazos, of the same kinde in the redde sea.

Tophaceus, and Tophinus, a, um, of the stone Tophus.

Tophus, phi, m.g. a stone whiche is soone resolved into sande.

Topiarium, ij, n.g. a worke made of rees, bushes, byers of herbes for pleasure, and conteyned places to sit or walke in, as it is used now with box, eglantine, iacintus, and other lyke trees of shorne, that be flexible and will be wounded, the making of swages in herbes of trees.

Topiaria, x, f.g. the frate of making of images of herbes in herbes of trees.

Topiarius, he that maketh such woordes.

Topica, woordes in that parts of logyke whiche

declareth the places out of the whiche argumentes may be inuented, that make propriety pertaineth to oratours.

Topice, es, f.g. the crafts of inuening argumentes.

Topicus, a, um, pertaining to places of inuention.

Topium, ij, idem quod Topiarium.

Topographia, x, f.g. the description of a place as of a countrey of citie.

Topper, the olde wyters used for stone, most ly, or quickly.

Topos, a place.

Toral, rals, et Torallum, li, n.g. any thing that lyeth on the bedde, as sheetes, blanchettes, and coverlodes. In olde tyme it were certeyn flower and sweete herbes wounden together in tyes and bagged before the place where man shold lye, lyke as now they vse in London at mydsummer, to hange before theyr beddes.

Torcular, aris, et Torcular, ris, et Torculum, li, et Torcularium, ri, n.g. a presse for wyne, lyke of vertice.

Torcularius, a, um, belonging to a presse.

Torcularius, ri, m.g. a presse.

Torculus, a, um, of a presse.

Tordile, li, the seeds of Seselis.

Toreuma, atis, et Torcumatum, i, n.g. woordes imbed in metall of stone, plate chased or engraued.

Toreutes, is, m.g. a grauer.

Toreutice, es, f.g. the crafts of grauing.

Tori, the byawnes of the armes and legges, or the fleshe myghte with sinewes and girdelles.

Tormina, torminum, n.g. plura. freating of tourmentes in the bealle of guttes.

Torminalis, le, that freateth the guttes of bowelles.

Tormentum, i, n.g. tourment, of an engine to tourment men, generally all ordinance pertaining to waere.

Torminosus, a, um, that hath tourmentes of freatinges in the guttes.

Tornacum, a towne called Tornay.

Tornalis, le, that whiche is turned with a whele, or that is made with a whele of turne.

Tornamen, male be taken for a tourment of iustes.

Torno, aui, are, to tourne of woordes with a whele, as tourmentes doe, to tourne rounde.

Tornus, ni, m.g. the instrument of wheles, a turne.

Torosus, a, um, mighty of strong in byawnes of the legges and armes.

Torpedo, dinis, f.g. a fish, whiche in the catching, maketh the handes of them that doe byawne, to be stiffened of dead for the tyme.

Torpedo, u, are, to be stiffened of flower, to be a sleep.

T ANTE O.

a slope as partes of the bodie often tymes be,
to be dull of heaue.
Torpere metu, to be astonied with feare,
that he can scarce liue.
Torpeſco, ſcere, to become ſlowe of heaue,
to waie a ſlope of deade that it can not ſtand.
Torpidus, a, um, ſlowe, dull, a ſlope, diſcouſe,
aſtonied.
Torpor, oris, m. g. a debilitacion of feibling
of mynde, an vnaptneſſe to dooe any thyng,
a ſlouthfull beautieſſe as one were aſtonied.
Torpore, aui, are, to alonie of make aſtonied.
Torquatus, a noble man of Rome.
Torquatus, a, um, that weareth a colar of
chayne.
Torquati equites, knyghtes.
Torquatus palumbus, a ſyng bone, a ſtocke
dowe.
Torqueo, torſi, quere, to wyſte, to wyſthe, to
bowe, to turne round, to wynde in, to whyle
about lyke a whele, to ſuſpeyne of beare by,
to tourment, to brye, to graue, to ſpynne, to
ſpyng of caſte furthe violently, with the arme
or with a ſpyng, ſometyme to dwawe.
Torquere celum, to thowe of caſte a barte
of iauelin that he can rounde.
Torquere ſaxa, to tourne of dwawe ſtones.
Oculum torquere, to loke aſyde.
Torquemur in arcus, they be bowed coma
paſſiue a bowe.
Capillos torquere ſetro, to creſpe the heare
with an iron pyn.
Torquere manu alicuius, to wyſte of wyſpyng
out of once hande.
Filius torquere, to turne rounde of whyle
about the ſpindler.
Iter torquere, to go a ſpyde out of the waye.
In orbem torquere, to bowe rounde.
Stamina torquere police, to ſpynne.
Torquere ius, to wyſte of peruerſe the lawe.
Atlas axem humero toquer, id eſt, ſuſtiner.
Eculco torqueri, to be racked.
Expectatione torqueri, to be greued with
the expectation of longe loyng for a thyng.
Torqueri dies et noctes, to be tourmentied
daye and nyght.
Viſequatur quocunq; torqueas, id eſt, tras
has, whether ſo euer ye dwawe it, or turne it.
Torquere dictoria in aliquem, to count one.
Torques, quis, m. et f. g. a colar, chayne of be
of golde or ſyluer, ſuch as ſo wyne by knyghte
of ſquiers about thepp neckes.
Torrefacio, feci, cere, to byple of cooke by the
ſpye, or by the heate of the ſanne.
Torrens, enis, m. g. a ſtreame that cometh
downe from hilles, which is cauſed by much
raine of ſnowe.
Torrens, an adiectyue, ſignifieth ſlowpyng
with a great ſwepe, vehement, rennyng vi
olently.

T ANTE O.

Torrentior, moie ſlowpyng, with a greater blo
lenſe.
Torreo, rui, ere, idem quod Torrefacio, to
toſte of burne, to parche, to cooke.
Frigore torret, it is liſte for coide.
Solis ardore torrere, to burne with the ve
hement heate of the ſunne.
Et viscera torrent, and they cooke the ſleiſhe
of bowelles.
Torrens, enis, of Torreo, bouſpyng, parch
ing, toſpyng, cooyng.
Torreſco, ſcere, to be byple, roſted of byred.
Torridus, a, um, drye of burne.
Torrida Zona, are two gyddes imagined in
the ſpyment, on euery ſide of the equino
ctiall lyne, vnder the whiche gyddes, the per
that inhabit there, are burned with the fer
uent heate of the ſunne, becauſe the ſunne
as bypoeth longeſt in thoſe two places, and are
alſo named Tropicus Canceri, et Tropicus
Capricorni.
Torrida gelu membra, froſten.
Torrus, is, m. g. a ſpychande.
Torſio, onis, a whylpyng, a tournyng, a wyſe
thyng, a wyſpyng, a turmentyng of puttyng
to pyne.
Torſio, onis, Theobaldus Gaza and Longo
ſius ſuppoſed to be a ſurſton. Paulus Jio
utus, is of a contrary opinion.
Torſe, an adiectyue, crouchedly, as it were bent
awye.
Torſilis, that is bent of bowed, wyſted, wyſ
thed.
Torſius, a, um, that is pyſted out laſte, that
is wyſpunge harde out.
Torſium vinum, wyne of the laſte pyſte.
Torto, aui, are, to tourment vehemently.
Tortor, toris, m. g. a tourmentour, vj he that
caſteth a ſtone with a ſpyng.
Tortum, i, n. g. an ſigme to ſhow great ſo
nes with.
Tortuoſus, a, um, wounden, opened many
wayes.
Tortuoſus amnis, a croked riuier, wyndyng
many wayes.
Tortuoſum diſputandi genus, an intricate,
confuſe and harde maner of reaſonpyng.
Tortuoſa vrina, wha one piſſeth with great
pyne, ſo that his vyne goeth from hym cro
kedly.
Tortus, us, m. g. a bendyng croked.
Tortus, a, am, croked, bowed, wyſted, wyſp
ing, tourmentied, greued.
Tortus verberibus, toymentied with ſleiſpe,
beaten.
Torus, torus, pyſpyly in beholdyng, ſowterly,
grymmely, lowpyngly, a wyſe.
Toruitas, acis, f. g. ſowterneſſe, lowpyng, crab
bed loyng, croked fownyng.
Toruiter, idem quod Torus,

Tor

T ANTE O.

Torninus, an apparate of a womans head.
Torulus, li, m. g. a liſtell bebbe.
Torus, ri, m. g. a bebbe. it was ſometyme made
with herbes wounden together.
Socia of conforti tori, a wiſe.
Tori, the byawnes of the armes and legges, or
theſſe the mixt with ſinewes and grithles.
It is ſpoken alſo of the vepnes, when they be
ebye of bigge ſwellpyng in any place. like
wiſe of vines.
Toruum, ſowterly, lowpyngly, ruggedly, terti
bly, grymmely.
Toruus, a, um, ſowter and ſowterly in loyng,
grymmely, tertiſe.
Facies torua, a grymmely and ſowter loke.
Frons torua, a fownyng ſowthead.
Toruo uultu inuerti, to loke vpon one ſowter
ly and grymmely.
Totus, a, um, toſted, roſted.
Tot, as many.
Tot quos, ſo many as.
Toties, ſo many tymes.
Toties quoties, as oftentymes as.
Totidem, ſo many, then as many.
Bis totidem, twiſe ſo many.
Totidem verbis quot Stoici, euen in as mas
ny wyodes as the ſtoikes, and no mo.
Torus, a, um, all the whole, euery whittie.
Oſſa atq; pellis torus eſt, he is nothyng but
ſkynne and bone.
Ego mihi torus diſplicco, I am very angrie,
or greatly diſpleaſed with my ſelfe.
Totum me futurum ſum, that I will be
his wholly, or in all that euer I can dooe.
Aedes toræ, the whole houſe.
Totis ædibus, in all the houſe ouer and ouer.
Totum triduum, whole thre dayes.
Quem ego toto non vidi diſ, whom I ſawe
not all this daye longe.
Toto corpore atq; omnibus vngulis, pro
uerbially, with all ſternghe and endeuour.
Tota erras via, thou arte cleane out of the
waye, thou arte viſſely deſceyued.
Tota mente incumbere in hanc curam, ap
plye your mynde wholly to this matier.
Totis viribus, with all force and endeuour.
Toxicum, ci, n. g. venym, poſſon.

T ANTE R.

TRabalis, le, peſtepyng to a beame.
Trabales clauis, a ceſtepyne toyment.
Trabalis clauus, an ſowt pynne of a
great naile, wherewith beames are made faſt
to the rafters.
Trabes, æ, f. g. a bypſell wyne by hynges
vnder thepp mantles of adare.
Trabatus, a, um, that weareth ſuche a bypſell.
Trabicus, a, um, that is made of beames of
raftere.

T ANTE R.

Trabica nauiſ, a ſhippe made with grede
bramed.
Trabs, trabis, and traber, bis, f. g. a beame of
a trouſe. it is ſometyme taken of poſtes for a
ſhippe.
Tracallus, an opatone in the tyme of Domitian
Trachal, the one part of a ſkynne called Mus
rex, of whom purple coloure is made.
Trachica, or Trachia, the weſon of ſpye of the
lunges, the wynde pipe.
Trachelum, li, n. g. of Trachelas, li, m. g.
the midbell parte of the ſalle of a ſhippe.
Trachelus, the chine of a man of beaſte, from
the head to the haunches.
Trachida, trachina, and trachurus, I ſuppoſe
to be a beaſticle.
Trachina, a towne of Campanie.
Trachinia, a kinde of roſes not perfectly redde,
like to them that we call french roſes.
Trachynæ, a citie of Theſſalia, whiche was of
Hercules called Herachia.
Trachynus, or Trachynius, a, um, of Tra
chyna.
Tracoma, matis, n. g. a roughneſſe within the
eye liddes.
Tracoonitis, a countrey in Syria, togyng to
Arabia.
Tractabilis, le, tractable, that may be increa
ſed, that may be handled.
Nno tractabile calum, a rough and ſtoyme
weather.
Pelagus tractabile, a caulme ſea, pleaſant to
ſayle on.
Tractatio, onis, handlyng, manuryng.
Tibiarum tractatio, the playng on flutes.
Tractatus, a, um, increaſed, handled.
Male tractatus, ill handled.
Tractatus, us, m. g. a handlyng, a deſcription,
a parte of a booke, wherin any thyng is increa
ſed of.
Tractum, on lengthe a long tyme of ſpace, by
dwawng out alonge.
Tractu, aui, are, to increaſe, to handle, to
touche, to uſe of exerciſe, to order of gouerne.
Hæc arte tractabat uirum, he handled the
man craftily.
Tractare rationes, to meddell with reche
nynges, to be accompliſhe.
Manu tractare, to touche.
Si quis recte aut cōmode tractaret, if a man
did increaſe of handle hym well, and as he
ſhoulde be.
Durius tractare aliquem, to increaſe one
ſowterly, to handle hym cruſelly.
Qui artem tractant muſicam, whiche exer
ciſe muſike of poeſtre.
Tractare ſe recte in munere aliquo, to be
hauyng and gouerne hym ſelfe wiſely in any of
fice, or charge, that he hath taken vpon hym.
Tractare bibliothecam alicuius, to haue the
charge

charge and keeping of ones librarye.
Tractorium, ri, n. g. a wyndias to byawe by heavy thynge.
Tractus, a, um, byawen.
Tractus, us, m. g. a byawynge, a space, a countrey, a region, a counte. also for **Tractatus**, a handling of descrypyng of a thyng.
Trado, didi, dere, to deliuer. also to teache, to committe in trauell to an other man, to geue, to yelde, to put in wytyng.
Mores opibus tradere, to let moze by his rychesse than by his honour.
Per manus tradere, to leaue it from one to an other, to reache to other that they maye deliuer it.
Prouinciam tradere alicui, to geue one the charge.
Huic nostro tradita prouincia, the mattee was committe to this our seruant here.
Memois tradere, to put in wytyng.
Ad supplicium tradere, to deliuer one to be punished.
Consuetudini latinæ tradere, to translate in to latyne.
In custodiam tradere, to committe to prison.
Custodiæ tradere aues, to put bides to be kept in a cage.
Eretrum tradere aliquid, to byng a thyng to passe.
Fama traditur, the olde sayng of repute is.
Inimicitias posteris tradere, to leaue enmittee and hatred to his posteritee to be reuenged.
Tradimus mos est, the facion was lette as amonge them.
Palmam alicui tradere, to geue one the pryce.
Traduntur per successionem morbi, sickenesse goe from the fathers to the sonnes euen as due heritage.
Tradere puerum præceptoris, to put a childe to a master to be taught.
In disciplinam tradere, to committe to one to be instructed and taught.
Sartam lectam ædem tradere, to hepe the house in due reparacions, to hepe it wynde aight and water tight.
Tradere se dicitur miles, to yelde.
Se libidinibus constringendum tradere, to abandone and geue hym selfe to his sensuall lustes and appetites.
Quietile tradere, to lye downe to slepe.
Totum me ei tradidi, I yelbed my selfe wholy to hym, or applyed my selfe wholy to his wynde.
Traditur vel traditum est, it is wyten, it is lette in wytyng.
Tradidit Cicero, Cicero lette in wytyng.
Artem dicendi tradere, to teache rhetorike.
Traditio onis, a traditio, a deliuering, a doctrine, a teaching.
Traditur, a, um, geuen, deliuered.

Nec traditus, put to deathe.
Traduco, duxi, ducere, to byng of counsaill from one place to another, to byng one, to translate out of one langage into an other, to shalder, to desame, to passe ouer as a man dooth the tyme, to byng in infamie and obloquy of the people, to dishonour.
Traducere tempus, to passe the tyme.
Traducere matrem et omnem familiam ad nos, byng his mother and all his familie home to our house.
Copias flumen traducere, to byng of counsaill the armie ouer the riuer.
Ad magnam admirationem traducere, to byng into a great admiration, to make one to merueyle moche.
Animum a re aliqua ad aliam traducere, to byng, tucne, or withdrowe the mynde from one thyng to another.
Aliquem a seueritate ad hilaritatem traducere, to turne one from his seueritee and sadnesse, and cause hym to be moze mery of pleasant.
Ut summa modestia hoc munus traducamus, id est, administremus.
Adolescentiam ad rei militaris scientiam traducere, to passe all the tyme of his yowthe in exercise of warre.
Traducere vitam otiosam, to leade an idell life.
Vitam sine vilo corporis langore traduces, to lue all his life without sickenesse of the body.
Traductio, onis, f. g. a desawynge, a shaldering, a byngynge to an other place, a passynge ouer.
Traductio temporis, a passynge footye of tyme.
Traductor, oris, m. g. he that byngeth from one place to another.
Tradux, traducis, when the booties of many trees be bounde together, that a vine maye renne alonge vpon them.
Tragacantha, a thyng like to a gumme, which bulgath they call **Dragaganthum**.
Tragelaphus, a beaste in parte like an harte, in parte like a goate.
Tragemata, bankettyng dishes, tankettes.
Traglia, one of the ileas called **Sporades**.
Tragicus, a, um, belongynge to a tragedy.
Tragice, cruelly, in the maner of a tragedy, with great bulghness and weeping.
Tragicum tueri, to loke germinely.
Tragicus, ci, m. g. a wyter of tragedies.
Tragion, an herbe, growynge onely in Weste, haupynge booties, leaues, and sebs like the tanprie.
Tragodia, æ, f. g. a tragedy, which is an enclude, when in the personages dooe repleisent some hyppocrite of fable lamentable for the

tragedie and miseriblenesse exprested.
Tragodia monere, to monere, to make a great heed of bulghness.
Tragodia, di, m. g. ene, he that expresteth some part in a tragedy, a player in a tragedy.
Tragonis, sine **Tragion**, a tree growynge in **Scandis**, lyke to tanprie, the tresp whereof is lyke to milke, and wareth tynke the homme.
Tragonia, an herbe, nome called **Laragon**, late founde in this realme, which hath a taste like ginger: which herbe is said to the lette syde, contumeth the spyn.
Tragopa, a biede in **Æthiopia**, greater than an eagle, and hath on his head hoymes lyke a goate.
Tragopogon, an herbe, vnto so luttell, called of some **Hirci** barbul, of some **Comæ**.
Tragopogus, a fische called a barbell.
Tragorigonon, an herbe, which I suppose is called **penopall**, growynge with.
Tragos, a goate, also a certayne herbe, and a shell fysh that hath an ill sauour.
Tragula, æ, f. g. a sauynge with a barbed head, also a certayne netre, a diasse.
Tragulam inungere, to ppare the deesse, to go about some deesse.
Tragum, is lyke a tryan made of wheate, it is also a fischers netre called a diasse.
Tragurium, an ile in the sea called **Hyabylæ** tium.
Tragus, gi, m. g. a certayne shell fysh. also a certayne kynde of sponges.
Traha, hæ, f. g. a byp of siebde byawen without whelles.
Trahax, æ, om. g. a courteous person, which byaweth all thynges vnto hym.
Traho, traxi, trahere, to draw, to leade, to deserre, to delate, to ppolonge, to bytue of, to extende, to remoue, to tarte, to lue, to ppoluoke, to intice.
Atque egomet me adeo cum illis vna ibi, diu traho, I my selfe tarie as longe there with them.
Et vos vi tam tranquillamque fortunam traherent, mea perfecti vigilanti, and by tyn vigilance I haue brought to passe that you myght lue in a safe and quiet prosperitee.
Trahere diem, noctem, tempus, to passe the date, the night, or the tyme.
Rubiginem trahere, to washe ruste.
Pallorem trahere, to be pale.
In diuersum trahere, to byng in doubt.
Trahere in religionem, to make consensence of a thyng.
Trahere amiculum, to let his garment byng on the ground after hym.
De medio aliquem trahere, to take one out of the place of companie.
Trahere puerum, to leade a childe that can

scantly goe.
Ballum trahere, to bytunge the warre, bytunge commynum trahere.
Patich diu ad se trahunt, they cause us to becom parte of the batt with them.
Trahere ad defectionem, id est, incitare.
Marcum trahere alimentum dicitur agnus, to fayne the dymme.
Pernam trahere, to ppolonge ones perne of punishment.
Trahens alium, id est, extendens, stretchynge out.
Animam in spe trahere, to lye in hope.
Cariem trahere, to wounde of wate meddle.
Nomen ab aliquo trahere, to be naued after one.
Cognomen ex contumelia traxit, he hadde that surdame geuen hym in despite of reproche.
Colorem rubicundum trahere, to washe rubby.
Consilium et rationem trahere, to take counsaill, to consail.
Contagia trahere, to be infected.
Dictum aliquod trahere ad voluntatem suam, to interpret a thyng that is doubtfully spoken, as he would haue it.
Trahere aliquem in disceptationem, to becom synne to reason or contende with one.
In altitudinem trahere, to stretche the byp in height.
In diuersum trahit me hæc res, this maketh me to doute, or to be vncertaine what to do lowe.
In diuersum auctores trahunt, althoughs doo wyte diuersely, or be of diuerse opynions.
Fata me trahebant in penam, fate of delictio ledde of byaw me to punishment.
Obsidionem in aduentum principis trahere, to ppolonge the sieg vntill the comynge of the pince.
Noctem per pocula trahere, to spende the night in byngynge.
Originem a rege trahere, to dissende into alle of a kyng.
In serum rem trahere, to ppolonge the mattee vntill it be late.
Trahere rubiginem, to rust.
Spes ei trahit, hope leadeh him to go this way.
Spiritum trahere, to fetch breath.
Suspicia trahere, to ligh.
Senium trahere iustum, to spende his olde age in wepyng and mournynge.
Nomen trahere e re aliqua, to be named of a thyng.
Tralana, a citee of the **Picenes**, called now **Ardea**.
Tralanus, the name of a noble emperor.
Tractio, onis, a passynge ouer, a conueyng of carryng ouer.
Tractationes bellandi, maner of warring.

Transactio pecunia, money caried ouer the sea.

Transactus, a, um, caried o' conueighed ouer, thust through.

Transactus, us, m. gen. a passage, idem quod, Transactio.

Transio, ieci, hēre, to leade ouer, to carie o' conueigh ouer, to bypge ouer, to strike thō rough.

Transire classe in Italiam, to sape o' passe o' uer into Itallie with a naue of Shippes.

Amnem vado transire, to go ouer the riuer on foote.

Transire Cyprum, to sape into Cyper.

Transire exercitū Rhodanum, to conueigh the armie ouer the riuer of Rhone.

Sile Alpes traiecerit, if he passe o' come o' uer the Alpes.

Transiunt in alia vasa, they poure it into o' theer vesselles.

Transire culpam in alium, to caste o' transfeere the fault to an other.

Rem ad nouos magistratus transire, to resfeere o' putte the matter in newe magistrates to be decidid, o' to deferre the matter till newe magistrates be chosen.

Latus dextrū lancea tranſciuit, his right spde he broken through with a launce.

Transio, looke Translatio.

Transitus, and Tralatus, looke Transitus et Transitus.

Trans, a people of Thracia.

Trans, a citee of Lydia, an other in Phrygia.

Transitus, a, um, of theer citee.

Transitio, lux, lucere, to shyne through.

Transitus, a, um, clere, that a man make loke through.

Trama, a, f. g. the woufe in weaupng, also a garment made of course clothe.

Trames, itis, m. g. a crosse waie, a crosse path.

Transio, looke Transmiso.

Trano, aui, are, to swimme ouer, sometime to flee ouer, to passe ouer o' by, Transio, idem.

Tranor, the pasture.

Tranquille, softy, without noyse, quietly.

Tranquillitas, itis, f. g. tranquillitee, rest, quietnesse, calmnesse.

Tranquillo, an aduerbe, at a quiete tyme, in a calme weather.

Tranquillo, aui, are, to make quiete o' calme.

Tranquillus, a, um, quiete, in rest, peassible, calme, without surges.

Tranquillum est, it is sape and calme weas ether.

Tranquillus locus, a good place to rest in, a place of quietenesse.

Tranquillum ex irato facere, to appease, to quiete.

Trans, ouer from one place to an other.

Transibeo, transibis, iui, ire, to go awaie by an

up place, to go beyonde.

Transactio, onis, an agreement vpon communication, a dispatching, a finishing.

Transactor, oris, m. g. he that dispatcheth, finisheth, o' bypgeth a matter to a poyner.

Transactus, a, um, passed longe agone, aschised, finished, brought to a poyner.

Facta transacta omnia, all thynges be doone and cleane dispatched.

Transadigo, adagi, adigere, to thust o' strike through.

luenem Transadegit costas, he brake the poyge man through the spdes.

Transalpina Gallia, Gallia on the other syde of the mountaynes, whiche is now the realme of France.

Transalpinus, a, um, ouer the mountaynes Alpes.

Transcendo, di, ere, to go ouer, to clyme ouer, to excede, to passe.

Transcindo, scidi, ere, to cut in sundrie.

Transcribo, pli, ere, to write out a copie, some tyme to translate, to geue, to transfeere, to geue his right to an other, to transpore from one to an other, to put ouer from one to an other, also in reckenyng booke, Transcribere, is whan ones name is put out of the booke, and the charge o' dette is sette on an other mans heade.

Turne tot in cassum fufos patiere labores, et tua Dardaneis transcribi scepra colonis? wyle thou Turnus suffer thy labours to be lost, and thy realme to be geue to the inhabitants of Troie?

Transcribere aliquem authorem, to take o' transfeere out of any authour, that whiche is for our purpose.

Eodem pretio mulier transcriberet viro, id est, iure cello traderet, shoulde geue ouer, o' bestowe his right and title.

Nomina transcribere, to sette one mans debt vpon an others head.

Transcriptio, onis, an excuse, a pientie, alledge of a thyng for ones selfe.

Transcurro, curri, ere, to renne footy, to renne ouer quickely, also to wander.

Præter oculos alicuius transcurrere, to passe before ones sight.

Transcurrere, to touche by selfe, o' to passe ouer and not to speake of.

Transcurrit ætas, the former to pass.

Transcurfus, us, m. g. a course, a rennyng ouer quickely.

In transcurfu, in passyng footy.

Transio, transidi, are, to geue ouer from one to an other.

Transduco, duxi, ere, to leade ouer.

Arbores transducere, to transpore o' remoue trees from one place to an other.

Transenna, æ, f. g. a loupe to looke out at, also a wyndow.

a wyndowe o' casement, also a rope stetched out, a snare o' trappe, a lastice.

Per transennam aspicerē, piously, to see a thyng lightly, and passyng by.

Transio, iui, ire, to go footy, to passe ouer, to passe, to leade vntouched, to shyppe ouer, to see passe and not speake of, not to mention.

Transire domum, to go home.

Ad te continuo transio, by and by I come o' uer to the.

Transit equum cursu, he ouerreneth the horse.

Omnis mensis transit, the whole moneth is passed.

Silentio aliquid transire, to passe ouer a thyng, and not speake of it.

Transire quidam in legendo, to shyppe o' uer o' leat passe some thynges in readyng.

Neronem transio, I leat passe Nero and speake not of hym.

Transire ad partitionem, to leade the present matter and begynne to speake of partition.

In sententiam alterius transire, to assent to an other mans opinion.

Ad heredem transire, to come to the possesse on of the heyre.

Violentam transit in iram, he beganne to be spere and angrie.

Transit huiusmodi duos, the spere ran thogh two of them.

Facile transire mala, to passe ouer lightly and not care for them.

Modum transire, to passe measure, to goe beyonde measure.

Legem transire, not to passe o' care for, to negleete.

Linias transire, to passe the boundes o' limites.

Vitam silentio transire, to passe ouer theyr lyfe without fame o' renowne, o' dooe no thyng notable o' worthy memorie.

Transio, leui, ere, to take out of one place, and plant o' graffe in an other.

Transiunt, passyng by o' ouer.

Transio, iui, ire, to carie o' bypge from one place to an other, to transfeere, to translate from one language to an other, o' from ones possesse to an others.

Ad se transire, to bypge home into his countrey, o' home to his house.

Se ad aliquid faciendum transire, to leade of one thing & geue his mind to do an other.

Transfeere amorem suum alteri, to sette his loue some other where, o' byp some other person.

Oculos transfeere ad aliquid, to looke vpon a thyng.

Animum ad aliquid transfeere, to geue his minde to dooe a thyng.

Culpam in alium transfeere, to caste o' late the fault vpon some other.

Sermonem alio transferamus, let vs coma mon of some other matter.

Iudicia transfeere, to transfeere o' remoue matters out of one court into an other.

In linguam latinam transfeere, to translate into latine.

Transfeere verbum aliquid dicimur, whan we turne it somewhat from the significacion.

Transigo, xi, gere, to thust through, to stryke through.

Transiguro, aui, are, to transioyme, to tourne into an other figure.

Transfiguratio, onis, transfiguration, changeyng from one forme to an other.

Transfixus, a, um, stryked through, thust thō rough.

Transfluo, uxi, ere, to passe o' flow ouer o' thō rough.

Transfodio, transfodis, di, ere, to bygge thō rough, to stryke o' thust through.

Transformis, me, p to transioymed o' changed.

Transformo, aui, are, to transioyme, to change into an other forme.

Transoro, aui, are, to make an hole through.

Transossus, a, um, digged o' strpen through.

Transfretatio, onis, a passage ouer the sea.

Transfretio, aui, are, to passe ouer the sea.

Transfuga, a, m. g. he that fleeth from his own people o' capitaine to the parte of the enemies, o' of them that are suspected in tyme of treue.

Transugio, transfugis, fugi, ere, to flee from place to place, to forsake his owne captaine, and people, and goe to theyr enemies.

Transugere ad hostes, is to goe and yelde hym to the contrary parte.

Transugium, i, n. g. pelyng to enemies, a forsakynge o' rennyng awaie from his owne captaine to the contrarye part.

Transulgeo, si, ere, to shyne through.

Transumo, aui, are, to smoke through.

Transundo, iudi, ere, to poure out of one vessel into an other, to translate from one to an other.

Suas laudes ad alterum transfundere, to ascribe and geue his own praises to an other man.

Amorē in aliam transfudit, he hath set his loue whosely vpon an other & forsaken his.

Transfusio, onis, a pouryng out of one vessel into an other.

Transgredior, deris, di, to passe o' goe ouer o' beyonde, to excede o' transgreffe a law o' commandement.

Transgredi aliquem, to passe o' excell one.

Transgressio, onis, f. gen. a figure of Rhetorike, where a man leaue the principall matter, and ennereth into an other thyng, and aske resourmeth to his matter, we commonly call it a digression, also a passyng o' goyng ouer.

Ypp it Trans

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Transgressus, us, masculini generis, passage ouer.

Transigo, egi, igere, to bytue forth, to treat a matter, to agree, condescende or come to a popnre, to fall at agreement, as hapneth betwene men whiche dooe contende for some what, to perfoyme, to thurst thyngh, to perse thyngh, to make an ende of, to dispatche, to synpse, to atchue.

Transigere vitam, to passe hys of thery life. Gladio seipsum transigit, he thurst hym selfe thyngh with a sword.

Intus transigitur, the matter shall be finished and made an ende of within.

Multitudinem rerum vno tempore transigere, to dispatche many matters at once. Cum aliquo transigere, to fall at a popnre or agreement with one.

Non poterat transigi minori pecunia, the matter could not be ended, or we could come to no manner of popnre, for lesse money. Transactum est, it is doone or dispatched.

Transacio, transactis, lecti, ere, to cast ouer or thyngh.

Transactio, onis, idem, quod Transactio.

Transactus, a, um, idem, quod, Transactus.

Transilio, hui, ere, to leape ouer, to leape beyond, to suppe, to passe and not to speake of.

Transilis, le, that groweth ouer other.

Transilvania, a countrey beyonde Hungarie, wherof the people were sometime called Gexte.

Transito, onis, a passage ouer, a goynge forth.

Adhuc transito, a rennyng awate to the contrary parte.

Transitus, a, um, that whiche moystly passeth by.

Transitus, us, mag, a passing, a changeynge from one place to an other.

In transitu, id est, obiter, lpghtly, passing by.

Transiungo, iunxi, ere, to remoue an oxe or horse from one parte to an other.

Translabor, laboris, labi, to synpse or renne ouer.

Translatio, onis, a translatio or byngynge from one place to an other.

Criminis translatio, a relectynge of the fault from one to an other.

Translatius, a, um, that is transferred from one to an other.

Translatius, a, um, idem, also vulgare, common, of the meane sorte, not excellent.

Translatue, negligetly, slephtly, with litle difference.

Translator, or Tralator, oris, m. gene. he that translateth or conuegyeth from one to an other.

Transatus, a, um, transferred, or conuegyed

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from one to another.

Transago, legi, ere, to reade ouer.

Transucco, luxi, ere, to synethyngh, to synpse byght.

Transucidus, a, um, that syneth thyngh, byght thyngh.

Transmarinus, a, um, that cometh from beyond the sea, that is brought from beyonde the sea.

Transmo, aui, are, to passe or goe beyonde.

Transmigratio, onis, a going or departing from one place to dwell in an other.

Transmigo, transmigras, aui, are, to goe further, to dwell further of, to transpose my dwelling, to go to dwell further of, or in an other place.

Transmissio, onis, f. g. a goynge or sendynge further of ouer.

Transmissus, us, masculi. gene. a passage, or the space of any passage betwene place and place.

Transmitto, misi, ere, to sende from one place to an other, to go or renne quickly, to sende moystly or quickly, to passe ouer a water, to put or cast thyngh, to let goe thyngh.

Transmittere mare, to passe ouer the sea.

Transmittere tempus, to passe the tyme, to spende the tyme.

Transmittere discrimen, to escape a danger.

Tectum lapide transmittere, to thyowe a stone ouer the house.

Belium transmittere alicui, to committe the charge of battalle to one.

Transmittere literas papyrus dicitur, where paper toberth in puche, that the letters may be seen on the other syde.

Transmittere exercitum, to suffer an army to haue passage thyngh.

Transmittere vitam per obscurum, to passe his lyfe without renoume or fame.

Transmittit cuspidem pectus, he thurst a sauetyngh thyngh hys breast.

In Africam transmittere velis, to sape ouer into Africke.

Transmittere cursu campos, to renne ouer the fieldes quickly.

Quatuor menses transmittere in specu, to tarye or abyde foure monethes continually in a denne.

Transmontanus, a, um, that dwelleth beyonde the mountaynes.

Transmotus, a, um, moued from one place to an other.

Transmoueo, transmoues, ui, ere, to remoue from one place to an other.

Transmuto, aui, are, to change from one place to an other.

Transinato, aui, are, to swymme ouer, to swyn beyonde.

Transino, aui, are, idem.

Transino

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Transnomo, aui, are, to change hys name, to geue one name for an other.

Transnumero, aui, are, to countumbe.

Transpadanus, a, um, beyonde the iust called Padus in Italie.

Transpicio, xi, ere, to looke thyngh, to loke beyonde.

Transpectus, us, m. gene. a loyng ouer or beyond.

Transpono, posui, ponere, to transpose, or remoue from one place to an other.

Transporto, aui, are, to carie or conuegh from one place to an other, to carie ouer.

Transquietus, a, um, in quiete or rest from hys fogeth, verie quiete.

Transithenanus, a, um, that is beyonde the riuer Ithene.

Transitro, orum, n. g. plu. transitoes, whiche dooe go ouerthwart an house, also the seates wheron they doe sitte that row in a ship, bore or galles.

Transyberinus, a, um, that is or dwelleth beyonde the ryuer of Cyber.

Transuado, aui, are, et Transuador, aris, ari, to waite ouer a shalow place of a riuer.

Transuectio, onis, a conueghynge or carryng ouer, also a musteryng of men of warre.

Transuacho, vchi, ere, to carie or conuegh ouer, also to mustre.

Transuerbero, aui, are, to strike thyngh.

Transuerrarius, a, um, that is set ouerthwart.

Transuersus, a, um, ouerthwart, not streight or byrecte.

Transuersum agere, to turne hastily awate from the purpose, whiche a man went about.

Transuersum vnguem non discedere, not to goe a naple byndth from it, a pounce, as gnissynge a little distance.

Transuersum digitum, idem.

Transuersatuere, to loke awry.

Transuerto, verti, tere, to tourne awry, or out of the ryght faction or way.

Transuido, uidi, dere, to see thyngh a clere thyngh.

Transulto, aui, are, to leape ouer.

Transumo, sumpsi, sumere, to take of or from an other, to remoue from one to an other.

Transumptum, that whiche is wyrtten out of a scrope, and appoynded vnder the hynge seate, of the signyng of a wygge. In the common lawe they call it an exemplification, some do also call it a Transumpt.

Transumptio, onis, a figure, called also apocaleptia, wherby one signification is gathered of an other: as, of Nox atra, a blacke nyght, is gathered, Nox tenebricosa, a darke nyght.

Transuo, ui, ere, to towe thyngh.

Transuolito, aui, are, to flic ouer often.

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Transuolito, aui, are, to flic or flicke ouer, or to goe or renne beyonde a place, to flic from one to an other.

Trapez, trapezitis, m. ge. of Trapezum, n. g. e. a mille, wherof there is many.

Trapezitis, n. g. idem, quod Trapez.

Trapeza, x. f. g. a table, wheron an eyghand gett dooth his money.

Trapezephoron, a certayne pyss of Spyrus.

Trapezita, ex, masculi. gene. an eyghander of dath.

Trapezus, zuntis, a city in the countrey of Pontus.

Trapezuntius, a man of that citee.

Trapl; olde wyrttes vied for Verit.

Trasibulus, a duke of Athenes, whiche deliuered the citee from xxx. ymages.

Trasimenus, a ciuer by Perulum in Italie, where Anball stawe stamimus the consall of Rome, and xxi. thousande Romans, and toke 6000. prisoners.

Trasimenus, a, um, of that poole or riuer.

Tratou, a certayne rosine of gumme, the best of that whiche is called Gummihamonianum.

Tratio, aui, are, to passe or goe thyngh or beyonde.

Traulus, li, masculi. gene. he that speaketh with great difficultie, one that stuteth of stammeth.

Trebarius, a la wyer very familliar with Cicero.

Trebia, a riuer in Italie by Placentia, also a citee in Spaine.

Trebellicum vinum, or Trebulanum vinum, whys growynge about the citee Trebia in Spaine.

Trebonius, a Romanus that conspired with Brutus and Cassius in Ales.

Trebula, an olde towne nigh to Rome.

Trebulani, men of that towne.

Treca, thecarum, a citee in Campagne.

Treconi, ng, na, three hundred.

Trecenti, x. f. g. idem.

Trecentum, a, um, the three hundred.

Trecentum, a, um, idem.

Tredecies, three hundred tymes.

Tredecim, thirtene.

Tredecies, thirtene tymes.

Trechidipnum, a certayne garmente, whiche shalbe be rather wyrtten Rechedipnum.

Treis, the ascensure into plurall for trees.

Tremebundus, a, um, that trembleth muche, fearefull.

Tremefacio, feci, facere, to make to tremble or quake.

Tremesco, scere, to tremble.

Tremendus, a, um, to be feared or dybbd.

Tremens, entis, that trembleth.

Tremo, tremul, mere, to quake as one dooth in a fense, to tremble, to feare.

Ypp iii Ant

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Animo tremere, to bee soe aserde in his mynde.
Tremor, oris, m. g. quakyns, tremblng. also feare.
Tremulus, a, um, that quaketh for feare, that trembleth or shaketh.
Trepidans, antus, tremblngs, fearng.
Trepidans, fearfully, with tremblng and quakng.
Trepidans, onis, tremblng, feare.
Trepide, hastily, as one were in a great feare.
Trepido, au, are, to feare, to tremble for feare, to make haire, to be affonied or amaled.
Trepidulus, a, um, somewhat aserde.
Trepidus, a, um, fearfull, tremblng for feare, amonied, amaled for feare. also he that doeth a thing hastily.
Trepidulum suarum, fearng what woul come to passe of their matters.
Trepondo, undecim, thye ponde wryght.
Tres, et haec tria, thre.
Trium literarum homo, id est, fur.
Tres viri, thre men in the authoritie.
Tres, his, that is the wryght of the pope is called also.
Treua, a citee in Almaine called Hamburg.
Treucia, a citee in Germanie called Trye.
Treueri, people called Treues.
Triambis, were they whiche spake together in a tragedie.
Triangulus, re, haupng . iiii. corners.
Triangulus, h, m. g. gen. a figure that hath thre corners.
Triarchus, a maister of a shippe with thre topes, or of a galle that hath thre ordres of oars.
Triarch, countour that bee sette alwaies in the reuerward, whiche were the strongest men, they fought euer standynge, bowng they knelt, so they woulde rather die than remoue from their places.
Triarius, n, masculini, gene. a famous oytow.
Triarius, a, festiuall daie, kept after the thyrde Ous of euery moneth.
Triaces, they whiche be woyn with stripes.
Triballi, people of the countrey beyonde Thun garie, now called Seruia.
Triboci, people of the countrey of Alsate.
Tribacus, a foote in metres of . iiii. Moite syt tables.
Tribula, x, femini, gene. et **Tribulum, li, neu, gene.** a littell beere of care made of a rough boude, whiche they used to thysme come, it may bee taken for a staple, or other tye thynge, wherewith come is thysmed.
Tribulatum, a place where suche instrumentes be let.
Tribulus, lis, m. g. a kynfeman that cometh of the same stocke that he, one of the same tribe or warde.

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Tribulo, au, are, to byraka with a care, flagle or other tye instrument.
Tribulor, aris, ari, to be troubled with heauynesse of mynde.
Tribulus, li, m. g. a byemble, also a castrope.
Tribunal, alis, n. g. the place wher a iudge sitteth in iudgement.
Tribunus, us, m. g. the office or dignitie of a Tribune.
Tribunianus, a mans name in the tyme of Iustinian, a contemner of god and all religion, and specially of Christianites.
Tribunus, a, um, pertaining to the Tribunes.
Tribunus, ni, m. g. an officer amonge the Romains, haupng chiefe iurisdiction amonge the commons.
Tribunus militum, a capitain in warres, haupng iurisdiction ouer souldiours, to viue and see that they were well armed and exercised. It maye be nowe used for the marshall of the feld.
Tribunus celerum, an officer in Rome, before the knyges were depose, whiche was chiefe of the hofsmen.
Tribuni Aerarj, generall receiuers, to whom money was deliuered to paie the souldiours.
Tribuo, ui, ere, to geue, sometyms to set musche by, also to fauour, to impute, to attribute.
Beneuolentia eius tribuendum est, it muste be imputed to his good will or loue towardes him.
Quibus ille plurimum tribuebat, whom he did greatlye esteeme of et bp.
Quod illi tribuebatur ignauia, for so muche as it was counted a poynt of cowardise in hym.
Fidem sensibus tribuere, to beleue the senses.
Gratiam tribuere, to thanke.
Honorem tribuere, to honour.
In duas partes vim loquendi tribuere, id est, distribuere.
Miseri cordiam tribuere, to shew pte.
Tribuere officium, to doe a frendly pleasure to one.
Tribuenda est opera reipublice, I must doe my diligence to serue the common weale.
Palmam menfarum allici pisci tribuere, to compe it to be the most excellent fysh that is serued to the table.
Primas tribuere, to geue pycke and pyce, to compe most excellent.
Pistores tribuere, to pte.
Premia tribuere, to paye wages.
Tributum est, it is geuen.
Tribus, us, f. g. a tribe, a ward, a part of p people, sometyms diuided in thre partes. It semeth that it was sometyms used for a family or paritcular iurisdiction amonge the people thereof someth Tribulis, a therefore the perdition of p people of Israel were into . 12. Tribes. ber of de

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of de fundat opationes, reads Caloptus.
Tributarius, a, um, that payeth tribute.
Tributum, by sundry families or parties of the people, by sturte tye or warde.
Tributio, onis, a geupng.
Tributum, i, n. g. tribute.
Tributus, in the masculine gender, is sometyms read for Tributum.
Trice, arum, f. g. plu. heare of fathers whipped about the feete of chrystians and pigions, whiche they set them to geue, and therefore all thynge that doeth leaue a man, are called Trice, also thynge that is called Trice.
Tricassini, people of France near the ciuite of Bourges.
Tricena, cometh of Triginia, thertie, it is sometyms taken for Tricentena.
Tricenarius, a, um, belonging to thre hundred.
Tricenaria vites, when an acre yeldeth thre hundred of the measures called Amphora.
Tricentum, x, a, thre hundred.
Tricenties, thre hundred tymes.
Tricentuplus, a, um, thre hundred folde.
Trieps, cipitis, omnis, gene. haupng thre heades.
Tricerberus, a great hell hounde.
Tricestmus, the thirtie.
Trichaptum, a garment whiche was so lyege, that it semed to be made of small heares.
Trichia, de sylues called Sardonis.
Trichilum, li, n. g. a vessell haupng thre inners, out of the whiche water is poured.
Trichitis, itis, a kinde of alume.
Trichomanes, an herbe called mayden heare, whiche groweth by welles and springes, and is a little herbe, in facion lyke to ferne, the leafe thereof beyng conered as it were the backside forwarde, and so narrowe. The branches wherof the leaues be, dooe growe as they be verye smal, browne in colour, and bitter in tast. It is of a good remeuaunce becomen hotte and cold, reads Adianton.
Trichrus, chri, a certayne pteous stone.
Tricies, thertie tymes.
Trichinarius, re, belonging to a parlour.
Trichinarium, idem quod Triclinium.
Triclinarius, a seruant that dooth serue in the parlour.
Triclinarius, a, um, pertaining to the parlour or dining chambr.
Triclinium, ni, n. g. a parlour to suppe in, wher in were thre tables or thre beddes, for in olde tyme they used to lie when they did eate.
Trico, onis, m. g. a kinde of solen person, lower, that dooth almost neuer laugh, after some, contentious, euer baste in lye and dyce, also to a picker of quarrells.
Tricoccus, ci, a kinde of the herbe called Scaletopsum.
Tricodon, haupng thre mounds.

T ANTE R.

Triconglus, was one whiche dranke in thre sed this measure of wyne, called Congh, whiche was as a shippe thre gattens and a pte of one measure, wherofe Tiberius, the emperour promoued hym to honoure, and at the laste made hym count of Rome.
Tricor, aris, ari, ed trisse, to daie.
Tricornis, et hoc tricornis, idem quod Tricornium.
Tricornium, h, m. g. that hath thre hornes.
Tricorpor, onis, that hath thre bodies.
Tricubitalis, le, of thre cubites in measure.
Tricubitus, n, um, idem.
Tricua, a hope, whiche although it be blacke yet sheweth he at the roote blacke, in the middle sanguine, and at the toppe white.
Tricuspis, cuspidis, that hath thre porcyetes.
Tridacna, oysters so greaite, that a man muste make . iiii. moieties of one.
Tridens, entis, om. g. euery weapon, tole, or instrument haupng thre teeth.
Tridentifer, and Tridentiger, the surname of Apollanus.
Tridentum, a citee in Italie called Trene.
Triduanus, a, um, of thre daies continuance.
Triduum, i, n. g. the space of thre daies.
Triennis, ne, of thre yeres olde.
Triennium, n, o. g. the space of thre yeres.
Triens, entis, m. g. n. g. a ropane, whiche is the thyrde part of a ponde. It is also a cuppe containing that poynt.
Trientalis herba, an herbe, whiche hath leaues as great as the ropane called Triens, that is foure inches broad.
Trientalis, alis, n. g. a vessell conteynyng the thyrde parte of that measure, whiche was named Sextarius.
Trierarchus, the capitaine of a shippe whiche is called Trieris, the maister of a galle that hath thre ordres of oars.
Trieris, ris, f. g. a great ship, whiche hath thre oars on euery side.
Trietericus, a, um, for Triennalis, that is doen euery thirde yere.
Trieteris, teridis, femi. gene. the space of thre yeres.
Trifarum, in thre partes, or thre maner of wales.
Trifarus, a, um, that is of thre sortes of faclons.
Trifaux, andis, omnis, generis, that hath thre moities.
Trifax, et Triforum, a weapon of thre cubites longe.
Trifer, et Triferus, a, um, that byngeth fruite thirde in a yere.
Trifery, is a moities and other delicates dyces to suppe eate and contemne honours.
Trifidus, a, um, diuided into thre partes.

T ANTE R.

Trifinium, the buttynge of thre foldes whiche
toppe together.

Trifolium, li. n. g. made be taken for a generall
name of all herbes haung thre leaues, how
be it there is one herbe so called propriely.

Triformis, mc. that hath thre fourmes of fa-
cions.

Trifur, furis, om. g. more than a thre, thre its
mee worse than a thre, semblably Tri, top-
ped with any thng, significh more.

Turfurifer, a verte naughty knave of vilaine,
a Jache and errand befe.

Trifurcus, a, um, that hath thre fothes.

Triga, x. f. c. g. e. a garte, dyawen with thre
hoies.

Trigamus, i, m. f. c. u. g. e. that hath had thre
wyfes.

Trigarium, th. neu. g. e. a certain course with
suche cartes called Trigæ. also a place at
Rome by Campus martius, where they ex-
ercised rennyng with suche cartes.

Trigarius, rj, m. g. a carrier that byteth a cart
with thre hoies.

Trigemin, thre childen at one berthe.

Trigemina porta, a gate in Rome, out at the
whiche the thre bytherne called Horatj,
went to fight their challenge.

Trigenus, a, um, idem quod tres, thre.

Trigemmis, mc, m. g. a plant of stype, haung
thre topes and thre budde.

Trigeminus, a, um, the thirtithe.

Trigetes, thirtie tymes.

Triginta, adiect. plu. num. indeclin. thirtie.

Trigla, a fische, Ji suppose it be a fore mullette
fische as are taken in Deuonshire and in Loz-
wall.

Trigles, a stone, whiche is of the colour of a
foie mullette.

Trigo, au, are, to bynde or to dyawe a thynge
close together.

Trigon, gonis, a balle. also a turtill. also a
fische called a thoynebacke.

Trigonalis, le, that is thre cornered, haung
thre ities.

Trigonia, x. f. g. the thyrde age.

Trigonus, ni, m. g. e. a triangle that hath thre
cornes.

Trilibris, bre, that is thre ponde weyght.

Trilinguis, gue, that speaketh thre languages.

Trilix, lici, a garment with thre byuers thre-
des, or that is made of thre thyebes of diuers
colours.

Trimacrus, a foote in meter, consistyng of thre
longe syllables.

Trimatus, us, m. g. e. the tyme of age of thre
yeres.

Trimembris, bre, haung thre membyes.

Trimensis, tre, of thre monethes.

Trimetrum, tri, uenarius g. e. a verse of thre
feete.

T ANTE R.

Trimma, a wyne made with spices, as that
whiche is called pycra.

Trimodia, x, a trualter, whiche contayneth
thre busshelles.

Trimodium, di, idem.

Trimorion, is named of thre signes in hea-
uen, whiche contayne. lxxx. degrees of por-
cions. Wherofe Trimorion is in calcu-
lation of nativites from the tyme of the
byth of conception, the lxxx. and tenth part
of thre degrees.

Trimas, a, um, of thre yeres.

Trimulus, a, um, the diminut. of Trimus.

Trimyxos, a, lampy of candlelike, bearyng
thre lightes.

Trinacria, the ile of Sicillie.

Trinacris, cre, of Trinacria.

Trinacrius, a, um, of Sicillie.

Trinepos, pois, m. g. he whiche is thre dis-
cences lineall from my childen childe.

Trineptis, a woman in lyke degree of bloudde
as trinepos, pois.

Trinitas, a, is, f. c. g. e. a trinitie, the numbry of
thre.

Trinoctialis, le, belongyng to thre nyghtes.

Trinoctium, ti, n. g. thre nyghtes.

Trinodis, de, that hath thre knottes.

Trini, for Terni.

Trinundinum, of Trinumundinum, the thirde
faste of markette, whiche was wont to be
proclaymed, to the intent it shoulde bee the
better remembryd: after some it is the dates
space assigned to chose officers.

Trinus, a, um, thre.

Triobolaris, re, velle, of small estimation, little
wooythe.

Triobolum, li, n. g. a coppe of thre halfe pence,
or wooyth thre halfe pence.

Triobolihomo, a man wooythe thre halfe
pence, of littell valur.

Triones, plough oxen. also they be seven trees,
beryng in the noyth.

Triophthalmus, a little stone, hatyng in hym
the figure of thre eyes.

Triorches, chis, m. g. a bynde of haikes, ha-
ung thre stones. also a bynde of the herbe
called Centaure.

Triparcus, a, um, verte sparyng of wyggis.

Triportio, tri, to diuide in thre partes.

Tripartito, and Tripartito, an aduerbe, signi-
fying in thre partes.

Tripartitus, a, um, diuided into thre partes.

Tripatinum, ni, n. g. the land chiefe diste in
banketpynge.

Tripectus, pectoris, that hath thre byastes.

Tripedalis, le, that is thre foote longe.

Tripedaneus, a, um, haung thre feete, thre
foote longe.

Tripes, pedis, m. g. with thre feete, that hath
thre feete.

Triphila

T ANTE R.

Triphilon, the leaved grasse.

Triplaris numerac, wher one numbry is found
thre in a bigger numbry.

Triplex, plicis, om. g. thre folde, treble, a co-
ble with thre leaues. sometyms for thre.

Triplixtas, a, is, f. g. treble.

Tripliter, thre folde.

Triplico, au, are, to doo or folde a thng thre
tymes.

Triplum, a vessellike a basket.

Triplus, a, am, treble, idem quod Triplex.

Tripods, x, f. g. a doole of bonde that hath
thre feet.

Tripolis, a countrey in Egipte, an other in Cy-
ria, the thirde in Thracia.

Tripolitana regio, idem quod Tripolis.

Tripodium, li, n. g. an herbe, wherof the roots
is of some men supposed to be Turbit.

Tripodium, di, n. g. thre ponde weyght.

Tripontium, a, towne in Umbria in Italis, so
called, because it hath thre bestiges.

Triptolemus, a man, whiche founde the vse of
grape in the countrey of Athenes.

Tripodium, a noun that hath thre cases.

Tripudium, di, n. g. dauncyng.

Tripudia solistima, a distinction, take by bread
falling to the growe, it was caste to chekyns.

Tripudio, au, are, to daunce.

Tripus, podis, m. g. enery thynge that hath
thre feete, a thre footed stoule.

Tripodes, were also tables of golde in the
temple of Apollo.

Triquetra, tra, f. g. of Triquetrum, tri, n. g.
a figure thre cornered. It was also a name of
the ile of Sicillie.

Triquetrus, a, um, haung thre corners.

Triremis, mis, f. g. a galey, haung thre o-
dres of oyes, or thre oyes on euery leate.

Tris, the accusatiue case plurall for tres, thre.

Trisago, saginis, a certeyne herbe called of the
greekes Camedris, germanbet.

Trissis, thre ponde weyght.

Tritega, oram, n. g. plu. a house, that hath
thre toffes.

Triticulus, a, um, somewhat sadde or heauy.

Triticus, a, um, that maketh sadde or heauy.

Tritis, tre, heauy, sadde, full of discomforte,
sorrowfull, cruel, of muche grauitie, bitter,
more distelle or herbe: sometyms angrie.

Tristis, against his will not well contents.

Accipio tristis, Ji take it with a sadde coun-
tinance.

Inuitat tristis, he made hym wellicome against
his will.

Mihi erit tristior, he will be somewhat angrie
or displeased with me.

Ablynthium triste, bitter wooythe.

Sapor tristis, an vnpleasant and bitter taste.

Tristis iudex, a seuer and rightfull iudge.

Tristo, au, are, to make heauy or sorrowfull.

T ANTE R.

Triliculus, a, um, haung thre edges.

Trilicium iclum, a weapon haung thre
edges.

Trisyllabus, a, um, haung thre syllables.

Trisculus, a notable wyddine in wynde plates.

Tritaui, x, f. g. my great great grandfather mo-
ther.

Triuaur, ni, m. g. my great grandfather fathers
father.

Triuces, a people of Grece.

Triuhales, an herbe whiche hath thre in the
yere flowres.

Triliculus, a, um, of wheate.

Trilicium, ci, n. g. wheate.

Trilium Metallum, a citee of Spayne called
now Castille.

Trito, au, are, to byake or beate small.

Triton, onis, one called god of the sea, the
sonne of Neptuneus, it is also a river in A-
frica.

Trionia, the name of Spinerua.

Trionis, nidos, f. g. of Spinerua.

Trioniacas, a, um, of Spinerua.

Triconice, a towne of Pontus.

Tritor, oris, m. g. he that weareth or breaketh
awate a thynge that breaketh or crummeth
small.

Trituro, au, are, to thershe coye.

Tritura, ra, f. g. thersyng, byekyng or crum-
myng.

Trituratio, onis, idem.

Tritus, a, um, woyme, broken, wasted, muche
used.

Tritus, us, m. g. the acte of byekyng or thers-
yng.

Triuenefica, a great soyccresse.

Triueri, Eser in Alimagne, whiche now is vna-
der a bisshoppe.

Triuia, a name of Diana.

Triualis, le, commune of small estimation,
used or taught in high waters: also rude, not
elegant.

Triualis lingua, a homely forme of speche.

Triualiter, communely, in the vulgar or homes-
ly faction.

Triuirium, by every thre men.

Triulium, li, n. g. a place where thre sandye
water doe mete. also where common request
of people is.

Trium literarum homo, was spoken in trogne
of hym, that wolde seeme to be a gentill man,
where he was none: whiche wooyde was
made by this occasion, that among the othe
Romayne gentill men used to write theyr
names with this letters, as Q. F. M. for
Quintus Fabius Maximus, with this vna-
uerbe was spoken of them whiche were the
poor, because that Fur, contemned that they
lacked.

Triumphalis, le, belongyng to triumphes.

Tye. 4.

Tye

T ANTE R.

Triumphalis uir, he that hath triumphed.
Currus triumphalis, a chariotte in the which the herode that triumphed.
Prouincia triumphalis, for conquering of subduing whetof, the capitaine triumpheth.
Triumphalia, orum, triumphans, of a triumph.
Triumphator, oris, m.g. he that triumpheth, of hath triumphed for vanquishing his enemies.
Triumphatus, a, um, of the whiche one hath triumphed.
Triumphatus, us, m.g. a triumph.
Triumphatio, onis, idem.
Triumpho, aui, are, to triumph, to rejoyce exceedingly.
Triumphauit Achilles, he hath triumphed for his victorie ouer the people Achaei.
Id vero serco triumphat, for that in deede he is exceedingly gladd, of he triumpheth or rejoyceth greatly.
Triumphus, phi, m.g. a triumph, whiche is a solemn pompe or ceremonie, where a prince, a consull, or ymperiall captayne of an armie, hath had victorie of the enemies of his countrey: and therfore is brought home and retained with all reioysing and honour that may be deuoted of the people. the order and forme thereof is made in **Trus Aetnae**, **Asplanus**, and **Iulius Capitolinus**.
Agere triumphum, to triumph.
Quot habuit triumphos, whiche hath triumphed so often tymes.
Triumphum agere ex inimicis, to triumph ouer their enemies.
Deponere triumphum, to obteyne suche victorie on his enemies, that he may triumph for it.
Ducere aliquem in triumpho, to bring one captiue or prisoner in his triumph.
Triumuir, uiri, m.g. one of them that is in any office, whetof they be in like authorities.
Triumuiralis, le, pertaining to an office of authority, wherein be the persons.
Triumuiratus, us, m.g. an office in the publicke weale, wherein the men haue equall jurisdiction togother, it is also the office of authorities of **Triumuir**.
Triuncus, ce, that is of the vnce weight.
Triuncium, ci, n.g. a thing that is the ounces.
Trixago, gnis, f.g. an herbe called german der, rebe Camardis.
Trixalis, a woman like to that whiche is called **Locusta**, but he hath no wynges.
Troas, adis, the countrey about **Trois**, called the lesse Phrygia.
Trocheus, chi, m.g. a foot in meter, whiche is of two syllables, the first longe, the seconde shorte.
Trochilus, a littell byrde, whiche is called byng of byrdes, a wrenne.

T ANTE R.

Trochiscus, ci, m.g. a littell whele, also **Trochisci** be of physicians called littell balles, stay at bothe endes, whiche be made of sundry powders.
Trochlea, x, f.g. a pulley, wherewith the cordes runneth, wherby any thing is drawen up. it is also the gin, whiche is called a crane.
Trochulus, li, m.g. a littell toppa.
Trochum, chi, n.g. a certayne floote of chaire, whiche will be turned about.
Trochus, chi, m.g. a toppa, wherewith children doe play.
Troezen, zehis, of **Troezene**, nec, a citee in the parte of Greece called **Peloponnisus**. it is also a countrey in the lesse Asia, wherof the people are called **Troezeni**.
Troezenus, a, um, of **Troezen**.
Troglodite, people in the furthest parte of Africa, beyonde **Aethiopia**, whiche dwell in caues, and doe eate the fleshe of serpentes.
Troia, the citee of **Troy**, also the countrey wher in **Trois** shode, also a plate that children vied on hoise backe.
Troianus, a, um, of **Troy**.
Troianus ludus, a plate of children on hoise backe.
Troicus, a, um, of **Trois**.
Troilus, the sonne of **Pylamus** and **Heccuba**.
Troius, a, um, of **Trois**.
Trougeni, one boyneat **Trois**.
Tropeus, pei, m.g. he that dooeth a shewde turne, and renneth awaie when he hath done.
Trophæum, phi, n.g. a marke of token of symber of stone, set up in the place, where enemies were vanquished or put to flight, wheron was sette the harnois or other spoile taken from the enemies. sometimes it is taken for victorie.
Trophonius, a notable mason.
Tropice, figuratiue.
Tropice, tes, a kynde of bull rushes, the seeds wherof will make one to sleepe.
Tropicus, a, um, figuratiue.
Tropeventi, wyndes, whiche doe come from the sea.
Tropis, pis, f.g. the bottom of the heels of a shippe.
Tropologia, x, f.g. a figuratiue speaking.
Tropus, pi, m.g. a figure, a manner of faction, an alteration of a word or sentence from his propre signification.
Tros, troos, of **trois**, a troian, also the name of a kyng of **Troiane**, kyng of **Cretichonius**.
Trosculum, a citee in **Italie**.
Trossulus, in the old tyme was taken for a hoys man, or a man of armes, it is also a persone delicate, well fedde of fleshy.
Troximi, geases to be eaten.
Trox, x, f.g. idem quod **Trulla**.
Trucidatio, onis, a kylling, a sleaying, wherbyng.

T ANTE R.

Trucidare, aui, are, to slea cruelly, to murder.
Trucidatrix, the that killeth one.
Truculentus, erally.
Truculentia, x, f.g. crueltee.
Truculentus, a, um, cruel in continuance of menacypng.
Truculus, li, m.g. a diminutiue of **Truncus**.
Trudes, dis, f.g. a certayne instrument.
Trudo, trudi, trudere, to thrust out with violence.
Truella, a vessel, wherewith water is shewen in to the synke.
Truentum, a citee in **Italie** called **Tronto**.
Trulla, li, f.g. a tray, wherin meate is put when it is rosted or sodden. it is also a pisse pott: of some it is taken for a great cuppe, dyde and deepe, such as great masters were wonte to be.
Trulla, a cruell, wherewith masons, tyllers, and pargetours, doo late wytter.
Trulicum, a bolle.
Trullilo, aui, are, to parget.
Truncatio, onis, a cutting of a thing shoyter, a maiming, a mangling.
Truncator, oris, m.g. and **Truncatrix**, ericis, f.g. he or she that cutteth in pieces.
Truncatus, a, um, cutte in pieces, mathemed, mangled, cutte of shoyter.
Trunco, aui, are, to cutte shoyter, to cutte in pieces.
Truncus, ci, m.g. the stumpe of stocke of a tree, when the bowes are cutte awaie.
Truncus atq; stipes, a dull persone, a blocke head.
Truncus, a, um, cutte of, that is cutte shoyte or mangled.
Truo, onis, a birde, called also **Onacrotalus**, and is like to a swanne.
Trusaris, le, that whiche may be turned and diuerted about with a mannes hand.
Trusalis mola, a quene, such as make to grounden in, or mustarde is made in, and is turned with ones hand, a hand melle.
Truma, na, f.g. a weighing balance, after **Comurus**, it is taken for the hole, where the counter of the balance goeth.
Trunio, aui, are, to weigh or examine.
Trunior, aris, ari, the deponent, idem.
Trux, truxis, om, g. cruel, horrible, dyedeffill.
Trux tactu herba, an herbe rough in hand helyng.
Valtu truci, with a fierce and cruell countenance.
Trychnon, a certayne herbe called also **Strychnon**, some take it for **Alchaquengli**.
Trygonon, a kynde of bleche of fish.
Tryphiodorus, a poete of **Aegypte**.
Tryphon, a grammarian of **Alexandria**.
Tryxalis, a vermin like a locust, lackinge

T ANTE R.

wynges.

T, ANTE, V.

T**V**, uel id, ubi, thou, of the, to the.
Tibi est domi, for you be at home.
Tatemet, you point out.
Tuella, the stute wynde in **Scotlande**.
Tuclim, after thy faction of custom.
Tuba, ba, f.g. a trumpet.
Tuba ductilis, a brasen trumpet.
Tuber, beris, n.g. a puff, a swelling on the grounde like a mushroom or sponge. it is also generally every swelling in a mannes body of blisse. it is also in a tree like to a great knotte, also an herbe called **Cyclomus**, and **Panis porcine**.
Tuberculum, li, n.g. a littell swelling of pushe.
Tubero, a Romayne.
Tubero, aui, are, to swell.
Tuberum, a ruse in **India**.
Tubicen, cinis, m.g. a trumpettour.
Tubulatus, a, um, made hollow like a pype.
Tubulus, a littell pipe, wherin water renneth from a springe. it is also a reede.
Tubercinor, aris, ari, to eate basilly.
Tubus, bi, m.g. a pipe, wherin water is conueighed to a cuntrie. it was also a thing, wherewith they made wailes hoise before they were chymneyes.
Tuclum, a meate made with chopped fleshe like to a gigot oralow.
Tucris, a ruse of **Sperne**.
Tuder, a towne of **Umbria**.
Tudicula, la, f.g. a ladill, a printing iron, wherewith beest is marked. also a littell beest, wherewith they beate olives.
Tudiculo, aui, are, to seere, to print a marke.
Tuditantes, they that tremble in busynesse.
Tuduanus, the name of a man so called because he had a head as bigge as a beestill.
Tudius, a malette.
Tudito, aui, are, to labour for advantage.
Tuelis, the towne called **Tweede**, whiche dyde both **Englands** from **Scotlands**. it is also the towne called **Berthwe**.
Tuor, tutus, uel ruitus sum, ueri, to defende, to kepe, to preserve, to mainteyne.
A editicia ueri, to kepe a house in reparaciō.
Dignitatem alicuius ueri, to mainteyne ones honestie.
Mediocratem ueri, to kepe a meane.
Munus tuum uere, reitutus still in doynge your duety and office.
Tugurium, ri, n. p. a house of husbandrie, a house in the countrey, a cottage.
Tuguriolum, li, n.g. a cottage.
Tuipio, thou thy selfe.
Tutio, onis, a safe helyng, a defence.
Aliphurdum, a towne in **Bythany** called

Lettingen.
Talis, he brought.
Talisurgium, Bismuth as it is in Germany.
Tallin, some suppose them to be rivers, some flowages of bloudbe out of sundry members of Iunies.
Tallianum, a doungeon with in the common prison of Rome.
Tallius, the name of a noble Roman of excellent wysedome learning and eloquence, reade in Cicero.
Tullus Hostilius, the thyrde kynge of Rome.
Tum, than: when it goeth before Cum, of Tum, it signifieth as with, on the one side.
Tum autem, for Ex, also for Praterca.
Tum autem hoc timet, and moze over, of further moze the feareth this to.
Tum vero, for Deinde, then after, and farrther moze, and moze over.
Tum demum, and Tum deniq, finally, then at length and not afoze.
Tumba, by, f. g. a holow place in the grounde, a sepulcher.
Tumens, entis, swelling, rising.
Tumescio, feci, facere, to make to swell.
Tumescit, tumui, tumere, to swell, to be puffed up, to waite puffed.
Tumescit, fecit, to swell, to rise, to be puffed up, to waite puffed or flatly.
Tumidus, a, um, swollen, puffed up.
Tumulosus, a, um, full of bulles of hnappes.
Tumor, onis, m. g. swelling, puffing up, a swelling.
Tumulo, aui, are, to make the grounde holow, to burie.
Tumultor, aris, ari, to be burred.
Tumultuarius, in hait, without muche aduancement.
Tumultuarius, a, um, that is doone without aduancement or in haste, that is doone sodainly or with muche feare.
Tumultuarius milites, men of warre, whiche in the tyme of a sodayne rebellion, or other sodayne danger, were taken without any multier or other election.
Opus tumultuarius, a wooyke done or rushed up in haste.
Tumultuatio, onis, a troubling of busynesse, a rushing of hurrying in a sodayne feare.
Tumultuo, aui, are, to make rumour, to make a rushing and busynesse, to trouble.
Tumultor, aris, ari, the Disponent, idem.
Tumultuose, troublously, or without study, with busynesse or rushing, in haste.
Tumultuosus, a, um, troublous of making rumour, full of busynesse rising or rushing, he that maketh busynesse and trouble, that stirreth the people to sedition.
Nuntius tumultuosus, tydguges that carryeth busynesse and rising.

Somnia tumultuosa, troublous dreames.
Tumultus, tus, m. g. a rumour, a commotion of people, sedition, insurrection, tumulte, trouble, busynesse, rising, rushing, the effect of some sobeyns and great feare.
Tumulus, li, m. g. a litle hill of barows, some tyme a tumber of sepulchre.
Tunc, than.
Tunc temporis, at that tyme.
Tundo, tundi, tundere, to smite, to beate by beate, as in a moyte, to thumpe, to knocke.
Tundere aures alicuius, id est, obtundere.
Tundere eandem incudem assidue, to beate continually with great diligence about one thyng.
Tunetum, a cite in Africa, called now Tunes.
Tungo, gere, olde wyrtis used for Noto, noscere, to knowe.
Tunica, ce, f. g. a tackette, a coate: sometime a tackette of peticoate, also a womans kirtill or gowne.
Tunica pallio propior, my tackette is nere then my gowne, a puerbe applied where we will signifie that all friends are not to be like the tackette or made of.
Tunica molenda, a signe of punishment.
Tunica oculorum, the eyelides.
Tunica arboris, the rinde or barke of a tree.
Tunicatus, a, um, that weareth a tackette or coate.
Tunici, an herbe, whiche some dooe suppose to be that, whiche byngeth fourth Silofere.
Tunico, aui, are, to put on a tackette or coate.
Tunicula, le, f. g. a tackette or litle tackette.
Tuor, tuoris, tutum vel tutum, tui, and tuer, to beholde: al be it that wooyde is not in use.
Turarius, a treet in Rome.
Turba, b, f. g. a multitude of assembly of people, also trouble, debate, busynesse, rushing. *Quæ illæ turba est? Numnam ego per? Quæ illæ turba est? Numnam ego per? Quæ illæ turba est? Numnam ego per?*
Turbare, with trouble or busynesse.
Turbatio, onis, f. g. trouble.
Turbator, oris, m. g. one that troubleth, a troubler.
Turbatus, a, um, troubled, stirred, moved.
Turbatum est, impersonale.
Nescio quid profecto absente nobis turbatum est domi, there hath I wrote not what trouble chanced at home in myne absence.
Turbatis, flectis.
Turbella, le, f. g. a litle trouble of busynesse.
Turbide, troublously.

Turbidus, a, um, troublous, not clere.
Aqua turbida, water that is troubled and foule.
Turbidum cælum, foule stormy weather, cloudy weather.
Tempus turbidum et tranquillum, cōtrarie.
Turbatio, onis, the faction of a thyng byde above and small beneath.
Turbatus, a, um, rounde and sharpe like a toppe, byde above and small beneath.
Turbineus, a, um, of a Royme of bludsteyge wynde.
Turbino, aui, are, to make sharpe at the ende.
Turbisum, is a thyng mixt with the leopre, wherewith woulde is dyed, whiche maketh the dye to stike into the woulde, whereby the colour is made perfecte.
Turbis, a thyng muche used now abates to purge steame, and yet men be vnckeayne what very Turbis is. *Acuarius* saith, it is the roote of Pityua. *Paracelsus* affirmeth that Turbis, wherof *Abes* maketh mention, is the seconde kynde of Tithymalus, called of Dioscorides Myrsinites: but that Turbis, wherof *Serapio* maketh mention, is thought of some men to be Tripolium, after the description of Dioscorides.
Turbo, aui, are, to trouble, to tere, to make vnquiete.
Turbo, binis, m. g. a bofious wynde, which doeth blow downe trees & houses, also a top, wherewith chydren dooe playe. It is generally all thyng, whiche is rounde and byde above, and sharpe beneath, also the violence of a great steame, sometime roundelles or wyndpuges of serpentes, also a litle vessell, wherewith they used to sende plumes and quilles one to an other in the feathers called *Sacturnalia*: by translation, that whiche disturbeth or troubleth.
Turbulente, and **Turbulenter,** troublously, with trouble and rising.
Non turbulente pati, to suffer paciently.
Turbulentus, a, um, troublous, angrie, full of contention, full of trouble and sedition.
Conciones turbulentæ, assemblies full of trouble and sedition.
Turbulento, aui, are, to trouble, to disturbe.
Turca, people called *Turkes*, whiche inhabit the countrey toying to the sea Caspium, and the hill *Caucasus*, some of them were accompted amonge the people of *Septia*, of whom *Pomponius Mela* maketh mention: whiche about 725. yeres past, wandyring about as vabande robbers, wasted and destroyed diuers countreies: but afterwards by the valiant prowesse of christian princes, in the tyme of *Bohag* de *Boisigne*, and after, their puissance was abated. But after warde in the yere of our lord. 1300. one

thomannus, the sonne from *Solymarus*, whiche now is the great tyen of the *Turkes*, a plough man sonne, valiant and valiant of witte, gathering a great army of vabandees, wanne a great countrey in Asia the lesser to souerainly, eneryng the tyme hath increased his dominion: hauing now under his subjection, all Asia the lesser, *India*, *Arabia*, *Mesopotamia*, *Egypt*, *Peria*, *Iliria*, & a great part of these countreies many great and famous royalmes: beynges *Hungarie*, the Ile of the *Rhodes*, and many other lies some tyme christened. This daye now call *Turchia* properly that, whiche was named *Asia Minor*: and some dooe name it *Natalia*.
Turde, a cite in *Italia*, called now *Ludertum*.
Turdetania, a countrey now called *Granado*.
Turditani, and **Turduli**, people of that countrey.
Turdulus, li, a diminutue of *Turdus*.
Turdus, di, m. g. a kynde of birdes, of the whiche *Aristotle* saith, that there be thye sortes, one is of the greatestelle of a byde, and is called in greke *Iuxorion*, or *Iuxophagon*, as it were an eater of mistelden. An other is lesse, about the quantitie of a thysle: and is in greke called *Trichas*: The thyrde is very litle, & in *Greke* is called *Tyla*, as *Athenæus* wyrteth. *Plinius* saith, that *Turdus* is in sommer somewhat reddy, in wynter warrely blacke: also that in sommer his necke is of a dyuers colour, in wynter of one colour: and that he maketh his nyste with clafe on the toppe of a tree, some suppose it to be the byrd which is called an ouell of blacke byrds. *Turdus* is also a fisme, called in greke *Cichle*, it lyng among stones and rocks, and is not a foote longe, and hath. lill. spynnes, beynges the hyndermoste spynne: and is in figure like to a tenche, in colour russete, and hath on his bealle spottes of purple and whyte.
Tureus, a, um, loke *Thureus*.
Turgeo, turgi, gēic, to be swollen, to swell by, to borgen, also to swell for anger.
Turgere alicui, to be angrie and moued with any.
Turgesco, fecit, to swell of it self by, to borgen.
Turgidulus, la, lum, somewhat swollen or bollen out, somewhat inflat or puffed up.
Turgidus, a, um, swollen, puffed up, risen, inflated, bigge, borgen out.
Turia, idem duod *Duria*.
Turialis, actus to *Spagne*.
Turicremas, loke *Thuricremas*.
Turio, onis, f. g. the rebbell of yonge branches of a tree.
Turma, m, f. g. a compaignie of troublous, contynnyng. 32. boyss men, a troupe: and their capitayne is called *Decurio*.
Turmali, le, of the same troupe of bandes.

T ANTE V.

Turrim, in order of battaine, by companies of bandes.
 Turnus, the name of a capitaine slaine by Aeneas.
 Turones, people in France by the river Lige.
 Turonica, Tourne in France.
 Turpiculus, a, um, somewhat filthy, dishonest of unclean, somewhat ill favoured.
 Turpificatus, a, um, made filthy or unclean.
 Turpis, pe, foule, dishonest, cruell. also great.
 Fugaturpis, a dishonest flight.
 Turpe caput, a foule great head.
 Turpiter, shamefully, dishonestly, filthily, vilely, basely.
 Turpiter, dimis, f. g. dishonestly, villane, despotant, ill favoured, filthy: sometime rebuke.
 Turpe, amare, to hate, dishonest, of bigness out of good nature.
 Turricula, a, um, a littell tower. also a boxe, out of the which one are throwen.
 Turris, is, f. g. a tower, or any thing made like to it.
 Turris bnfous, a citie of Sardinia, now called Sardinia.
 Turris, and Turris, a, um, that beareth a tower, as an ensigne.
 Turris, a, um, high: also towered, or full of towers.
 Turris, a, um, elephant bearing towers on his back.
 Turris, a, um, a certain fish like a delphin.
 Turris, a, um, a tower of a house.
 Turris, a, um, a bird called a crane, and a fish called Trigon.
 Turris, a, um, a tower of a house, or other houses are crammes with, and a cake used in sacrifice.
 Turris, a, um, a tent of tents, which the surgeons doo put into a wounde.
 Turris, a, um, frankincense, it is also written with h, as Thus.
 Tuscana, a towne of Tuscia.
 Tuscia, a countrey in Italie, wherein be the citiees of Florence, Sene, Lura, and Pisa.
 Tulci, people of Tuscane.
 Tusculanensis, le, of Tusculum.
 Tusculum, a littell piece of frankincense, also a citie by Rome sette on an hill.
 Tusculanus, a, um, of that citie.
 Tusculanum, was the territoire about Tusculum, where Cicero, Cato, and diuers other noble men dwelled.
 Tusculus, a, um, of Tusculum.
 Tuscus, a, um, of the countrey of Tuscie.
 Tuscus, a, um, a tree in Rome.
 Tussedo, dimis, f. g. the cough.
 Tussula, le, f. g. a littell cough.
 Tussilago, giniis, f. g. an herbe, which putteth awate the cough. some men suppose it to be goltes foote, called of the apothecaries yngu-

T ANTE V.

la caballina, it hath leaues like fute, but some what bigger, with many corners, the upper parte of the leafe green, the nether white, the stalk an handfull high, and beareth a pale flower.
 Tussio, liur, fire, to cough.
 Tussis, is, f. g. the cough.
 Tutamen, minis, and Tutamentum, ti, n. g. defence, a safeguard.
 Turanus, was supposed to bee a god, which had the custodie of men.
 Tute, thou thy selfe.
 Tute ubi imperes, doo you gouerne or rule your selfe.
 Tute, aduerbium, safely, without daunger or perill.
 Tutela, le, f. g. the wardshippe of custodie of infants, a safe keeping, a defending, a fence or hedge about a ground.
 Factus lux tutela pupillus dicitur, when he is no more vnder the tuition of a creantour or gardian.
 Tutelaris, re, pertaining to a creantour or gardian.
 Tutelaris diuus, the saincte whom we doo take for our speciall advocate to god.
 Tutelarius, idem quod adilis, one that hath the custodie of the temples of common houses.
 Tutia, is called of the greekes Pompholyx, the thickest parte thereof is Spodium.
 Tutulus, a goddesse, vnder whose custodie was coine in barnes and riked.
 Tutulus, most surely.
 Tutulus, more sure.
 Tutus, without perill or punishment.
 Tutus, a, um, to be safe.
 Tutor, is, a, um, to defende, to maintayne, to kepe safe.
 Tutor, oris, m. g. a gardian, he that hath the wards of an infant, a creantour.
 Tutorius, a, um, pertaining to a gardian.
 Tutulus, a toppe of the heare wounden with a purple lace on the crowne of a womans head, which was onely woyn of hir that was wife to the great pyet at Rome, called Flamen Dialis.
 Tutus, a, um, sure, safe, defended from perill, out of daunger.
 Tutus a calore, defended from the daungee of the heate.
 Ad omnes ictus tutus, that cannot be hurt with any stroke.
 locus tutus, a safe place, where one needeth to feare no daunger.
 Tuis, a, um, thine.
 Tuum est, it is your parte, butte, or office.
 Tuo arbitratu, after your owne fantasie and pleasure.
 Teuigine tul quicquam? didde I touche any thing that is yours?

Tu

T ANTE Y.

Tul studiose, that touch you well.
 Tul charitas, the love that I beare towards you.
 De tuis vnius, one of your friends.
 Pro amicitia tua, for the love and friendshipp that I owe you.

T, ANTE, Y.

Tyana, a citie of Cappadocia.
 Tyantius, a, um, of that citie.
 Tyber, bris, a great river by Rome.
 Tyberinus, idem, patronymicum femin. of Tyber.
 Tyberinus, a, um, of Tyber.
 Tyberinus, the god of the river Tyber.
 Tyberius, the name of an emperor of Rome.
 Tybar, is, n. g. a citie by Rome.
 Tybarinus, a, um, of the citie Tybar.
 Tybars, burtis, om. g. and licet hanc Tybarsis, et hoc Tyburte, of Tybur.
 Tyca, a nymph.
 Tyche, ches, a citie in Sicilia.
 Tychius, a mans name in Rome.
 Tydeus, Biffyl, the father of Diomedes the noble capitaine, which wounded Aechus and Adars at the battelle of Troie.
 Tydides, the sonne of nephew of Tydeus.
 Tyle, called also Thule, an ile within one dayes iourney of the frozen sea.
 Tylus, a womme, which lieth vnder stones and stiles, that haue lye longe on the grounde, and is somewhat blacke and scaled, and hath many legges: which beynge touched, closeth hym selfe rounde as a pease, and is most commonly called a cheslotype.
 Tymber, a mens name, also a river.
 Timbra, a great flide in the countrey of Troie, through which the river of Tyber runneth into the riuer of Scawander.
 Tymbus, bi, a rumbe of monument.
 Tymetes, one of the sonnes of hyng Hydamus.
 Tymolus, idem quod Tmolus.
 Tympanicus, a, um, he that is diseased with a tympanie.
 Tympanita, x, m. g. he that plateth on a tympanie.
 Tympanitria, x, f. g. a woman that plateth on a tympanie.
 Tympanites, a hynde of dypple, wherein the beap swelleth greates, wherof wynde is the chiefe occasion, a tympanie.
 Tympanizo, aui, are, to play on a tympanie, labour of tympanie.
 Tympanocirba, idem quod tympanista.
 Timpanum, ni, n. gen. a tympanie, a rabbois of tympanie. Scelus calleth it a towred chariot or cage: other suppose it to be the drake of a carie wheele: I thynke it made by caban for the coyle of a chariot of hoist litter, made

T ANTE Y.

with holes or boades covered, which is used muche from the opinion of Scelus.
 Tympanum, is also a great tympanie, wherein men doo goe to dance by rythme of great weight. It is also a platter, which serueth for meate. also an instrument to play with.
 Tymphal, people in Ethiopia, which is in Arabia.
 Tyndarus, a, um, of Tyndarus.
 Tyndaride, Latoj and Pollux.
 Tyndaris, daridis, the daughter of nece of Tyndarus. Tyndaris was also a citie of Sicilia.
 Tyndarus, the father of the saye Helen, for whom Troie was destroyed, and also of Latoj and Pollux.
 Typha, groweth in fennes, with a longe and smoth stalk, hanging on the toppe a flower, which flecth away like the flower of a rush.
 Typha Tyrealis, is a hynde of coine, like to oue sic, by Theophrastus description, and I suppose it to be that, which we call sic.
 Typhis, a carpenter, which first founde the waye to gouerne a shippe.
 Typhoeus, triffylla, a great giant, the name of Titan. Typhon, idem, also a great pestilence wynde, a white wynde.
 Typhoeus, a Typhoeus, a, um, of Typhoeus.
 Typhonæ, be certayne impositions in the aire, like globes of fyre or dares.
 Typus, pi, m. gen. a figure, an example, or a forme, a libelle of a shadow of a thing.
 Tyra, a river nere Jiler.
 Tyrambe, a citie of Sarmatia.
 Tyrannice, cruell, tyrannously.
 Tyrannicida, dg, m. g. he that sleeth a tyrann.
 Tyrannicidium, the killing of a tyrann.
 Tyrannicus, a, um, of a tyrann.
 Tyrannis, nidiis, f. g. a cruell or violent rule of gouernance for a private commodities, and not for a publicke weale, tyrannie.
 Tyrannion, a learned man in the time of Pompey.
 Tyrannoclanus, al, m. g. he that killeth a tyrann.
 Tyrannus, the name of a sophister.
 Tyrannus, ni, m. g. a tyrann.
 Tyras, a citie of Sarmatia.
 Tyrianthina, a garment of purple colour.
 Tyrianthinus color, purple colour.
 Tyres, a citie of Syria.
 Tyridates, a hynde of dypple.
 Tyrimithia, a citie by Regas, where Scelus was nonethed.
 Tyrimithus, a, um, of Tyrimithia.
 Tyrius, a, um, of the citie Tyrius, also a colour of purple colour.
 Vestes tyricæ, garments of purple colour.
 Tyro, onis, a ponge fooldier, a man of armes, also he that first entred into the experience of any arte, science, or exercise.
 Tyro vid forenli, one that is newly exercised in playe.

V ANTE E.

For them selfe that they have had to longe possession of it.
 Verulte, agedly, anciently.
 Vetustesco, scere, to be olde, to be waste for age.
 Vetustissime in vna unit, that bee in vte and have bene a very great tyme.
 Vetustus, a, um, olde, ancient.
 Veuna, a longe waste.
 Vexabundus, a, um, that troubleth of vexeth other.
 Vexatio, onis, vexation, greafe, tourmente, trouble.
 Vexator, oris, m. g. he that vexeth of troubleth other.
 Vexatus, a, um, vexed, troubled, greened.
 Vexillarius, ri, m. gene, the banner of standerbe beare.
 Vexillatio, onis, f. g. a company of men of warre under one ensigne after some a wyng of hoymen.
 Vexillum, li, ne. gene. a banner, standerbe, of ensigne.
 Vexo, aui, are, to bere of trouble, to tesse a turmoyle hither and thither, to afflicke, to doe all mischete that can be possible, to turment greuously.
 Populariter vexare, to spoyle and destroye.
 Agnos vexare, to distress the countrey.
 Contumelios et probis vexare aliquem, to rable and speake spretull wordes agaynst one.
 Vnia vexare nos dicuntur, to trouble and disquiete the mynde.
 Vicius, vicinus, a river in Pontus.

V. ANTE, I.

Via, x, f. g. a waste, a journey. Sometime a strete, a causer, also a passage: the manner, meane, custome, trade, faction.
 Via militaris, the bythe hyge waste of hoyle men and of the men.
 Angusta, arum, narrow passages.
 Via publica, the common bythe waste.
 Via priuata, parthes of wastes throught any mannes groundes, that he wate stoppe when he will.
 Vicinales viae, common parthes full for ones to goe in.
 Strata, arum, the pauementes and causeys of stretes.
 Vicis, vias, stretes in a cite.
 Quod de via languerem, because I was weary of journeyng, of faine with goyng.
 Video quot dierum via sit, I see how many daies journey it is.
 Si qua via est, if it wate bee doone by any meane.
 Aperta via, an open and plaine waste,

V ANTE I.

Alla aggrediemur via, we will goe about to an other waste.
 Anquorum dierum viam in Macedonia perrexi, I went inwards Macedonia two of these daies journey.
 Facilis via, an easie waste.
 Viatrix, a waste much haunted.
 Aperire viam alicui, to make a waste for one.
 Viatrix, a waste.
 Celerare viam, to make speede on his waste, to goe a pace.
 Dare viam alicui, to geue oneltesse to passe.
 In viam se dare, and committre to viare, to take a journey.
 De via decedere, to tourne out of the waste.
 Tanquam aliquam viam longam confeceris, as though you hadde gone some great journey.
 Deserere viam virtutis, to forsake the waste of vertue.
 Si qua viam fortuna dederit, it will helpe you to find it by any meane.
 Longam viam ire, to goe a great journey.
 Tota erras via, thou arte faere out of the waste, thou arte bitterly dectused.
 Habere docendi viam, to haue a maner, way, of trade of teaching.
 Inchoare viam, to go before.
 Viam inuenire, to fynde a waste to escape.
 Viam munire, to make or prepare a waste, to fynde a sure waste for one to dooe a thyng.
 Ne quam viam patefaceret, that he shoulde open no gappe.
 Tentanda via est, I must assaye some waste of meane.
 In via esse, to be on the waste in his journey.
 Pergere viam, to go on his waste.
 Via peruulgata patrum, after the common custome and faction of fathers.
 Viam ligandi tradere, to teache one the maner how to please.
 Via, a river of Spayne.
 Vians, antis, omnis generis, that goeth by the waste.
 Viarius, a, um, pertaining to wastes.
 Viator, aris, ari, to prepare victualles necessary for journey.
 Viaticum, li, neutrius generis, a dismyne of Viaticum.
 Viaticum, ci, neutrius generis, all thyng necessary for journey, bee it in victualles or in thre thyngs, preparation for journey, conflag.
 Viaticus, a, um, pertaining to journey, of travelling by the waste.
 Viatica cena, a banquet geuen to a man at his departing on his journey.
 Viator, oris, m. g. a traveller by the way, a way farryng man. also he whiche warneth men to be able to counsaile, secretly officers to call me to them

V ANTE I.

to them, a common messenger.
 Viatorius, a, um, pertaining to the waste.
 Viatoria vasa, vessels whiche dooe fynde for journey.
 Vibex, blicis, f. g. a spot remaining in the skin after beating.
 Vibon, a towns in the colitree of the Britains.
 Vibrans, antis, om. g. brandishing, also trembling, quivering.
 Vibratio, onis, a brandishing.
 Vibratus, a, um, brandished, shaken, sometimes curled.
 Vibrissae, of Vibrici, heares in a mans nose.
 Vibrissae, aui, are, to quaver in singing.
 Vibro, aui, are, to make a thyng, or to make a thyng to make or quaver, to brandish.
 Vibrum, ni, n. g. the springe, whiche cometh out of the roots of a tree.
 Vicarius, ni, mascul. gene. one that dwelleth in the village. also vicarius is taken for ignobilis.
 Vicarius, a, um, that is in the steede of place of an other. also the seruant of hym, whiche is a seruant, that dooeth the office of another.
 Vicariam operam impendere, to execute an other mans office, to dooe that another man shoulde haue dooen.
 Dare vicarium, to put one in his place to doo his dultie.
 Succedere vicarii muneri alterius, to come in the place of an other and dooe that he shoulde.
 Vicaria mors, when one dieth in the steede of an other.
 Tu sis illi vicarius meus, doe thou helpe him in my steede.
 Vicarium, in villages of streets. also steete by strete, or village by village.
 Vicenarius, a, um, the twentieth.
 Vincenia, a cite in Aenestia, betwene Verona and Padua.
 Vicinus, a, um, twente.
 Vicinia, m. f. g. a certain portion of tribute gathered of euey thousande.
 Vicinarius, a, um, belonging to that penel of tribute.
 Vicinus, a, um, the twentieth.
 Vicia, x, f. g. a certeyne graine, whiche take to a vine rooteth upon the stalkes of herbes whiche dooe grow bygh.
 Vicarium, ri, neutrius gene. the sowng of suche graine, of the place where that graine is sowed.
 Vicarius, a, um, belonging to that graine.
 Vicia, twente tymes.
 Vicinalis, le, belonging to neighbours.
 Vicina, x, f. g. neighbourhood, the place next to us, whiche corruptly we call Viciniam.
 Vicinitas, atis, f. g. neighbourhood, neighbour.

V ANTE I.

Sometimes the multitude of neighbours, the dwelling of men nere together.
 Versari in vicinitate, to be very nere a chyn.
 Vicinitas nominis, when two names bee in like, that one is taken for the other.
 Vicinium, ni, n. g. neighbourhood, neighbourhood.
 Vicinus, ni, m. g. and Vicina, ni, f. g. a neighbour, one that dwelleth nere a chyn.
 Vicinus, a, um, nere, next to, by, not farre of.
 Vicinum malum, a mischief of illerme nere at hand.
 Vicina ad parandū, nere hie tyms of trouall.
 Vicinus illi, nere hie to hym.
 Vici, vici, vicium, vic, counte, tyme, steede, place.
 Vices, to tourne one for Vis, force, fight, strength, battell. Vices eius memorat, et carices depicte, the telling of the battell shew he hath fought, dangers that he hath bene in.
 Vices, is also bled for misfortunes, misfortunes, mischances, discommodities, displeasures, aduersities.
 Menedemi vicem miseret me, I haue ptes on the ill chance of Menedemus.
 Per multas vices, and multis vicibus, many tymes. Vnica vice, once.
 Reipublice vicem dolebo, I will be sorry for the hurt of misfortune of the common weale.
 Nec tela nec villas vitauisse vices Danaum, daungers, troperies.
 Vices quae superbe se manent ipsum, punte mentes, displeasures, aduersities.
 Vicibus reuicere, by course, by turne.
 Alius alia vice, one at one tyme, an other at an other: of the same one waste, the rather an other waste.
 Stata vice, at a tyme ordinarie and certayne.
 Suam cuiusq; vicem, euey one his turne of course.
 Seruare vices, to kepe theyr courses.
 Alternis vicibus, per vices, and vicibus, by course, one after an other.
 Be vice versa, and contrarie wyse.
 Vicibus annorum, the yearly course.
 Vice pro loco accipitur.
 Vice pedum, in steede of feet.
 Vicem solis supplet, it is in steede of place of the sonne.
 Pro vice, Plautus fere posuit vbiq; vicem.
 Heri vicem meam, in steede of my matter, of my matter.
 Nostrum amborum vicem, in steede of place of vs twayne.
 Et suam iam vicem magis anxios, and being as than moie solicitous of careful for theyr owne part.
 Vicem vicem sollicitus videtur, for me, for my sake, for my welfare.

Y ANTE

Viola, *ui*, *are*, to goe a courtney.
Viola, *x*, *f*, *g*, a violet.
Violabilis, *ic*, that is apte to bee violated, that
 maye be violated.
Violaceus, *a*, *um*, of violet colour.
Violaris, *re*, *idem*.
Violarium, *q*, *neu*, *ge*, a place where violetttes
 growe.
Violarius, *h*, *m*, *g*, he that dieth violet colour.
Violatio, *onis*, a violating, a breacking.
Violator, *oris*, one that violateth, corrupteth,
 or suspenderth.
Violatus, *a*, *um*, broken, violated, deflowered.
Violens, *ens*, *om*, *g*, violent.
Violenter, violently, with force, mangles his head,
 cruelly, unpaciently.
 Tolerare violenter, to eate a thing very un-
 paciently, to abyde a thynge against his will.
Violentia, *x*, *f*, *g*, violence, force, vehemencie.
Violentus, *a*, *um*, violent, forcible.
Viololarius, *are*, to violate, to corrupte, to de-
 file, to deflowre, to breake as a man dooth
 a law.
Amicitiam violare, to dooe againt friends
 shippes.
Infamiationem alicuius violare, to dimi-
 nish ones estimation or residence.
Fidem coniugij violare, to breake wedlocke.
Fœdus violare, to breake league or alliance.
Insuper violare, to dooe iniurie to straung
 men, that come into our countrey or citie.
Parentes violare, to dooe unnaturally to his
 parents.
Vocem aliquem violare, to raise or speake out-
 ragedly against one.
Sylvam violare, *securi*, to cut downe trees.
Vinea, *Valentia* citie in *Apulia*.
Viperæ, *x*, *f*, *g*, a kinde of adders.
Viperinus, and **Vipereus**, *a*, *um*, of an adder.
Vipiones, *longe crans*.
Vir, *ui*, *m*, *g*, a man, it is also an housebando,
 it signifyth also one of a good courage, a val-
 liant man.
Vir es, thou art a valiant man.
Virago, *ginis*, *f*, *g*, a woman having the courage
 of a man, a woman of a stout and manly
 make.
Viribus, *h*, *m*, *gen*, twyse a man, whiche name
 was given to Hippolytus, the sonne of These-
 us, after that Theseus hadde brought
 him agayne to life.
Viretum, *eti*, *n*, *g*, a green place, a place where
 is muche greene grass.
Vireo, *onis*, *n*, *g*, a certayne hynde called of the
rudoric and *Blaine* *Whiston*.
Vireo, *ui*, *ere*, to be greene, to be more holly.
Vires, *virum*, looke *Vir*.
Vireco, *icere*, to make greene, to begynne
 to turne greene.
Viretan, *n*, *g*, a greene place,

V ANTE 1.

Virga, *v. f. g.* a rodde of yarde.
Virga pastoris, an herbe, called celsyus, reash
Labrum veneris.
Virgator, oris, *mal. gen.* he that beareth with
 rodde.
Virgatus, *a. um*, that hath rodde of longe stee
 he is in it like rodde.
Vetis virgata, a garment after some of pamp
 les, after other of clothe, hanging longe fra
 hes in it like rodde, a calowme.
Virgetum, *i. n. g.* a place where offars, twigg
 ges, of rodde be set, to bynde vires.
Virgo, *a. um*, of rodde.
Virgi, a towne of Spayne.
Virgilius, the most famous poete of *Quintus*.
Virginalis, *le. et* Virginarius, *a. um*, of a vir
 gin; that pertaineth to a mayden.
Virgindemia, a gathering of rodde, to make
 offars of twiggges.
Virgineus, *a. um, idem* quod Virginalis.
Virginitas, *ais. f. g.* virginitee, chastitee, maye
 behead, puelle.
Virgo, imis, *com. g.* a bierge of mayden.
Virgulara, seu virgata vetis, a calowme.
Virgula, *x. f. g.* a little rodde of yarde.
Virgultum, *i. n. g.* a ponge thooce of spryng, sta
 yng out of the grounde.
Virguncula, *x. f. g.* a pong mayden.
Viria, of Viriola, *x. f. g.* an onnement to weare
 about the necke, hanging greene plectons be
 nes in it.
Viratus, *a. um*, stronge, a woode out of be.
Viricula, little strength.
Viriculum, *i. n. g.* a wybble of perler, of rather
 a certayne kynde of barres.
Viridans, *antis. om. g.* that whiche is greene.
Viridarium, *n. neu. g.* a greene place enclosed,
 wherin beastes and foules are kepte.
Viridarius, *a. um*, belonginge to a garden of
 greene place.
Viridarij ferul, fernantes that kepe an o
 charde of garden.
Viride, an aduerbe, greenely, somewhat with
 a greene colour.
Viridia, a greene, of place set with greentrees
 for pleasure.
Viridicatus, *a. um*, made greene.
Viridis, *de*, greene.
Viriditas, *ais. fa. gene.* greenesse, also force,
 strength, manlynesse.
Virido, *aus. x. c.* to make greene.
Virilla, *liam. n. g.* plantatum, the plecte man
 byes of a man.
Virilis, *le.* of a man, also manlye of valiant.
Virilis toga, was a garment of the Romans
 as whiche they began to weare at xviij. yeres
 of age.
Virilis animus, a valiant and couer courage,
 a manlye bracke.
Sexus virilis, the male kynde.

V. ANTE M.

[illegible]

WANTED

great might and boldness, to fight
a battle.
Visgoris vis, vehemence of anger.
Vis verbrum, the virtue and destination
of words.
Vis calente, brauery of wine.
Maxima visus hominis, the greatest
sight and force.
Summa vi, with all violence.
Abstinere vim ab aliquo, to abstain
hands from another.
Vim afferre maximam ad aliquid, to use of
great effluvia, to bring great wrath, &c.
Agere pro viribus, to act as much as he
can, to do the utmost of his power.
Concipere vim, to wage strange, or of more
force and violence.
Deficere viribus, to become weak or faint.
Experire vim, to prove what he can do.
Habere vires, to be of force or might.
Inferre vim, to inflict his might or
power.
Fit via vi, that makes a way with plagues force
and violence.
Vis pelagi, the violence of the sea.
Vis maior, is taken for a great tempest or
storm.
Vis diuina, idem.
Afferre vim mulieri, to ravish a woman.
Adhibere vim, to use compulsion, to enforce.
Vim sibi attulit, he hurted him selfe.
Reponant vim suam requora, the seas were
calme.
Vi superum, by the enforcement, violence,
compulsion, or power of the goddess.
Virapere, to take a waile by some hands.
Vis militum, a great multitude of soldiers
ours.
Vis frumenti, great abundance of coine.
Magna vis auri et argenti, great abundance
of a wete great summe of golde and siluer.
Viscarum, gum, dyed with hyrcine, also the
web or taken with hyrcine.
Viscata munera, id est, huius, gifts of pre-
sents given to the emperor to have great
presents.
Viscera, viscerum, bowels, the interior, also
all bowels of the ingaine and the bow, &c.
Viscerum rectorum viscera, he search the
bowels of sinners.
Diripiunt aulæ viscera nostra ferri, the bowels
of choice.
Spumantibus visceribus ardens, being
hot, greatly heated.
Visceratio, only, is a dissolution of the bowels.
Viscerum, by the bowels.
Visceri, only, the bowels.
Viscera, only, the bowels.
Viscera, only, the bowels.

V ANTE II

Vitum, i, n. g. myscelden or myscello, whiche commonly groweth in crabbe trees and wild pearre trees.
Viscus, i, m. g. and **Viscum**, i, n. g. gene. bypplime, sometyms it is taken for a net or bape.
Viscus, i, m. g. all that is between the bones and the fleshe. It is also some parte of the inwardes of a man or beaste, as the livers, the splene, the longes, the spuer, the bladder or any one botwell or gutte, like **Viscera**.
Viscendus, a, um, woorth to be seen, to be marvellous or wondered at.
Visibilis, i, e, that may be seen.
Vision, onis, a vision, a fantasie.
Visionis, onis, visting, or vistington.
Vitio, aui, are, to visting, to come to see.
Vitio, viti, ere, to go or come to see, also to see.
Id vitio, for that cause I come to see.
Vitam in domi est, I will go see if he be at home.
Ad eam vitam, I will go to his house & see.
Venio v. ere, I come to see.
Vitendi causa, to see.
Vitontium, a, tice in Spayne called commonly **Vitium**, or **Vitico**.
Vitor, oris, m. g. a messenger sent to view or see a thyng, a spie.
Vitica, a tiner of Sarmatia.
Vitula, vites, a certayne kynde of vines.
Vitum, i, n. g. a dreme, a fantasie. also a thyng that one hath seen.
Reverte vitia, to till of the thynges that one hath seen.
Vitiosus, a, tice of Germanie.
Vitiosus, m. g. fight.
Orbis vites, bynde.
Acti vitus, quicke fight.
Deprehendere aliquid visu, to see a thyng.
Ducere visus per omnia, to looke rounde about vpon euery thyng.
Ve visum fallant, that they can not be seene.
Premere visus alicuius, to close ones eyes.
Vilus, is sometyms taken for that, whiche is seen, a sight.
Vilus, a, um, seen.
Vilus sum, me thought.
Vita, i, x, f. g. lyfe.
Vita functus, dead.
Vitam agere, ducere, exigere, to lyue, to leade his lyfe.
Vitam adimere, to slean.
Vitam traducere, to passe his lyfe tyme.
Exiguū curriculum vitæ, a thort space of lyfe.
Mea vita, blandientis vox, my owne lyfe or deatling.
Precaria vita, looke precaria.
Abire, ducere, migrare a vita, to die.
Commutare vitam cum morte, idem.
Dare duo Concedere vitam alicui, to graunte one his persone, to graunte hym his lyfe and

V ANTE II

not to kyll hym.
Edere vitam, to die.
Expellere aliquem vitam, to kyll one.
Vita frui, to lyue.
Pacifici vitam cum hoste, to palse to his enemye, on condition to save his lyfe.
Profundere vitam pro re aliqua, to die of geue his lyfe for a thyng.
Sic vita est, fuche to the lyfe of facton of men.
In vita mea, in all the tyme of my lyfe.
Vita, in the plurall number, is sometyms taken for the factons of maners of men.
Tenuis sine corpore vita, id est, animus.
Vitabundus, a, um, that escheweth a thyng.
Vitalis, i, e, that liueth, that hath lyfe or geue his lyfe, liueth, that pertaineth to the maintenance of lyfe.
Auxilium vitale, that mainetyneth of succourer a mans lyfe.
Calor vitalis, that geue his lyfe.
Sanguis vitalis, wherein lyfe is conserved.
Vitalis focus, that is alyue.
Vitalia capius, the byrnes.
Vitaliter, with lyfe, liueth.
Vitalitas, aris, f. g. lyfe, liuynesse.
Vitatio, onis, f. g. an eschewing, a vordpyn, a shonnyng.
Vitellus, h, m. g. the yolke of an egge.
Vitellinus, a, um, of or belonging to the yolke of an egge.
Viteus, a, um, of or belonging to a vine tree.
Vitex, viticis, a kynde of wythe: ecce Agnus cauitus.
Vitiarium, rii, n. g. a place, wherein ponge vines are sette.
Vitiatio, onis, a causethemene, a corruption of besourpyn.
Vitiator, oris, m. g. a corrupter, a causethemene.
Vitatus, a, um, corrupted, besoured.
Vitata mulier, a woman causethemene of besoured.
Vitacula, i, f. g. a little vine.
Viticulum, li, n. g. the shoothe of a vine.
Vinifer, ra, rum, that beareth vines.
Vingenus, a, um, that cometh of a vine.
Vingineus, a, um, of a vine.
Vitigo, gnis, f. g. a foulness of all the body, haupng spots of sundye colours.
Vitilis, i, e, any thyng that may be wounded, pleasant, flesch, mete to bynde with.
Vitiligator, oris, m. g. a detractor of backes bites, an halter.
Vitiligo, aui, are, to backebite or detractor a man or woman, to halte.
Vitio, aui, are, to corrupte or vitiare, to besile, to besoure, to besourne, to besile.
Virginem vitare, to besile a maid.
Vitiose, i, e, corrupte.
Vitiose facinus, we committe a faulte of doo amysse.

V ANTE I.

Vitiosus concludere, to make a false conclusion.
Vitiositas, aris, f. g. vice, corruption, an vnconscience affection in all a mans behauiour.
Vitiosus, a, um, vicious, or full of erreuice, faulte, lesche, corrupte.
Vitiosus magistratus, officers not right conditute of made.
Ovis vitiosus, rotten or scabbed sheepe.
Suftragium vitiosum, id est, corruptum.
Corpus vitiosum, a body not sounde.
Vitiosa nux, a woormesaten nutte.
Vita vitiosa, a naughty lyfe.
Vitis, i, s, f. g. a vine. also a thyng, whiche a captain in warres did beare in his hande.
Vitis alba, an herbe, whiche cenneth vp in hedgges, and wyndeth about the fettes, haupng a leafe like a vine leafe, but rougher, and a red bearte. It is also called **Bronia**, and in english **Wilde vine**.
Vitis nigra, a lyke wythe, whiche commonly groweth amonge herbes, and byndeth them together, haupng a leafe in facton like to sup.
Vitilator, oris, m. g. he that fettereth vines.
Vitisco, i, e, to spyngyn vines.
Vitium, i, n. g. vice, contrarie to vertus. also a faulte or errour, a thyng to be blamed or reprobous. also sickness, an impediment, a blemish. also imperfection, corruption.
Vitium offerre virginis, to defloure a virgin.
Vitio dare, to blame or reprobous.
Vitio vertere, to dyspse, to lesche.
Meum vitium fuerit, it shalbe my faulte.
Vini vitio fecit, the wyne was in faulte that he dydde it, of dyskennesse caus. d hym to doo it.
Vito, aui, are, to eschewe, to beware of, to auoyde.
Mortem fuga vitare, to save his lyfe by flighte.
Suspicionem vitare, to auoyde suspicion.
Vitriarius, n, m. g. a glasse maker, or a glasser.
Vitreolum, an herbe growyng on walles, wherewith bestell bapng scoured, is made wondrous full bright.
Vitreus, a, um, of glasse, clere lyke glasse, also bychle.
Vitrius, a, um, of glasse.
Vitricus, i, m. g. a father in law or a stepfather.
Vitriolum, li, n. g. a diminutive of Vitrum.
Vitrosus, a, um, whiche hath plenty of glasse, full of glasse.
Vitrum, i, n. g. glasse.
Vitra, x, f. g. a fillet of headbande. sometyms a garlande.
Vitatus, a, um, bounde with a fillet or bonde.
Vitula, x, a heffer or ponge cowe.
Vitilatio, onis, f. g. retorsyng.
Vitulinus, a, um, of a calfe.
Caro vitulina, beate.
Vitulator, aris, aui, to retorse,

V ANTE I.

Vitulus, i, m. g. a calfe, not onely of a cowe, but also of an ollyphant, and of great sphees. It is also a fische called a scale.
Vitulus, a, i, e, a god, whom the painims supposed to geue lyfe.
Vituperabilis, i, e, woorth blame, to be blamed.
Vituperatio, onis, f. g. a rebukynge, a blaming, a dyspse.
In vituperationem venire, to be blamed.
Vituperator, oris, m. g. he that rebuketh or blameth another, he that dyspseth of dyscommendeth.
Vituperium, i, n. g. a rebuke, dyscommendation, rebukynge.
Vitupero, aui, are, to blame, to dyscommende, to dyspse.
Vituperones, rebukers.
Vitacitas, aris, natural strength or liuynesse.
Vituarium, i, n. g. a place where wilde beastes, bypdes and sphees be kept, it may be called as well a ponde as a park, a connygar, a walthe for bypdes.
Vitax, aris, m. g. liueth, stronge of nature, that lyueth longe.
Viterra, x, f. g. a secret.
Vitidus, a, um, liueth, quicke, full of strength or liuynesse.
Vitior, et vitiosissimus, old wyters used for more turning or most turning.
Vitiradix, i, s, f. g. a pounge vine set with the roote. It is also euery plant, wherof the roote is quicke, though the stem or spyngyn be dead or corrupted, a quickefete.
Vitisco, vitiscere, or Vitesco, vitescere, to begynne to spyngyn or take lyfe.
Vituo, viti, ere, to liue, to haue a merite lyfe.
Viue in diem, to liue without any prouision or store.
Bene valete et viuite, fare you well, and god sende you to liue a merite lyfe.
Actatam viue, to leade his lyfe.
Annis vel annos centum viue, to liue an hundredth yeres.
Beautissime viueremus, we shuld leade a blessed and merite lyfe, we shuld lyue lyke saintes.
Quibuscum conuictissime vixerat, with whom he had great familiaritee and frendshipp.
Cum aliquo familiariter viue, to liue with one as his familiar frende.
In laude viue, to lyue in pryse and renownme.
Parce viue, to liue sparyngly & sparydly.
Delicate et molliter viue, to leade a wanton and delicate lyfe.
E natura viue, to liue accordyng to nature.
Viue ex more alterius, to lyue as an other man wolde haue hym, or after an other mans maner or pleasure.
Viue studiis, to set all his passyme on leare,

V ANTE N

Vnus omnium, only of alone amongst all other.
Illum curo vnum, I care of care for him alone.

Ad vnum et ones.

Caluicium vni tantum animalium hominal, a man to bald and no beards etc.
Vnus et aliter, two, one of two.
Vno aut aliter die, in a date of two quely.
Vnus atq; idem, the selfe same person.
Vnus de septem, one of the seven.
Dum rure absum vnos sex dies, while I haue been in the countrey but one paye. Or dates.

Vno exemplo omnes viuunt, they thus all after one fashion.

Vnus e vulgo, one of the common people.
Te vnum ex omnibus amari, he loueth you onely amongst all other.

Vni moribus viuunt, they kepe the same fashions of manners in these thysage still.

Vna harum quatuor causa, any one of all these reasons of causes.

Vno quoy gradu, at euery steppe.

Vna licet spes sit, there is no hope but this.

Vno verbo eloquere, tell me at a woorde, tell me at once.

He vnus, this man onely.

Hocce, o ficio vnum, I know this one thing vnusquodq; quicquid, quodq; uel quidq; unus ex one.

Vnus quicq; optimus, euery honest man.

V, ANTE, O.

Voberca, a towne by Vitho in Spayne.
Vocabulum, li, n.g. the denomination of any thing, a woorde, a name.

Vocalis, le, lowde. also that which hath a voyce.

Vocalitas, atis, f.g. a tune of sound of a voyce.

Vocamen, minis, n.g. the name of a thing.

Vocamentum, hanc de re aliqua, to haue the name of a thing.

Vocatio, onis, a calling.

Vocatus, a, um, pertaining to calling.

Vocator, oris, m.g. a caller, one that is sent to bidde men to supper or dine.

Vocatus, a, um, called, bidden.

Vocatus, us, m.g. a calling upon, a calling.

Vociferans, atis, cryenge out, bialeng.

Vociferatio, onis, a crying out.

Vociferator, oris, m.g. he that cryeth out.

Vociferor, atis, ari, to crye out, to crye loud, to biale.

Vocifero, idem.

Vocito, aei, are, to call often.

Voco, aui, are, to call, to bidde, to aske, to geue a name.

Me ad Licetorium vacas, thou doest al-

V ANTE O

lige Democritus, and would haue beene a better hym.

Ad calculos vocare, to call one to reckon.

Ad computationem vocare idem.

Ad exemplar alterius vocare, to exhort one to follow the example of an other man.

In discrimen vocare, to put in daunger.

Inius vel ludicum vocare, to accuse one of vnice: to bring an action against one.

Vocare ad cognam, to bidde to supper.

Conuiuium vocare, idem.

Vocauerat me in hunc diem, he hath come as this date.

Vocare clamoribus hostem, to promoue the enemies to battayle with crying to them.

Vocare deum clamore, to call vpon god.

Nominis vocare aliquem, to call one by name.

Vocat pluram cornix, the crow signifieth by his cryng that we haue raine.

In crimen vocare, to accuse, to bring, to lay to ones charge.

In dubium vocare, to doubt of.

Ad exitium et vastitatem vocare, to woe and destroy utterly.

Ad libertatem seruos vocare, to manumitt or make free.

In luctum vocare, to make heauy of sorrowe full, to cause to mouere.

In odium vocabatur, it was hated.

In partes, mulieres vocare sunt, the women were made partners, of willed to be partakers.

In periculum vocantur, they are brought in daunger.

In suspicionem vocare, to suspect.

Ad procuracionem relictus vocari, to be willed to take the charge of a thinge vpon hym.

Ad testimonium vocare, to call one to beare witness.

Ad vitam vocare aliquem, to bidde one be of good there, and put hym in hope of life: or to courage or exhort hym to live.

In insimulationem probrorum vocare, to accuse one, or late terrigne reprocheth him that ges to his charge.

Vocantis, a, um, of peares.

Vocantis, people of Harbon in France.

Vocula, le, f.g. a little voyce. It is also a toquie. also a little woorde.

Vogelus, a, um, a bill in the mouth of a bird in France.

Vola, le, f.g. the middle of the hand of the foot. It is taken for the sole of the foot, the palme of the hand.

Volans, atis, m.g. flying, flying, flying.

Volantes, substantiuely, birds.

Volaterra, a, um, a towne in Thracia.

Volaticus, a, um, that flieth of some bird.

Volaticus, a, um, that flieth of some bird.

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V ANTE O

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V ANTE O.

mans owne accorde.
Mors voluntaria, voluntarie death.
Voluntarius adit, he is there ready with a
franchise of free courage.
Obliuio voluntaria, when one forgetteth a
reuyng willingly.
Voluntas, ains, for, gene. will, affection.
Voluntas erga aliquem, the good affection
of will towards one.
Si voluntate nolet, if he will not freely with-
out compulsion.
Id voluntate impetret, let hym obteyne that
of you with your good will.
Omnium voluntate, with the good will and
fauour of all men.
Ex voluntate aliquis aliquid facere, to dooe
a thinge accordinglye as one woulde haue
him.
De sua voluntate erga Cæsarem, of his good
will that he had to dooe pleasure of seruice to
Cæsar.
Mutua voluntas, mutuall loue and good will
one to another.
Voluntas eius a me sine causa abhorret, he
hateth me without a cause.
Voluntas vestra ad poëta accesserit, if you
dooe fauour of.
Volo, voluere, to wyppre, to turne, also to
cast of thyng in the mynde.
Libros voluere, to turne booke, to rede bo-
kes diligently.
Cogitationes voluere, to thinke of caste ma-
ny thynges in the mynde.
Secum a liquid voluere, to cast in his mynde,
to thinke.
Voluere cum animo, idem.
Voluere, uolens, m. g. a little troume with ma-
ny legges, whiche caryeth the leaues of vines
and of other trece.
Volup, or Volupe, delectable, pleasant.
Voluptas, the goddess of voluptee, or pleas-
ure.
Voluptabilis, i. e. that reioysseth, acceptable,
pleasaunt.
Voluptarius, a, um, pleasant, that byingeth plea-
sure, also geuen to pleasure.
Homo voluptarius, a man geuen to plea-
sure.
Voluptarius sensus, a sense that taketh great
pleasure in thynges that is vlesch.
Voluptaria loca, places of pleasure.
Voluptas, ains, facmini, gene. an inuoluntarie
reioysing of delectation in thynges woildy
of carnall, voluptee, pleasure, desire, sensua-
lities.
Voluptatem magnam nuntias, thou tellest
me very good trounges.
Spero fore nobis hanc coniunctionem vos-
luptari, I trust that this alliance shalbe to our
gouernment.

V ANTE O.

Voluptatem eius capio, I take great pleas-
ure in hym.
Voluptate capi, to be delected.
Esse voluptati, to be pleasant of acceptable.
Mea voluptas, my onely pleasure, my solace,
my delecte.
Cum voluptate legere, to take great pleas-
ure in reasyng.
Semper est in voluptate, he liueth in perpe-
tuall pleasure.
Dolere, and in voluptate esse, contrarie.
Voluptuarius, and Voluptarius, a, um, that is
geuen to carnall delectation.
Voluptuosus, a, um, voluptuous, vnsatisfiable in
carnall pleasure of delectation.
Voluptuosa res, a very pleasant thyng.
Volusius, a poete of Saute.
Voluta, te, m. g. that whiche heruers and payne-
ters doe call bysspey and cheep, wrought like
clothe, or leaues turned drynes wales.
Volubrum, bri, n. g. a place where swyne doe
walowe.
Volubundus, a, um, waloweng, turneng, to-
seng in the mynde.
Volutim, and abuerbe, significyng est soones
toseng in the mynde, with tumblyng and to-
seng.
Volutatio, onis, a rolleng, a tumblyng.
Volutatus, us, m. g. idem.
Volutatus, a, um, that hath rolled or tumbled in
a place.
Voluto, aui, arc, to tourne seng, to walowe,
to reuolue and tolle in the mynde, to tumble.
In luto volutare, to tumble in the mire.
Animum cogitationibus volutare, to thake
on diuers thynges, or to cast diuers thynges
in his mynde.
Secum volutare aliquid, and in animo vola-
tare, idem.
In omni genere scelerum volutare, to was-
tow of lute continually in all kindes of naugh-
tynesse.
In secreto cum amicis aliquid volutare, to
take of common of a thyng secretly with his
frendes.
Vomer, meris, m. g. the culter of a ploughe.
Vomica, es, f. g. a rotte impostume, out wherof
matter renneth. Plautus bleseth it for a purse
full of money.
Vomitio, onis, facmini, gene. a vometyng of
perbyahng.
Vomitor, oris, masculi, gene. he that vomit-
teth.
Vomitarius, a, um, that hath the strength of nau-
ture to make one vomite.
Vomito, aui, arc, to vomite often.
Vomitus, us, m. g. a vometyng.
Varius vomitus, when the vomite is of dy-
uers coloure.
Vomo, mui, mere, to vomite or perbyake.

V ANTE O.

In gremio suo vomere, to lye in his arms
lapp.
Vomer, vomeris, the culter.
Vopiscus, sci, m. g. where two children are con-
ceyved, and one of them is borne, he thaketh
much to perfect birth is called Vopiscus. It
was also the name of one that wrote the li-
ues of emperours.
Voracitas, atis, f. g. gluttony, deuouring, the
celius eating.
Voraciter, like a glutton.
Voraginosus, a, um, full of gulphs of swallow-
eng ptyres.
Vorago, ginis, f. g. a swallow of gulph, a quene
mice.
Vorago patrimonii, a deuourer of a riote-
rous spender of his patrimony.
Voratio, onis, a deuouring.
Vorax, acis, om. gene. a glutton, a ravenous,
a great eater of deuours, a gouernour.
Voro, aui, arc, to swallow downe taste ere
it be chewed. also to eate greedily.
Viam vorare, to renne a pale.
Vorura, for Versura.
Voruram soluere, a ploverbe applyed to
theym, that so discharge theym selves of one
business, that they enter into an other moze
perpessful of dangerous.
Vortex, for Vertex.
Vorto, for Verso.
Vortumnalis, a solemn feast to the god Vortu-
mnus.
Vos, vestram, vel vestri, pou.
Vosmetipsi, or Volsipii, pou pour selfe.
Votiuus, a, um, that is bowed. also desyred.
Votua verba, votua preces, woordes and
prayers, wherein we desyre somewhat.
Votua aures, eares whiche desyre to here
somewhat.
Legatio votua, looke Legatio.
Ludi votui, places that one hath bowed.
Voto, et voto, to make a vow.
Votum, ti, n. g. a vow. Sometime a desyre. Some-
tyme prayer.
Voti compos, that hath that whiche he wis-
sheth or desyred.
Vota publica suscipere, to make general pray-
er for the common of supplication.
Facere vota, to make vowes. also to wishe
or praye god, to desyre.
Reddere vota, to accomplishe that he vo-
wed.
Liberi voti, to be discharged of quyte of his
vow.
Implere votum alicuius, to fulfill ones de-
syre.
Mellor singine voto quidem potuit, a man
coude not wishe hym to be better.
Votus, a, um, bowed.
Votus, a, um, bowed.
Votus, a, um, bowed.

V ANTE P.

Vocem, vocis, f. g. a voyce, a soun, sometimes a
woorde.
Vocem, ains, the voyce onely of a man,
without any instrument of musike.
Absonus vox, he that hath an vnreasonable
voyce.
Canora vox, a lowde and soft voyce.
Clara et suauis vox, a cleare and sweete voyce.
Contentio vocis, lowde speaking.
Remissio vocis, temperate and lowde speak-
ing.
Intensio vocis, strengnyng of the voyce.
Mollis vox, a woynfulle voyce.
Hec vna vox omnium, all the voyces accor-
deth in this, or fairly this.
Vna vox, all with one a voyde.
Hec vox, this sayng of woordes.
Vocem excitare, to speake hygher and hygher
er by little and little.
Gliscire vocem, to receypt in the throte as
one were choled, to make a noyse like a squa-
up.
Iacere vocem, to spend a rumour, to speake,
to cast out a woorde.
Vocem mittere contra aliquem, to speake a-
gainst one.
Vox de questura nulla missa est, there was
no woorde spoken of the questours shipp.
Vocem pro aliquo mittere, to speake for
one.
Rumpere vocem, to speake out after longe
silence.
Mittere liberam vocem, to speake frankly
and freely.
Launa voce loqui, to speake latine.

V ANTE P.

V Pilio, onis, masculi, gene. a little bath
for Opilio.
Vppa, p, facmini, gene. a lappynke,
or blake ploug: Plautus bleseth it for an
harlotte.

V ANTE R.

V Rania, x, f. g. or Vranie, es, f. g. one of
the muses, whiche is president of A-
stronomie.
Vragus, of olde wyrters, was bled for Orcus,
death.
Vraniopepos, a certain fynde hanging one in
his head.
Vranus, the father of Saturnus, called also
Cæsum.

V ANTE R.

Verbanus, is a gentleman, courteous, gentle.
 Urbane, courteous, with a good grace, pleasa-
 ntly.
 Urbanici milites, soldiers of the citee.
 Urbanitas, ais. f.g. courteous, good maner, gen-
 tleness in speech, civilitie: also stouping, is-
 stung.
 Vibanus, a, um, of the citee, that dwelleth in
 the citee, civill, courteous, gentill in speech
 and isure.
 Arbor urbana, civilluestis opponitur.
 Mus vibanus, a, um, mouse.
 Servus vibanus, that serve in the towne of citee.
 Prædia vibanus, houses, either in the citee of
 countrey where gentillmen lie.
 Vibula, a, f.g. a little tree of towne.
 Vibula, a, um, of the citee, that dwelleth in the
 citee of towne.
 Vibula, a, f.g. a certain weapon.
 Vibanus, a, um, a town in Umbria, the people where
 of be called Vibanates.
 Vibula, a, um, to cast a mine with a ploughe.
 Vibs, vibs, f.g. a wallow towne, also a citee,
 sometime it is taken for Civitas, the mul-
 titude of civillins.
 Vice, a, um, a town of Spayne, called now Aquila.
 Vrecolaris, an herbe, which is called pelopoe
 of the wall.
 Vrecolus, h, m, g. a little water ppyther.
 Vreus, ei, m, g. a ppyther pot wherein water is
 caried.
 Vrelo, mis, f.g. the fact in coine of trees, when
 they be blatted. it signifyeth also an ppythe and
 burning in the sh, nre.
 Vrens, entis, om, g. burning.
 Vreures, vesnes in the body, by the whiche the
 urine discebeth to the bladder.
 Vreus, ent, s, om, g. to seeping, to seeping, cal-
 ling earnestly upon.
 Vreus, vili, virete, to ppyoke, to haile footth,
 to draine, to enioye, to ppyse, to call ear-
 nestly on, to be strete of earnest upon one. some
 tyme to coare, to oppesse, to vese, to infat,
 to molest.
 Angustis vgeri, to be in a narrow street, to
 be hard designed.
 Fame ferrog vgeri, to be ppyssed of soye gre-
 ued &c.
 Quanto maiore vrgear vides, with howe
 great sojoy of beautiesse, I am molested of
 greud, you see.
 Literis vgeri, to be earnestly called upon in
 letters.
 Somnus vrgear, I, or he had muche a dooe
 to tobyare escape.
 Circiter horas duas graui prælio vgerunt,
 aboute two howes they foughte verye fiercely, of
 ppeared upon they, and the vete soye.
 Vrgent tamen et nihil remittunt, and yet

V ANTE R.

they be earnest upon men, &c.
 Illud vrgear, I maye be earnest upon you in
 this point to answer me.
 lus Crassus, equitatem Antonius vrgear,
 Crassus alleged earnestly the equite of the
 law, Antonius equite.
 Quin tu vrges illam occasionem? why dooe
 you not pursue this ppyent occasion?
 Propositum vrgere, to continue and goe soye
 warde in his purpose.
 Male adnistrandæ provinciæ vrgebatur,
 he was earnestly accused of called upon, for
 misgovernyng of the ppyonce: of the misgou-
 ernyng of the ppyonce, was earnestly taped to
 his charge.
 De ædificatione tua Cyrum vrgere non cess-
 so, to sollicite of call earnestly upon.
 Vn, orum, wpyre beades lyke oxen, called by
 gles of buffes.
 Vrica, a, f.g. an hurt that cometh to coine by
 bladyng.
 Vriculum, li, any thyng that is holow.
 Vingo, gnis, idem quod Vredo.
 Vima, a, f.g. urine of ppyse.
 Vrina g. nalis, the seede of man or beest.
 Mouere vrinam, to ppyoke urine.
 Ciere et coarctare vrinam, to make one to
 ppyse.
 Vrinam tardare et cicare, contrary.
 Facere et reddere vrinam, to make water.
 Vrinæ difficultas, paine in ppyssing.
 Vrinator, oris, m, g. one that drieth of swym-
 meth vnder the water.
 Vrimo, aui, are, to make water.
 Vrimo, aui, are, and Vrinor, ari, to byre of
 swymme vnder the water.
 Vrinum ouum, an egge that ppyureth not vnder
 an henns of other byrde.
 Vrinon, or Vrinum, in, a, certayne kynne of earth.
 Vrit, aui, are, to burne soye of vehemently.
 Vrinum, a, um, a citee of Spayne.
 Vrina, a, f.g. a measure of thynge liquide, come
 seynge. sextarios. And it is the
 halfe deale of Amphora, and is of our meas-
 sure two gallons, and one pottell. it is also
 the generall name of a water ppycher of pot.
 also a ppye wherein the ppyce put the nar-
 rowe of iudges, when they shoulde use cho-
 sen.
 Vinalis, le, belongyng to a ppycher of potte, of
 that conteyneth the measure called Vrina.
 Vrinarium, n, n, g. a house in a kitchen, where
 on water pottes be sette.
 Vrnula, a, fami, gene, a little water ppycher of
 potte.
 Vro, vss, ere, to burne, to tourment of vese.
 Vre, is also to byre as frode dooth the
 grasse.
 Vro hominem, I have geuen hym a cosly,
 I neddle hym of byre hym by the stomache.
 A vire

V ANTE R.

I vire hym.
 Vrolanum, a, um, a towne in Englands called saint
 Albano.
 Vropigium, or Oripigium, g, n, g. the lowgh-
 et and narrowest part of the thynge, next to
 the fundament, the rumpe.
 Vror, eris, vri, to be burned.
 Vri, to burne in loue.
 Vri virgis, to be beaten of scourged.
 Vrex, icis, m, g. an instrument belongyng to
 housbandys.
 Vrruncum, f, g. the lowest parts of the eare of
 coine, next to the draw.
 Vrsa, a, two figures of steres, the one called
 Vrsa maior, and the other Vrsa minor.
 Vrsa Balna, the citee of Bisknes.
 Vrsa, a, f.g. a she beare.
 Vrsinus, a, um, of a beare.
 Vrsulus, or Vrcellus, li, m, gen. a little of ponge
 beare.
 Vrus, f, m, g. a male beare.
 Vrica, a, f.g. a nettle. also the elcysing of sea
 chey. also a ppythe, whiche, as Paulus Ge-
 ulus wytteth, is of the quantites of a walnut,
 and the heereyng of hym, is betwene a shell
 and an hard thynge, and is somewhat redde,
 and the spide of hym is harde. Aristotle de
 partibus animalium, lib. 4. saith Vrica hath
 no shell, but is cleane out of a shell, and is of
 that sort of fyre which be of an vncertaine na-
 ture, betwene a plant and a luyng creature.
 V, ANTE, S.
 V, Sia, for Essentia, or Substantia.
 V, fio, onis, f.g. idem, quod vfor.
 V, vitare, after the accustomed facion, as
 they vse commonly.
 V, vitatio, onis, an vfrage.
 V, vitior, ari, ari, to vse often.
 V, vitatus, a, um, muche accustomed, muche
 vfed.
 V, vitata consuetudo, the common custome, the
 accustomed facion.
 Honos vitatus, a dignities of honoz accus-
 tomedly geuen.
 Tempus vitatum ad aliquid faciendum, the
 accustomed tyme for any thyng to be doon in.
 Vitatum est, it is a common custome, it is
 often tymes vfed.
 V, vitiam, in any place, to some place, any where,
 also in any thyng.
 Num me expertus vitiam? dyddst thou ever
 ppyue me in any thyng?
 V, vit, any where, in any place, in any thyng of
 matter, in any wyse or maner.
 V, vit gentium, any where, in any place of the
 world.
 Neq, hic, neq, alibi vit, in me est mora, nre

V ANTE S.

there in this matter, neither in any thyng
 else, &c.
 Hinc scilicet portit, haud visquam alibi, nre
 by a men myghte knowe, and in nothyng
 better.
 V, vit, vntill, welnygh, diligently, continually,
 to longe, alwaies.
 V, vit dam, vntill.
 V, vit adeo, id est, in tantum, so much, so greates-
 ly, also so longe.
 V, vit eo, in so muche.
 V, vit ad pridie calendæ Malas, vntill the day
 before the calendes of Maye, of the last date
 of Apyll.
 Omnes consulares v, vit ad Pampelum cola-
 legam, saupng, of except idompet.
 V, vit sub extremum brumæ intractabilis ima-
 brum, aboute the ende of the blasteryng and
 doomp wynter.
 V, vit Romam, euen to Rome.
 Ab uno v, vitque ad mala, ppyouertally, from
 the begynnyng to the endyng.
 V, vitque, is sometime an abuse.
 V, vitque a cunabulis, euen from his cradle of
 infancie.
 V, vitque a mane ad vesperum, euen from morn-
 yng till nyght.
 V, vitque a Romulo, euen from the tyme of Ro-
 mulus.
 V, vitque adhuc, byther vnto, to this tyme.
 Ex Aethiopia est v, vitque hec, this wenche
 came euen as farre as Aethiopia.
 V, vitque adeo donec, &c. so longe, vntill, &c.
 V, vitque adeo dum, idem.
 Quantum velis, v, vitque assatum, as muche as
 thou wilt, euen to thy fyl.
 V, vit eo dum, &c. so longe vntill.
 V, vit eo sum enervatus v, vit &c. I am so wea-
 kened of made feble that, &c.
 Trans Alpes v, vitque transfertur, it is broughe
 as farre as from beyonde the Alpes.
 Me et istam psaltriam pugnis v, vitque occidit,
 id est, pené, he hath almost kyled me and
 this ppye syngyng wenche with beating and
 thumpyng with his spere.
 V, vitque adero domi, I will be styll of tarte
 dyllat home.
 Qui vna v, vitque aduerum, whiche was there
 present with hym all the whyle.
 V, vitqueque, all aboute, euery where, alway,
 continually.
 Aui v, vitque religionem tolle aut v, vitquequa-
 que conserua, or hepe it whole dyll.
 V, vitquequo, vntill, when of what.
 V, vitica, an oyl in Jtalia.
 V, vitio, opis, a burning, a markyng with a hotte
 yron, a searyng.
 V, vitior, oris, masculi, gene, dyddst thou burne
 bodies.
 V, vitigo, gnis, blatt of coine.
 8000 III

V ANTE R.

Verbanicus, like a gentleman, curiously, pleas-
antly.
Vrbane, curiously, with a good grace, pleas-
antly.
Vrbani milites, soldiers of the city.
Vrbannus, a. s. g. curiously, good manner, gen-
tleness in speech, civility: also stowing, lay-
ing up.
Vrbanus, a. um, of the city, that dwelleth in
the city, civill, courteous, gentill in speech
and nature.
Arbor vrbana, cui sylvestris opponitur.
Mus vrbanus, a. um, mouse.
Servus vrbani, that serveth in the house of the
city.
Prædia vrbana, houses, either in the city or
country.
Vrbani, a. s. g. a certain weapon.
Vrbani, a. um, a town in Umbria, the people where
of be called Vrbani.
Vrbani, a. um, to call a mere with a plough.
Vrbis, vrbis, f. a walled town, also a city,
sometimes it is taken for Civitas, the multi-
tude of citizens.
Vrbis, a. um, a town of Spaine, called now Aquila.
Vrbis, a. um, a herb, which is called pelopon-
sus of the wall.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a little water picher.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a picher pot wherein water is
carried.
Vrbis, a. um, f. g. the fault in coine of trees, when
they be blasted. It signifieth also an picher and
burning in the flesh.
Vrbis, a. um, g. burning.
Vrbis, a. um, f. g. the body, by the which the
urine descendeth to the bladder.
Vrbis, a. um, g. s. g. forseeing, forseeing, cal-
ling remembrance upon.
Vrbis, a. um, g. s. g. to pique, to halt forth,
to straggle, to enforce, to pique, to call re-
membrance on, to be stricter or earnest upon one. Some
time to censure, to oppelle, to vex, to insult,
to molest.
Angustis vrbis, to be in a narrow street, to
be hard beset.
Fame ferre vrbis, to be piqued of some gre-
at man.
Quanto maiore vrbis, with howe
great joy of beauties, I am molested of
great, you see.
Litteris vrbis, to be earnestly called upon in
letters.
Somnus vrbis, I or he had much a doze
to be weary.
Circiter horas duas gravi prælio vrbis, about
two houres they fought very valiantly, or
pleased upon the battle.
Vrbis ramentum et nihil remittunt, and yet

V ANTE R.

they be earnest upon men.
Illud vrbis, I may be earnest upon you in
this point to answer me.
Ius Crassus, a. um, Antonius vrbis, Crassus
alleged remitteth the rigour of the
law, Antonius equities.
Quin tu vrbis istam occasionem? why dooe
you not pursue this present occasion?
Propositum vrbis, to continue and go for-
ward in his purpose.
Male administranda provincia vrbis, he was
earnestly accused or called upon, for
misgoverning of the province: of the misgove-
rning of the province, was earnestly layed to
his charge.
De dedicatione tua Cyrum vrbis non cess-
to, to touch or call earnestly upon.
Vrbis, a. um, wylde beastes like oxen, called bu-
gles or buffes.
Vrbis, a. um, g. an hurt that cometh to coine by
blasting.
Vrbis, a. um, li, any thyng that is hollow.
Vrbis, a. um, g. idem quod Vredo.
Vrbis, a. um, g. brine of pisse.
Vrbis, a. um, g. the seede of man or beest.
Mouere vrbis, to pique brine.
Cere et comitate vrbis, to make one to
pisse.
Vrbis, a. um, g. tardare et citare, contrarie.
Facere et reddere vrbis, to make water.
Vrbis, a. um, g. paine in pissing.
Vrbis, a. um, g. one that drieth of swynne
meth under the water.
Vrbis, a. um, g. to make water.
Vrbis, a. um, g. and Vrbis, a. um, g. to be
swynne under the water.
Vrbis, a. um, g. an egg that pisseth not under
an henne or other byrde.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a certain hynde of earth.
Vrbis, a. um, g. to burne some of vehemently.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a cite of Spaine.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a measure of thynges liquide, con-
teynynge .xxlii. Sextarios. And it is the
halfe beate of Amphora, and is of our mea-
sure two gallons, and one pottle. It is also
the generall name of a water picher or pot,
also a pottle wherein the pater noster the ha-
mens of iudges, when they shoulde bee cho-
sen.
Vrbis, a. um, g. belonging to a picher or pottle,
of that conteyneth the measure called Vrbis.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a boudie in a kitchen, where
on water pottes be sette.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a little water picher of
pottle.
Vrbis, a. um, g. to burne, to torment of beest.
Vrbis, a. um, g. to be as frost dooth the
grasse.
Vrbis, a. um, g. I have given hym a cosse,
I nittie hym of byrde hym by the stomache.
I vrbis

V ANTE R.

I vrbis hym.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a town in Englande called saint
Zabane.
Vrbis, a. um, g. Oripigium, g. n. g. the lowe-
st and narrowest part of the thynge, next to
the fundement, the sumpe.
Vrbis, a. um, g. to be burned.
Vrbis, a. um, g. to burne in love.
Vrbis, a. um, g. to be beaten or scourged.
Vrbis, a. um, g. an instrument belonging to
housebandie.
Vrbis, a. um, g. the lowest parte of the care of
coine, next to the draw.
Vrbis, a. um, g. two figures of herres, the one called
Vrbis, a. um, g. and the other Vrbis, a. um, g.
Vrbis, a. um, g. the cite of Plesenes.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a beere.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a beere.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a little of ponge
beere.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a male beere.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a nettle: also the stinging of sea
cherry, also a fysh, which, as Paulus Ge-
nius wryteth, is of the quantite of a walnut,
and the heuyness of hym, is betwene a shell
and an hard thynge, and is somewhat redder,
and the fysh of hym is harde. Aristotle de
partibus animalium, lib. 4. sayth Vrbis, a. um, g.
no shell, but is cleane out of a shell, and is of
that sort of fysh which be of an uncerteine na-
ture, betwene a plant and a living creature.

V. ANTE, S.

Vrbis, a. um, g. Essentia, or Substantia.
Vrbis, a. um, g. idem, quod vrbis.
Vrbis, a. um, g. after the accustomed fashion, as
they vse commonly.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a visage.
Vrbis, a. um, g. to be often.
Vrbis, a. um, g. much accustomed, much
used.
Vrbis, a. um, g. the common custome, the
accustomed fashion.
Honos vrbis, a. um, g. a dignite or hono-
rable genus.
Tempus vrbis, a. um, g. ad aliquid faciendum, the
accustomed tyme for any thyng to be doon in.
Vrbis, a. um, g. it is a common custome, it is
often tymes used.
Vrbis, a. um, g. in any place, to some place, any where,
also in any thyng.
Num me expertus vrbis, a. um, g. doest thou ever
pious me in any thyng?
Vrbis, a. um, g. in any place, in any thyng of
matter, in any wyse or manner.
Vrbis, a. um, g. any where, in any place of the
world.
Neg hic, neg alibi vrbis, a. um, g. in me erit mora, nisi

V ANTE S.

the in this matter, neither in any thyng
else.
Hinc sciri potuit, haud vsquam alibi, vrbis, a. um, g.
by a men myght knowe, and in nothyng
better.
Vrbis, a. um, g. diligently, continually,
to longe, always.
Vrbis, a. um, g. dum, vrbis, a. um, g.
Vrbis, a. um, g. id est, in running, much, so great
ly, also to longe.
Vrbis, a. um, g. in so much.
Vrbis, a. um, g. ad pridie calendæ Martias, vrbis, a. um, g.
before the calendes of Martie, of the last date
of April.
Omnes consulares vrbis, a. um, g. ad Pampelum cola-
legam, saupng, or except Pompei.
Vrbis, a. um, g. sub extremum brumæ intractabilis im-
brem, about the ende of the blustering and
dour wynter.
Vrbis, a. um, g. Roman, even to Rome.
Ab quo vrbis, a. um, g. ad mala, piously, from
the beginning to the ending.
Vrbis, a. um, g. is sometye an aduerbe.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a cunabulis, even from his cradle of
infancie.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a mane ad vespertum, even from morn-
yng till nyght.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a Romano, even from the tyme of Ro-
mulus.
Vrbis, a. um, g. hystere vnto, to this tyme.
Ex Aethiopia cit vrbis, a. um, g. hac, this wench
came even as farre as Aethiopia.
Vrbis, a. um, g. adeo donec, &c. so longe, vrbis, a. um, g.
Vrbis, a. um, g. adeo dum, idem.
Quantum velis, vrbis, a. um, g. affatim, as much as
thou wilt, even to the full.
Vrbis, a. um, g. eo dum, &c. so longe vntill.
Vrbis, a. um, g. eo dum, &c. I am so wea-
kened of made feble that, &c.
Trans Alpes vrbis, a. um, g. transfertur, it is brought
as farre as from beyonde the Alpes.
Me et istam psaltriam pugnis vrbis, a. um, g. occidit,
id est, pene, he hath almost hitted me and
this poor synging wench with beating and
thumping with his fyres.
Vrbis, a. um, g. adero domi, I will be styll of taste
at home.
Qui vrbis, a. um, g. aduerim, which was there
present with hym all the whyle.
Vrbis, a. um, g. quaque, all about, every where, alway,
continually.
Aut vrbis, a. um, g. religionem tolle aut vrbis, a. um, g.
que confusa, or hope it whole up.
Vrbis, a. um, g. quaque, vrbis, a. um, g. when or when.
Vrbis, a. um, g. an hill in Italie.
Vrbis, a. um, g. a burning, a marking with a hott
pyon, a scarping.
Vrbis, a. um, g. oris, mascul. gene. that burneth dead
bodies.
Vrbis, a. um, g. gnis, black of coine.
Vrbis, a. um, g. 8888 8888 8888

V ANTE S.

Vatrina, x. f. x. m. l. g. e. the melting house
of place where metall is molten or better.
also the place where dead bodies were burn-
ed.

Vitalo, aui, are, to burne or scorch a thyng.

Vitus, a, um, burned.

Visualis, le, usual, that serueth for our vse.

Vitarius, in, m. g. he that is in possession, the
perneur of the profits, the occupier.

Vitarius, a, um, idem quod Visualis.

Vitapio, onis, f. g. the obtaining to be owner
of any thyng, by the possession of a terme of
years, appoynted by the law.

Vitapio, lucapis, capere, to come to be mai-
or owner of a thyng by prescription of
possession of a longe tyme, appoynted by the
lawe.

Vitua, x. f. g. use of occupying of a thyng. also
money geuen aboute the date, for the lone of a
ny thyng.

Vitua tali gaudi frui, to stoppe or be glabbe
in batne.

Vitum huius lucis eripere, to hyl.

Vitum huius lucis eripere, to hyl.

Vitum huius lucis eripere, to hyl.

Vitum huius lucis eripere, to hyl.

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Vitum huius lucis eripere, to hyl.

V ANTE S.

Hoc genus pame saxe in improbos est v-
surparum, this kynde of punishment was
often tymes vsed to naughty and mischiefe
house persons.

Vsurpare memoriam alicuius, to make memo-
ry of a thyng.

Apud Platone in vsurpatu, often tymes men-
tioned of vsed of Plato.

Nomen fallum beneficii vsurpare, to be vna-
woolythy called a benefyte.

Oculis vsurpare aliquid, to see a thyng.

Vsus, us, m. g. use, sometyme the occupation of
exercise of a thyng. also profite of seuer, pra-
ctise.

Vius fructus, the use of an other mans goods
des, by the consent of the owner, the substance
of the thynges being saved.

Vsu venit, it happeneth ofte.

Quorum indiget vsus, that be expedient of
profitable for ones occupation.

Quem prabet vsus, to what use it serueth.

Mihi vsu venit hoc, this chaunceth to me.

Si vsus veniat tibi, if the matter so requirer, if
it chance to be expedient of requisite for you.

Eadem mihi vsu venient omnia, at the same
thynges wolde chance to me.

Vsu esse, to be profitable of expedient, to
serue, to ayde, to helpe.

Non sine vsu fuerit, it will not be vnprofita-
ble.

Ex vii nostro est, it is for our profite.

In vsu esse, to be used.

Vsurum antecedere, to haue more expedient
ence of practice in a thyng, than an other.

Ex vsu vitæ est, it is profitable for the lyfe of
man.

Si quando vsus esset, if needs were at any
tyme.

Non vsus facto est mihi, I haue no needs so
to doe, or it is not expedient for me so to doe.

Vsus est hominem auitum. &c. id est, opus
est homine auito.

Non vsus venit spero, it shall not needs I
trust, or it shall not come to passe I hope.

Non idcirco eorum vsus dimiseram, I did
not therefore forsake theyr consuetudine of
company.

Quotidianus vsus, dailie and ordinarie con-
suetudine.

Vsus mihi magnus cum eo, I haue great fa-
miliaritee with hym.

V, ANTE, T.

VT, as, that, as soon, how, lyke as, wold
to god, how much, all be it, lest not.
sometyme for Quippe et ita.

Dedit tibi librum vt legeres, I gaue you a
booke to reade.

Vt non, for Quin,

Ye

V ANTE T.

Vitæ non eod labefacta motu consistit,
but that this thyng being constant.

Vt abjabs se, hic mihi sic obuiam, id est, post
I, after that, or as soon as.

Vt primum vidi, nunc vidi postea, I neuer
saw it, since I sawe it first.

Vt hæc audist, in continent, as soon as he
hearde these thynges.

Vt primum, as soon as.

Vt quicq me viderat narrabat, every man, as
soon as he sawe me, tolde me of it.

Vt viles esse me sciero, for Talis qualis, I
wilde euen as ye will haue me.

Vt for Quam, of Quantum.

Vt optime possumus, id est, quam optime,
as well as we can possiblie.

Vt breuissime hæc dici poterant, ita a me di-
cta sunt, I haue declared of tolde these thynges
as breuilly, as can be possiblie.

Vt, for Ne non.

Metuo vt subiter hospes, I feare me lest my
stranger will haue neuer a woode to sale.

Dies mihi vt sit satis ad agendum vereor, I
feare that the whole daie will not bee a
mough to.

Vt fama est, as the sayng is.

Vt nunc sunt mores, as the facions of men
be now adates.

Vt potest, as well as it can be.

Vt, for Secundum, of Pro.

Vt temporibus illis valuisse dicendo, accoys
dyng to the eloquence of that tyme.

Vt nunc est, as the matter seemeth to be
nowe.

Sic vellim suscipias, vt si esset res mea, euen
as though it were myne owne matter.

Vt numerabatur forte pecunia, while the mo-
ney was telling, or while he was tellinge
money.

Vt, for Secundum quod.

Vt mea est memoria, as farre as I remembre.

Vt in quoque erat auctoritatis plurimum, as
uerp man as he was in most auctoritee.

Vt quæras omnia, &c. id est, quamuis, al-
though ye doo seeke, or be it that ye doo seeke,
yet &c.

Vt ita sit, admette that it be so.

Non est in nostra potestate sed in naturæ, vt
ræmen multum sit in nobis, it is not wholy in
our power but in the strengthe of nature, al-
though a great part in deede consisteth in vs.

Vt non sit mirari satis naturæ providen-
tiam, id est, vique adeo vt, so that a man can
not meruaile &c.

Vt nihil potis vltra cogitari, so that it is not
possiblie for a man to imagine it more exalts
lent.

Vt maxime, at the most.

Vt melius, for Vt ad summum, at the most.

Vt plurimum, for the most parte.

V ANTE T.

Dolet vt qui impudens, in the to-
row, he is as impudent, as was man in the
woode.

Vitæ, for Ne non.

Vitæ succentur, id est, succentur.

Vicissar vt ne impune in nos illiteris, I will
requite the, that thou shalt not lough be so
foolish, and escape the thyng.

Vt ne properes, that thou shouldest make
no hast.

Vt quid, for Quam ob rem, why?

Vt Dicarcho visum est, after the opinion of
Dicarchus.

Orationem seluarem vt in tali tempore ha-
buit, in respecte of that tyme.

Vit, how to reue.

Vit erat, howe it euer the matter was.

Vt, as well as.

Vt vales? R. Vt Queo, howe farest thou?
It. as well as I maie.

Vt, beholdes how.

Vt sepe summa ingenia in occulto latent,
beholde howe that often tymes most excell-
lent wrytes doo lye hid in a coiner.

Vt, admette it, or let the case, or put the case.

Legem illam appellare fas non est, et vt sit
lex non debemus illam hirci legem putas-
se, it is not conuenient that we call it a law,

and admette that it be a law: we shoulde not
yet suppose it to be hircus law.

Etenim vt circumspectamus omnia, quam
populo grata atque iucunda sunt, nihil tam
populare, quam pacem, quam concordia-
am, quam otium reperiemus, for although
we consider and visme all thynges, or be it
that we consider all thynges that bee pleas-
saunt and delectable to the people: we shall
nothing fynde, that they so muche desyre, as
peace, as conioyde, as vacation from lab-
our.

Vt est dementia, se the mans folly, such as
his madnesse.

Vt istum dn, deary omnes perdant, I des-
seche god and all halowes, sende hym a mis-
chiese.

Vt, for Postquam.

Nam villos de republica libros edidit nis
hilaris postea accepimus, for after that, or
suer ye set forth your booke of the waste
publike, I neuer after receiued any thyng
from you.

Vt in limine auditur, for ita vt, or tanquam.
&c. he was as well heard, as if he had been
within.

Vt, so that.

Olent, satis sunt, tangere vt non velle, they
be so fast and synning that thou wouldest be
lothe to touche them.

Vt, so that.

Operam vt des, so that he not his endment.

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V ANTE V

collect changes abjode.
Vulgiuagus, a, um, idem quod plebeius.
Vulgo, abjode, amonge all men, commonly.
 In heapes of companies, in every parte.
Vulgo conceptus, whose father is not certa-
 saine.
Vulgo dicitur, or dici solet, it is a commune
 saying, or is commonly spoken.
Vulgo audieram, I hearde it commonly
 spoken of every man.
Vulgo loquuntur, the commune byute of late
 time.
Vulgo homines illud requirunt, the moste
 parte of men demaunde that.
Vulgo homines vulgo impune occiderentur, þ
 men shuld be kille commonly before the face
 of the world, and yet no punishment done
 on the murderers.
Vulgo, aui, are, to publishe, to manifeste, to
 make commune, to set abjode, to myse, to
 bliste.
Famam vulgare, to sprade a rumour of
 byute.
Morbos vulgare, to make diseases common
 amonge the people.
Librum vulgare, to publishe or set forth a
 booke.
Vulgaris corpus suum dicitur meretrix, to
 abandon his selfe to every man.
Veni a voce vulgatum est, it was publisshed
 by you.
Vulgus, vulgi, m. g. n. g. the comon people.
 In vulgus probati, to be allowed and appor-
 ued of the comons.
Commendatio in vulgus, the prege of the
 comon people.
Gratum in vulgus, acceptable to the com-
 mon people.
Vulgus seruum, the common loye of ser-
 uantes.
Celebratum in vulgus, muche spoken of a-
 monge the comon people.
 In vulgus emanare, to come to the know-
 ledge of the people, and be talked of abjode.
Ego tribuo nonnūq in vulgus, I dooe of-
 fer to youe benche my will to the mindes of the
 comon people.
Vulnerarius, rij, m. g. a surgeon.
Vulnerarius, a, um, belonging to woundes.
Vulneratio, onis, a wounding, a hurtung.
Vulnero, aui, are, to wounde, to hurt.
Vulnerare aliquem voce, to speake spites
 fully agaynste one, to hurte one with his
 wordes.
Vulnificus, a, um, that woundeth or maketh
 woundes.
Vulnus, neris, n. g. a wounde: sometyme greffe,
 displeasure.
Accipere vulnera, to be hurte.
Imponere vulnera, to hurte of wounde,

V ANTE V

Sanare vulnus iniuria, to heale the wounde
 of a wrong doone.
Onustus vulneribus, haung as many wound
 des as one can go a waste with all.
Saucius vulneribus, wounded in diuerse
 places.
Vulneribus confectus, slayne.
Confodere aliquem vulneribus, to geue one
 in and geue hym many woundes.
Integrare vulnera, to renewe sojowes of
 greafe.
Vulpes, pis, f. g. a foxe.
Vulpecula, lre, f. g. a cubbe of a yong foxe.
Vulpinor, aris, ari, to be wily, to playe thefore
 or repward, to decepe with crafty lyes and
 deceptes.
Vulpinus, a, um, of or belonging to a foxe. als
 for craftie, wily, subtilie.
Vulvella, lre, f. g. a pynners of any lyke infir-
 ment.
Vulsini, a towne in Tuscane destroyed with
 lightning.
Vulturnensis, se, of Vulsini.
Vulturnus, a river in Italie.
Vulturnenses, people dwelling about the riu-
 er of Vulsinus.
Vulsura, ra, f. g. a pulling, a plucking.
Vulfus, a, um, plucked, or pulled.
Vulvulus, li, m. g. a pynne countenance, a
 little visage.
Vultory, certayne bite.
Vultuosus, a, um, heauy, sojowfull of counte-
 nance.
Vultuose, disdeigne fully, heauy, with scow-
 yng countenance, with gesture agreeable
 vnto the matter.
Vultur, turis, Vulturis, ris, and Vulturis, rij,
 m. g. a birde, of whom I speke not the figure
 described of any. Aristotell saith, there be
 of them two kyndes, the one litle and gentle,
 the other greater and more variable. Pline
 saith, the blacke be of moite estimation: no
 man wate come to their nestes, for they bee
 made in the moite highest rocks: they haue
 not passing two bydes. and though they
 be deuourers of carayn, yet will they not
 feede on a dead birde. I suppose it to be the
 great kynde of llaupne, whereof is more num-
 be seen in this realme, then in any other
 countrey.
Vultur, a bill of Aquila.
Vulturinus, a, um, of a Vultur.
Vulturis homo, id est, rapax, an extorcioner.
Vulturum, a towne in Campania.
Vulturnus, the north easte wynde.
Vulva, Lucretius vsed for the plurall numbe
 of Vulvus.
Vultus, of olde wytters is taken for will, a
 Volendo.
Vultus, tus, m. g. a countenance of cheere, a
 lye,

X ANTE A

a lye, a visage.
Vulus, um, f. g. the wombe or mother of any
 small bynde, it is also a meate vsed of the
 Romans, made of the beate of a foxe, et-
 ther that hath tarowed, or is geare with far-
 rows.
Vuula, a littell piece of fleshe in the canthe of
 ones mouth, whiche sometyme swellth,
 and groweth one very much.

V. ANTE X

V Xama, a towne of Spayne.
Vxella, Crokernwell in Devonshire.
Vxellum, a cite in Englande called
 Wetherster.
Vxor, oris, f. g. a wife.
Ducere vxorem, to marie a wife.
Missa facere vxorem, to be deuoyled from
 his wife.
Vxorula, lre, f. g. a pynny wife.
Vxorius, rij, m. g. he that doeth on his wife
 he that is vnder obedience of his wife.
Vxorius, a, um, of or belonging to a wife.

X, ANTE A



ANTHA, a nymphe.
Xanthi, a people in Attica,
 whose cite beinge besieged
 of the captaynes of
 Cyne, they brought in
 to the castles their wo-
 les, seruantes, and good
 bes, and puttinge there
 vnto fire, burned all together: and after
 warde theye out of the cite, fought vntill
 they were all slayne.
Xanthienes, a certayne pynstone bone.
Xanthippe, the wife of wise Socrates the phi-
 losopher.
Xanthippus, a captayne of the Lacedemont-
 ans, whiche fought agaynst Lucratius the
 Romanus.
Xaniscus, amonge the Jewes was the moneth
 of April.
Xanthium, an herbe, whiche beareth the litell
 buere.
Xanthio, a nymphe.
Xanthos, a pynstone bone of a bright yellow
 colour.
Xanthus, a, um, yellow.
Xanthus, a river of Troie, whereof it shewe
 olde bynde, the cite became yellow. It
 was also the name of a pynstone bone.

X ANTE E

X, ANTE E

X Enarchus, a comital poete, also a phi-
 losopher borne in Sicilia.
Xenias balneas, a certayne bath.
Xenium, nij, n. g. a present sent by one to an-
 other.
Xeniolum, li, n. g. a small pynne.
Xenius iupiter, god of hospitallite.
Xenocrates, a philosopher, disciple to Plato.
Xenodochium, an hospitall for pilgrims.
Xenophanes, a philosopher that wrote a
 gapefulle history and homere, for these opi-
 non concerninge the gods.
Xenophon, a philosopher of Acheues, disci-
 ple of Socrates, and was also a noble and
 polittike Captayne, who for his moite delecta-
 table stile in writinge, was named the Mule
 of Acheues. He made moite excellent warre
 booke, replenished with such kynde of wisde
 dome and doctrine, that to the instruction of
 a pynne, none wate be compared vnto hym.
 wherfore I wolde exhort all noble men to
 rede his workes quotionly. If wolde, god
 that he mought synde a translation of the in-
 tasie of english, whiche coulde expresse
 sufficiently the moite bestable sentences con-
 tained in greke.
Xerampellus vestes, garmentes of a colour,
 whiche I suppose is called murrey. Some
 dooe suppose it to be blacke garmentes.
Xeria, drye platters.
Xerophagia, eating of drye meates.
Xerophthalmia, when the eyes be soye with
 out dropping of swelling.
Xerxes, a kyng of Persia, the sonne of Dar-
 ius, whiche lashed Grece with his own
 dyed thousande of his own people, and theye
 hundred thousande strange pynners: and
 had on the last tyme hundred thousande
 pynne. And yet not withstandinge he was van-
 quished by a fewe grekes, and condeigned
 to flee awate in great feare, in a littell boote
 unknowne: and so to retorne home into Persia
 and as the laste was slayne by Artaba-
 nus great Captayne of his realme.
Xiphia, a fig. a fenne called a two byde fenne,
 because it hath a beake like a two byde fenne.
Xiphilus, a fenne called a two byde fenne.
Xiphion, a fenne, gladen. It is also called Xyris
 Xylina vestes, garmentes of cotton.
Xylinus, a, um, of cotton.
Xylocinnamomum, m. g. a fenne,
 whiche of the fenne, called Xylocinnamomum,
 whiche of the fenne, called Xylocinnamomum,
 whiche of the fenne, called Xylocinnamomum,

Z ANTE A

X Lignum aloes: our women, haunging bea
bea made therof, call it Acellula.
Xyloballum, m, n. g. the woodde, whereof
baume natrall cometh.

Xilophilus, a worme bryding in olde wodde
whiche is white and great bealed, and hath
a blacke head.

Xylon, cotton: also a shrubbe, of the whiche
cotton cometh.

Xyphiz, certayne blasphemous, which haue
brames like to a sworde.

Xyphius, a fisme named a sworde fisme, whiche
hath in his nose a bone, like to the scab
bards of a sworde, suche one haue 31 feene.

Xyris, idem quod Niphon.
Xyricus, he that exorcist hym selfe in a place
couered out of the sonne of carpe.

Xythus, ti, m. g. a place, wherein men doe ex
ercise wasshing and other like pastime in
wynter: it may be taken for a galere of place
to walke in, out of the rapne.

Xyrtas, a, um, goyious, regimie, gale, gas
lant.

Xyrtum, ti, n. g. a knotte gardepne, also an o
pen walke.

Z ANTE A



ACANTHA a citie
of Iberia.

Zacanthi, people in the
mountaines called Pire
nei, by the sitte of Ie
berus.

Zacharias, the name of a
prophete, also the father
of sainte John Baptiste.

Zacynthin, people of the Ile Zacynthus.

Zacynthus, anlande in the sea called Ionis,
wherinto a citie of the samename.

Zagrus, a mountaine, whiche distadeth Mes
dia from Babylonia.

Zaleucus, a gener of lawes to the people of
Lorris.

Zama, a citie of Afrike, where Antioch was
outrcome by Scipio.

Zancle, a citie in Sicilia, an other in Sicilia.

Zancleus, a, um, of Zancle.

Zarmicegusa, the chiefe citie of Dacia, cal
led Cron.

Zaphirus, a fisme of the kynde of gyll headed,
but that he is somewhat blew in colour.

Zathene, a stone like to aumbe, now blacke,
now yelow.

Z ANTE E

Z Ea, a kynde of wheate.
Zelo, au, arc, and **Zelor**, arse, ar, for
emulari, to be angrie of hant selfe, to

Z ANTE E

haue a great desyre to dooe a thyng, to smid
eate diligently, to loue zeolously, so that he
will suffer none other to be parte taker of his
loue, also to enue.

Zelotes, tis, m. g. for emulator, he that hath
enue at one, or assaeth to follow an other in
spyring, one that is in a zeolously, and fractly
let the persone that he loueth to be common to
other.

Zelotypia, e, f. g. zeoloty.

Zelotypus, pi, m. g. idem quod Zelotes.

Zelus, li, m. g. sometyne enue, sometyne loue,
sometyne emulation, zele.

Zenith, is a word belonging to cosmogra
phy, and signifieth a poynce in the firmas
ment directly ouer the crowne of a mannes
head where so euer he be.

Zeno, a notable and famous philosopher,
chiefe of the Stiche secte.

Zenobia, a queene of Siria, whiche in grece
and latine was very well lerned, and also va
liant in armes.

Zenodorus, a notable grammarian in the tyme
of the firste Etholome.

Zephyre, an tie of the middle sea by Crete.

Zephyrium, a promontorie in Italia amonge
the people called Locri.

Zephyrius, tidis, patrony, formi.

Zephyrius, a, um, of Zephytus.

Zephyrus, ti, m. g. the welte wynde.

Zeribis, a tust of Mesopotamia, rennyng far
to Tigris.

Zerith, an hebyne measure, which is an hande
bryethe.

Zeros, a kynde of cristall, whiche hath spot
tes white and blacke.

Zerhus, Jupiters sonne by Antiope.

Zeta, and **Zetula**, a litell chamber for one
bedde and two stoole, topned to an other
chamber, with courtaynes: so that the coue
rtaynes being drawen, it made but one cham
ber, and haung wyndowes on thre partes
therof, to receiue in the heat of the sonne.

Zeugma, a citie of Dacia.

Zeugma, matis, n. g. a figure, whereby many
sentences are ioyned together with one verbe
as, Negis es Catilina, ut te, aur pudor a
turpitudine, aut meus a periculo, aut ratio
a furore reuocaris, Re thou arte suche a man
Catiline, as either shamefastnesse can with
drowe from dishonour, or feare from daun
ge, or reason from vengeable anger.

Zeus, zei, a fisme taken about Calce in Spaine
whiche is blacke, but he is very delicate.

Zeuxis, an excellent painter, whiche so prync
ted a boy eating grapes, that brydd rane
to the table of picture and pecked on the gra
pes, weyning that that had ben very grapes:
whiche Zeuxis beholding, was with hym
selfe angrie, and said: If I had made the
boy

Z ANTE I

boy as well as I haue done the grapes, the
boyes hande had not bene some so well as the
grapes.

Zeuxo, one of the nymphe, daughter of Ocean
and Cephe.

Z ANTE I

Z Igens, a fisme of the sea.

Zigari, people, whiche were called Ie
gyptians, that wandre about in eu
ry realm, and be hoysible rhodes.

Zigaram, the countrey from whence the said
people doe come.

Zizania, e, f. g. and **Zizanium**, ni, n. g. coe
lis of other corrupte and naugby lerdre,
whiche grow among coine.

Zingiber, beris, n. g. ginger.

Zizipha, a certayne souce, called of the Apo
thecaries iuluba.

Zmilaces, a stone that groweth in the rines
Euphrates.

Z ANTE O

Z Odicus, ci, m. g. a circle in heauen,
wherinde the six signes.

Zalicum, certayne flaxe that cometh out
of Spaine, wherof thierde is made for net
tes to take bydes.

Zographia, the picture of beastes.

Zographos, he that painteth beastes.

Zoilus, a poete, whiche censured Homerus: and
therfore the enuers of well lerned men are
called Zoili.

Zomos, grueli, postage.

Zona, n, f. g. a gyrdell.

Zonam perdidit, prouerbially, he hath no
mone.

Zonae celi, the circles imagined in the firmas
ment.

Zonarius, ti, m. g. a maker of gyrdels.

Zonarius, a, um, belonging to gyrdels.

Sector zonarius, a cutte purse.

Zonula, la, f. g. a litell gyrdell.

Zoophyta, thae be in parte beastes, in parte
plantas: and maye be called in latine Planto
animantes, as sponges, ophers, and such
like.

Zonitum, in compass aboute.

Z ANTE O

Z Ophus, a fisme of the sea, whiche is called
Zophus, also the tree called Zaph
rus.

Zopyon, a, um, whiche is a name of
a byrd.

Zopyus, a man, whiche by philosophye
taught manye things.

Zoraster, he taught by philosophye
manye things, and therfore was called
Zoraster.

Zoroaster, a name of a prophet, whiche
was in Persia, whiche was the chiefe
of the Persians.

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THVS ENDETH THIS DICTIONARIE,
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Adicions with castigations of diuers woordes, significacions, and phrases, obser- ued and marked wbole the woorde was in printyng.



Puero, of a childe, that is,
berng a littell childe.
Abacus.) is sometyne ear-
he to a Gelle in a house
and by a metaphorse for
a barre of Gelle in the
sea.

Abdico, dixi, dicere, to

cast of or renounce.
Abdomen.) the brest and former parte of the
beate, that is betwene the nauill and the pit-
uitie members.

Abecquiro, aui, are, torde amale.
Abhorreo.) Abhorreo a nupus, to hate
marriage.

Abundantia.) Abundantia seminarum, the
naturall fire of women.

Abruptum.) Ex abrupto, suddenly, without
any occasion.

Abfoluo.) Abfoluere, to finish, to ende.
Abfurgus.) Abfurge calceos, wype thy
shoe.

Abfurge equos, rubbe the horses.
Abfurdus.) agaynst all ryme and reason.

Abundus.) The foluacumis abundat, this fe-
lower rollery in his incongruities of false las-
tours.

Accenti.) Accenti scilicet, ac. were put in the
places: of thet that accompanie or go before
fountaines that be fische, redy to be in thet
places and ferre for them.

Accentus male now beright well used for him
that the lawiero call barbarously Adma-
etum.

Accommode, aduerbium, aptly, very well.
Accommodo.) to conforme.

Accommodatio orationem ad gratiam, he
qualified his talke to please.

Accommodatus, to better purpose.
Acet, crā, crum.) fell.

Ad.) Ad febrem valet medicamen, the me-
dicine is good agaynst the feuer.

Valet ad caput, it is good for the head.
Adroppo.) so to cianse and lorgne to, that
it is one bope.

Adhibeo.) to theme.
Adiacco.) to bounde of bojer vpon, to be ad-
iacent.

Adiungo.) to see to a thyng.
Animus ad aliquod studium adiungere, to
set the mynde on some thyng, that one hath
a fantasie to.

Admiror.) to haue in high regarde.
Admonet.) to doore to wite, to aduertise, to

reboke, to make one of his faulte, to aduise.

Admonitus, a, um.) put in mynde, put in
remembrance.

Adspuo, adspui, adspuere, to spet vpon, to
spet to.

Adumbro.) Adumbare morem alicuius, to
countrefaite ones facton.

Adyas, the hill, called also Adu'as.
Aductum.) sometyne it is used for erga.

Aductitas.) sometyne enmitie.
Aductus, a, um.) one that back his face for-
warde vs, also Aductus nemini, fteruyn
of wangling with no bope.

Aggs.) it is also the female of the tree called
Larix.

Aemonia.) Aemonia artes, forcery.
Acquamentum, it.) also the counge of a ba-
lance.

Aequilibrium, biff.) is sometyne used for
the tonge of a balance.

Aes.) Aes graue, golde of splute before it be
cogged, bolton.

Aes signatum, money redy cogged.
Aeraria, a, f. g. a myne of byasse.

Aefarius, in, wisse Aefar, aefaris.
Aefareus, a, um, of Aefar.

Affingo.) to deniffe, to feigne for one.
Sermones affingere personis fabulosis, de
deniffe woordes that perfonen named in the
poetes fables shold speake.

Affio.) also to blow vpon.
Afflar, to be blowen vpon, to be blasted.

Agilis, ic.) quiter, litte.
Agito.) Agitare causam, to heate a matter,
to debate the cause.

Agitare conuiuia, to make feastes.
Aglonice, a womane name, the daughter of
Aemon, a forcery.

Agnoſco.) to knowe of olde, that is, to ag-
noscere and reknowlage a thyng also knowen,
to know by some token.

Agro.) Agere arbores ab alto ad terram, to
pull downe trees from on high to the ground
Id agere, to fende meanes.

Annum agens vnde uigilium, goyng to
the xix. pere.

Agere silentia, to be all butte and in praye.
Agere respectum, to haue a respecte.

Agrestis, it.) Agrestes mures, eude and
coeteris manere.

Alacer.) cherefull.
Algenis, se, belonging to reton of webes of
the sea.

Alienus.) of an other soye, strange: sometyne
the

for Alius.

Aliena mensa, an other mans table.
Vere tuis rebus, non alienis, vif thes owne
geare and not an other mans.

Aliquis ambitioni, nothyng for ambition
Aliena consilij, contrarie to wifdom.

Alienus, is sometyne used for same butte,
vntowarde, vnieste.

Aliquando, with the accent id antepennile.
Aliquid, for aliquantum, ed aduerbe.

Altas.) in an other place, after an other fact
Alter.) Altero quoq; die, cherto secunde date.

Alter ab vndecimo, id est, secundus, the thir-
teenth, or rather the twelfth.

Alia, reade Aliaea.
Altus, a, um.) Ex alto, from an high, some-
tyme from heauen or obit heauen.

Alueus.) is sometyne taken for dees. also a
cheste bourd of playng tables.

Amatissus.) reade Arissus.
Ambigo.) Vritica est ambiguitas plantarum et
animalium, id est, medium quiddam inter ani-
mal et plantam, the fisme called Vritica, is
of nature doubtful betwene a plante and a
liuely creature.

Homo cum omnibus generibus ambigit,
id est, antipitem naturam habet ad omnia
genera.

Ambiguus.) Ambiguus lupus, is used of
wilde for a woulfe, that was sometyne a
woulfe and effe loones changed into a man.

Ambio.) to sue of vande for an office, to seke
vpon.

Multi illam ambiunt sponsam, many sue to
hie for marriage, or make suite of seke vpon
hir.

Amentum, &c. of tawelyn, wherewith it is
thowen, a trope of a loupe.

Amiculus, a, um.) conered, clabbe.
Amicus, a, um, propis, conuentent, frendly.

Amicena, a countrey of Cappadocia.
Amitto, misi, mittere, to forgo.

Ammienſes, people of Spayne.
Amygdaliceus, a, um, of olike an almon of
almon tree.

Anadema, matris, n. g. a garlande.
Alphabeti, thet that haue not lerned thet
A, B, C.

Anapomenos, ni, one that is at rest op-
quiesce.

Anchore, li, n. g. a cable, wherewith an an-
chor is tied.

Anciloglossum, the disease of let in a man of
childe when we late he is young tied.

Angues, a, um, of a snake.
Animus.) Defectus animo, one that swag-
neth.

Antenor, a, um, of Antenor.
Anthologica, orum, n. g. plu. booke of senten-
ces of flowers.

Antidote, a medicine in the mouth of the
beate, called in latine Tonicum.

Antichrest, a gage of pite of lands laish in
mortgage.

Antideo, dis, dire, for Antero.
Antilegomena, n. g. plu. contradictions.

Antistia, idem quod Antistia.
Antietas, thought.

Aperio.) Apperire repagula, to open the
rees and earles, and prouerbielly, to
waite, to geue an occasion to any thyng.

Aperi caput, vntowen yone head, put of yone
cappe.

Apilacus, eudis, golde ready to be cogged.
Apostoli, letters missar.

Apoxiomenos, idem quod abradens, distina-
gens, the name of a picture of table in Rome

Apparatus, us, furniture.
Appello.) sometyne to touch.

Fides auctorem appellet, id est, fides sit per
nes auctorem.

Appellare iolum, to husband of yll the groun
Appendo, reade Appendo.

Appendo pecuniam, reade Appendo.
Appias, appiadi, patronymicum ior. of Apa-
pius.

Appume.) it is set for Valde.
Appime vile, very profitable of expedient,

Apro, aui, etc.) to reymme.
Apte.) aptly, to the purpose.

Apre dictum, a woode spoken in his right
place.

Apud.) Apud plautum legitur, it is redde in
plautus.

Apud Macellum emi, I bought it in the
wambles.

Aquaiolus.) also a witwall that suffereth his
wile to be naught.

Aquilionius.) Hiems aquilonia, a wynter,
wherin the northerne wynde bloweth muche.

Arbitrio, it.) an vmpire of iudges.
Ab arbitrio remotus locus, &c. a place free
from all companie of comptrollers.

Loca venusta sunt, addita certe, erit quid scri-
bere velis ab arbitrio libera, the places are
fais, at the last wile secrete thet be, and in
case a bope be willing to wite, free from all
comptrollers: as if he woulde haue faied,
from such a woulde faie, what woulde ye go
wite now: an other tyme were better, it is
now one of season, with other woordes of dan
hoyng.

Atand.) it is sometyne taken for the downe
that cometh of the blofoms of flowers of wif-
lowes.

Arbutum.) a groue.
Arbutus, a, um, full of trees, also fertile, gro-
wyng plentifully or eagerly.

Arca, a, f. g. also a damme, bank of yle,
made to stoppe the counse of the water, vna

Additions with castigations.

to make gate.
Comptere,.) to wylle.
Comptector,.) to comysse.
Compositio,.) facture, propoſition.
Compono,.) ſomeſpme to buile.
Alma limes compoſito Schone parer, id
 eit, ſepulto, laied in hys graue, vel moſtus
 o, dead.
Concuſſio,.) Concuffa; liſto, itantiaconcutio
 cantu freta, I trouble and make rough.
Conſilius,.) a, um.) deuiled.
Conſilius,.) better ſtandpng with wiſdome of
 reaſon.
Contignatio, onis,.) the caſtelyng of rearyng
 of an hoſte.
Contendo,.) Vocem, contendere, to ſtepyne
 the voyce.
Conuentio,.) biabpng.
Conterio,.) to ſinke together.
Clupedimatus,.) a vittaller.

D.

Deartuo,.) adde, to entre or hew one in ptes
 fra one parte from another, to quarter.
Delecto,.) to complaine.
Delectum,.) a, um.) a blemishe in ores
 fauore.
Depellere,.) a, um.) weaned, tooke Depello.
Defendo,.) Defendere in cauſam, to take
 parte and logne with other in any accusa-
 tion, ſate of barſance of the law.
Deſpectus,.) to diſcourage from a thyng.
Deſudo,.) to eate euey moiſell.
Deſudo,.) a choppeloge, a great pyatler.

Deſudo,.) after, to trouble, adde, and with
 ſome loyſne feare to bypge a man at his
 wyttis ende, that he wotteth not what is
 tryd of beſt to be docen. After, to deſerre,
 wytte, to deſerre; after, to reſpoſe abode, wytte,
 to ſoſe of ſpawde abode in diuſe partes;
 alſo to enbure.
Deſuſe him, to ſoybeare to bypnie.
Oracionem ſperat inueniſſe. &c. adde in the
 ende, or that he hath now founde a tale a-
 gainſt the, wherewith to bypge the at thy wit-
 tes ende.

Deſuſe, adde, to be in ſuche griefe that one
 thynketh hym ſelfe to be pulled in ptece.
Deſuſe amore, I am in extreme pepnes
 for loue.

Deſuſe lauitia, I am cauſhed with toy-
 fulneſſe.
Rumores diſtulerunt maleuoli, ill wilters of
 maligners haue ſpried abode naughtie tales.
Deſuſe rumorem de aliquo, to ſpriede a
 byode, ſome of bypge by a byſſe, noſe of tale
 by of any body.

Nocuit diſſere paratis, it hath booen haume
 to man after they haue been ready, to make
 longer beſt.

Iam ego te diſſeram diſtis meis impudite,
 I wylle ſayle of Make the byſſe I goe, that
 thou Make not wotte what to doo, Mamelleſſe
 ſlow that thou arte.

Diocroides,.) in the laſte line, for Cleopatra,
 rebe Cleopatra.

Diphlogon,.) a, um.) a fig.

Dipſas,.) in the. vi. lyne rebe extincite.

Diribitorium,.) rebe Diribitorium.

Diſcerno,.) in the. v. phayſe, for iuſticiorem,
 rebe, iuſtior.

Disciplina,.) it male alſo ſomeſpme be cal-
 led a ſchole, a maner, an order, a faction: as,
Disciplina eit, this is a ſchole, or this is the
 faction, maner, or teapne that muſt be vſed.
 At nunc alia disciplina eit, but now we haue
 learned a new ſchole.

Disciplina gladiatoria, the pceptes a waile
 of teapng men in the weapons.

Disciplina meretricia, the ſchole and doctrine
 that lyeht houſewyſes and teampettes haue
 amonge them.

Militaris disciplina, adde in the ende, the fa-
 ction that ponge ſouldiours are trained of ex-
 erciſed in, to make them perfecte good men
 of warre.

Distraho,.) after, to draw a ſundye, adde, to
 pluche or pull in ptes.

Ditto, onis,.) Diſioninaſci, to be boyne to be
 a pince of gouernour.

Dolabra,.) alſo a picke axe, a mattoche.

Durus,.) a, um.) Duras alicui partes dare, to
 handle one hardly or roughly, to geue hym
 the wyſe ende of the ſtaffe.

F.

Fama,.) a rumour of a noſe, byought by of an
 ny new thyng.

Fatius,.) a naturall ſoole, without any wiſſe-
 dome of good faction: or after ſome, one that
 ſpeaketh ſooliſhe wooydes, ſooliſhe in wooy-
 des of ſaynges.

Faxiolus,.) looke Phaxiolus.

Faxiolus,.) h, m, g. the fruite of a ceetepne tree in
 the realm of Zenega in Aſſe, whiche are
 redde, with blacke ſpottes.

Ferox,.) feror, I goe I wotte not how lye a
 a madde man.

G.

Genista,.) a, um.) put out byowme, and rebe, a
 byowme, which hath little ſeedes like lincſe,
 growyng in coddies, and a yellow flowe,
 whiche bees delite in: they vſe it for bonde
 to bynde vines, and for bynde other purpo-
 ſes: loke Spartum.

Gens,.) Minime gentium, adde, the laſte
 men of old tyme did take theſe wooydes, a
 who ſhuld ſay theſe: a thyng that all the peo-
 ple of the woyle iudge is no manſe woyle
 be dooen.

18

Additions with castigations.

Stans,.) a, um.) ſtans of grep as the ſape
 is, whan he hath little ſpeds of grep aboute.
Gratifico,.) a, um.) are, rebe Gratifico, a, um,
 ari.

Gratiam gratificare, rebe gratificare.

Gratulo,.) to make loye and to ſayle of tri-
 ſtie in wooydes, that thou arte gladde of the
 good fortune either of an other man, or of
 thy ſelfe.

Gratulo tibi, quod tam. &c. I am gladde,
 that thou. &c.

Gratulo mihi, cui hoc ſeculo. &c. I am
 gladde on myne owne behalfe. &c.

Gratulo tibi ſitum magiſtratum, I am glad
 that thou haue this office. Likewiſe Gratulo
 tibi ob ſitum magiſtratum, and De ſitum
 magiſtratu.

In the fyrſt phayſe of gratulo, rebe felicita-
 te: and adde in the ende, to ſayle of doe our
 benedictions to god.

Locu dederis dñs gratularum, to geue be-
 noue thankes vnto Iupiter and the other
 goddes.

H.

Habeo,.) Habere for inueniſſe.

Spero me habere qui hunc meo exercitum
 modo, I thynke I haue founde a waile to
 vſe hym and anger myſe bypge in his hert.

Habere gratiam,.) adde, it is propely in the
 mynde, whan we remember ſuche benefites
 as we haue receyued, and haue a good will
 to requite the ſame agayne.

Heterneus,.) a, um.) Heterne potatione ligis-
 rantes, paupng and gappng of the reuel that
 they hepte the date beſore.

Hoc,.) Hoc vide, a ſoyne of latine ſpeche vſe
 ſed in Terence and Plautus, ſignifiyng
 that we ſate in engliſhe, See I ptece you.

Homo,.) Homo, and Quisquam, be elegant-
 ly toygnd together: not withſtandpng that
 Quisquam alone ſignifieth as muche as Ho-
 mo quisquam.

I.

Iacio,.) Iacere fundamentum, adde, by tranſ-
 ſaction to geue an occaſion, or to make a waile
 to any thyng.

Ignosco,.) Ignosco is ſomeſpme a verbe as
 erue, and gouerneth an accusative and a ba-
 ſe caſe: as, Ignosce mihi hoc vnum dena-
 rium, parbone me this ſaile.

Impeditus,.) a, um.) peſſered.

Impeditus,.) Impeditus magis animus glau-
 debat mihi, my hert was merueſſous toſfull
 and gladde of my moys and moys.

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 and gladde of my moys and moys.

M.

Mato,.) Quidis iam malo quam. &c. I wylle
 rather ſayle now any miſadventure in the
 woyle.

19

Additions with castigations.

Amabo, than, &c.
Mafaticum, a. n. gen. of some is used for male masep.

(Manus, us.) Manus pedibusq; abbe, with hands and foot, with earth and nags, as much as in hymneth, all that euer he may right build.

Medeva, x. f. an flande in the Ocean sea, its mate from Spayne southwell, being distant from the point of the land of Spayne called Caput Sancti Vincentii, almoste . 100. miles.

Mellus, .) accipit hominem nemo melius, id est, iustius, better, or more dencilly, or with better there.

(Mortuolus, .) Erit mihi hoc factum morsu in mortale, this act shall be had in men more, when I am dead and corren.
Memorabiles duces, . capitans of woorthy memoire.

Q. and . after some, is the value of our pound sterling: but more reay p it to the same amounte the wether, that is to amange the thymphre, & c. words french. et. o. there.

Q. and . properly it significth a time deep litte-
 rap, but sometime it significth a time ppe-
 ter or illiant.

Q. and . monere and admonere is to tell a
 man a fault with a certayne correction or
 rebuke.

Q. and . a temple within the people,
 where woorthy pphets, have recourse to
 praye, namely the temple of the Church
 of christen pphets.

Q. and . a. n. gen. a kinde of tree, the woodde
 whereof is of purple colour, and groweth
 plentifully in the Ile of Ebedora.

Q. and . being an attribute of fastydepage
 made indifferently be touched with a verbe of
 the fabumtine mode, ope of the superas-
 tate: Non male nuer be lognen with the
 imperatitue.

Q. and . Vt quo se verrat, nescit, id est, nescit,
 that he shall not wote whyther to souene
 him.

Q. and . the latine wiffers be not to sale Me-
 ter neder, but rather neder alteri, not pro-
 pely vnto any, but vnto any alteri.

Q. and . it is properly to be used, where the an-
 swer shall be made by Non: and An, where
 the answer shall be made by Ita, etiam, or
 any other woode of affirming.

Q. and . Nunc aliud specia, now make an o-
 ther thing: for Nunc is here taken for iam, whiche
 one is often used for: Præterea, In super, Ad-
 hæc, furthermore, besides all this.

Q. and . Nalla safely, this woode is

not used in any probate authour.

Obfessio.) Obfirmare animum, in the ill
 parte, to be stubborn and obdurate: Some-
 tyme in the good parte, to bende of stile ones
 mynde earnestly on a thyng.

Obficeo.) Lachrymans obficer, he wepeth
 and well not speake a woode.

Odium.) Odium, id est, fastidium, cardium.
 Neq; agri, neq; visus me odium vniq; percel-
 pit, I am neuer thyngh weep neyther of the
 countrey nor yet of the citie.

Oppido.) In angulum oppido meæ cogunt
 cur copie, all the helpe that I haue is now
 bytten to a narrow stricte.

Oratus.) Optata loquere, supple verba,
 thou speakest to full woordes, or as I wolde
 haue the.

Quis.) Quem lupo committere, a prouerbe,
 who whan any thyng is committed to hym,
 for whose cause it had been expedient to haue
 had an other hepe.

Postulo.) Abi intro, et vnde quid postulent,
 goe the way in, and see what they lacke,
 what they wolde haue, or what they aske
 of call for.

Postor, potestis) vel potestis, &c.) It goure-
 neth euer more the gentius plural of this
 downe Res, whan it is set alone without an
 obiect, and significth to beare a rule, to
 haue in our subiection, to haue in our do-
 minion, or to gouerne the empyre: as, Au-
 gusto rerum potito, whan Augustus had o-
 ruled the empyre. It is also logned with
 other gentius cases, besides Rerum: as,
 Potius meus rex hostium potius erat, after
 the hyngs my matter had subdued, conque-
 red or gotten the vpper hand of his enemies.

With other casual woordes, Potior will haue
 an ablatiue, and significth to obteyne or ge-
 a thyng by labour. Sometime it hath an accu-
 sative: as, Fortiter malum qui ponitur, &c.,
 he that suffereth and manfully endureth the
 sorow, &c.

**Hic ponitur gaudia, he hath all the toy and
 pleasure.**

Potius viris, &c. abbe, or to be loye of it.

Præmonstrator.) he that goeth before a way
 to guide hym and shewe hym the way: and
 as who should saie, to leade hym by the hand,
 a leader or pointer of the way.

Præmonstro.) to goe before one and shewe
 hym the way.

Præpeditus, a. um.) lent.

**Gaudio iumus præpediui nimio, we be let-
 ted, that is to saie, blinded, that we can not
 see or iudge by reason of so muche logful-
 nesse.**

Præstuo.) to make wale before, prouerbi-
 ally, so gonn

Additions with castigations.

in geue an occasion of any thyng.

Proco, aut, acc.) to desire, to demaunde,
 and therefore woordes be called Proco.

Prospicio.) to see and provide a remedie as
 against ill that might els haue chauced.

Prothoco.) Pamphilus causam prouoce-
 mus, let be pyle Pamphilus syng: or tis
 be call Pamphilus to syng.

Quam.) Quam in composition significth
 Valde, and therefore is logned with the su-
 perlatius degree.

Quamprimum.) note that there is great dif-
 ference betwene. Quamprimum and Quum-
 primum, for Quamprimum significth by
 and by, Quum primum, as soone as.

Quantus, a. um.) Quanti est, id est, Quam
 magna res est.

**Qui, cuius, cui, set se after all the phisies of
 Qui, the Abuerbe.**

Quid.) Quid respondeam nihil habeo, I
 haue nothing in the wynde what to answer.
 where note that Quid, contrarie to his na-
 ture is used for Quid: as it is often in la-
 tine authours.

Quod.) Quod for Quodcumq;
 Cupio illi dare quod vult, I will gladi-
 que hym what so euer he will haue.

Reddo.) Reddiat quis cupientibus, as a ser-
 uant to his master, Restituatur cupiens, as
 a chiefe to his countrey, et reddatur et resti-
 tuatur cupiens cupientibus, as a father to
 his sonne.

Rugosus, a. um.) abbe withered or elackd.
Rudo.) Vide sis ne quid impudens ruz, id
 est, immodeste agis.

S.)

Sacrilegus.) is used for Impius, nepharius,
 sceleratous.

**Hunc perterrebo sacrilegum, I will make
 this wicked fellow throughly ascede.**

Salsus.) abbe, Masse of steyng in woordes
 or other wile.

**Sanguis draconis, a certayne gumme, dyop-
 ping out of a hynde of tree, growng in the
 Ile of Madera: the fruite of whiche tree
 is thus cheere, of colour somewhat darker,
 but muche more pleasant in taste.**

Satago.) to haue business or matters as
 enough to dooe: and is sometime conde-
 ned with a gentiliue: sometime it is set absolute-
 ly without any case.

Satrapa.) a captayne or lieutenant of any
 province: as the captayne of Berwick,
 the lieutenant of Irelande.

Satum.) by a metaphore, a baere of
 welle in the sea.

Scatium, m.) a certayne measure of coyne.

Scuto.) after is inqueste, abbe, to the ends

to habue a thyng.

**Libet sciscitari, I haue a fantasy to inquire,
 I haue a great desire to aske, that I may
 know.**

Seller.) it is sometime taken for Rugosus,
 withered or elackd.

Siringa, gr.) a pipe, recorder, or Que: sometime
 a rebe of the fennie: sometime a wynde of
 ether thyng, through the whiche ayre
 is blowne of eale, properly a trunk of a
 squiere.

Sollicitus, a. um.) busy, muche occupied,
 that hath as muche to dooe as he can lene
 hym to.

**Omnes sollicitos habui, I had all my maye
 as busy as coude bee to serue them.**

Stillicidium.) a little gutter or spake.

Stipes.) a logge that is set fast in the ground
 sublagulum, li. malle properly a trusse of
 byrche, which onely couereth the pynte men-
 bres, and that extendeth no further vpwarde
 nor downewarde.

Symbolum.) the money that diuers persons
 laie together, as in a common purse to make
 good there withall: and such a bankette be
 called collations.

**De symbolis quid actum est? what is doone
 of our banketting money?**

Syring, springis.) Ioke Siringa afoye in these
 additions.

T.)

Taceo.) to kepe secreete thynges of counsaile.
**Potui est hic tacere? can this fellow conde-
 any secreete, or kepe any counsaile?**

**Tacco et continuo optime, I holde in and
 kepe secreete very well. where note, that Tac-
 eo and continuo, betaken for one thyng, a
 and the othe dooth expowne the other.**

Tecna, li.) a ceatly imaginactom.

Tignus, m.) a logge, a frame.

Transfluo.) to leake or to runne out as wa-
 ter out of a broken pichar.

**Dies transfluxere, the dates be passed and
 gone.**

Transigo.) Aenum transigitur venatibus, as
 the life is spent in hunting.

**Transigit pectora macro. i. penetrat, is
 peryed.**

**Hanc fabulam dum transigam, while I play
 this comedia to an ende.**

V.)

Vacanter.) Vacanter hoc etiam cumulat et
 inaniter, he added to this in vaine and to no
 purpose.

Vacillo.) tellus vacillat sub pedibus, the
 grounde moueth or quaketh vnder vs.

Vaco.) tota domus superior vacat, all the
 vpper parte of the house is voyde and hath
 nothing in it.

Vacuus.) Vacui ad omni sumptu penes ab-
 ecti sit

expeditions with castigations.

Armenian Literature.

may be easily traded through.

Marked Longum vale, face with a few only
a day.

Valerie Lufkin, 11600 13th Ave. S.W. and 101st
St., Seattle 4, Wash.

statements, arguments, and conclusions, as guidelines
for most days.

Ma nimeni vorbă de reprezentare, vbi

maison de la rue de la République, 100, à Paris, le 10 mai 1944.

[illegible]

100-443887-100

...and the growth of the world's hands.

...the
... ..
... ..

[illegible]

1. The first group of people who are interested in the results of the study are the researchers themselves. They want to know if the study was successful in achieving its goals and if the results are consistent with their expectations.

1. 1990年12月15日，在北京市召开的中国城市经济体制改革工作会议上，江泽民总书记在讲话中提出，要“把企业推向市场，使企业成为自主经营、自负盈亏、自我发展、自我约束的法人实体和市场竞争主体”。

1. The first step is to identify the main topic of the document. This is usually found in the title or the first paragraph.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1977; 237: 1001-1002.
 2. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1977; 237: 1002-1003.

... ..

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence

with the 1961-62 season, a growing four
year period, the crops, particularly
grains, had increased.

Cribzatus. crimped, Crines calido ferro vi-
braui, heads crimped or curled with a hot
iron or plane.

CLIX.) Some time fighting. Vim mihi intulit,
he laid violent hands on me, and fought
with me.

Vibrare dicitur mare, id est micare et intermicare, to glisten & quaver with a certain brightness.

Vibrant fulminas, lighteninges gillcens and mine.

Vibrare, neutrum, id est, trepidare.
 Chilla.) adhe, to have heat hōdite accepted in.

Villaurbana, Abbe, and was in all punctures
as goodly and as well appointed as becomed
a house standing within the city to be. And

a house than any twelfth in the city to be, and was more pleasantly builded, and more goodly backed and furnished than for an house in

ly backed and furnished then for an house in
the country.
Villa Rica, where and thereabouts of the

Villaonica, adbe, and there me bath of be-
perh all mount tallemeures appertaining to
the Inuitchanna: no come, carter, pokem

his houseplants: as roses, carnations, peonies, lily of the valley, etc.

Ungu.) Vivere is sometimes taken for secundum virtutem vivere, to live after an honest trade or fashion: and vivit for actus est.

nell trade of faction: and was for actus et
motus, as who shoulde say, the life actus of
mortal and verbum.

Crotolus, *Plumna scolopentia*, ident, variable
 ha, that turns antecurves round.

(2) *colūmēn*.) Impendere tota volumina in di-
parationem. Scilicet, expendere et consumi totum

believe in disputing and reasoning a matter

Xenodorus, a famous carrier of messages ther.
Xenophanes, a philosopher of Eleusis, who

which, esp. good for gastritis and ulcer.

Joseph Smith, Junr, of Deseret,
 Kephron, the apothecaries and Michael

doos call it alla luum ty luum, and Chama
luma agriem.

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